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SKETCH OF THE HON. JOHN HOWE PEYTON.

By Col. J. T. L. PRESTON, Professor of Modern Languages, &c., in the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

THE late John H. Peyton, Esq., of Staunton, Va., was one of the finest specimens that we have ever known of the *complete lawyer*. During the prime of life he pursued his profession with a laborious assiduity rarely equalled, and though as age advanced upon him he remitted his efforts, he did not discontinue his practice until a short time before his death, which occurred April 3, 1847, in the 69th year of his age. None of his contemporaries secured a more ample reward in either reputation or pecuniary emolument.

We have spoken of Mr. Peyton as a complete lawyer. Law, as a practical profession, has several departments, and it is not unusual to see a lawyer distinguished in some of them, with a compensating deficiency in others. Some practitioners are successful collectors; some are much esteemed as judicious advisers in matters not strictly legal; some are favorite advocates, with a subdivision into those who are influential with the court, and those who are persuasive before a jury; some are designated good judges of law, or, in other words, safe counsellors, and of some the *forte* is Common Law Practice, while others are distinguished as chancery lawyers. The organization of the courts in Virginia, and the nature of the business, at least in the interior, requires every lawyer to enter upon the whole of this miscellaneous practice; and it is not to be wondered at that some, even good lawyers, are not equally strong in every part. Mr. Peyton knew every part of his profession thoroughly. He had studied diligently as a student; he had known the expectant struggles of the young practitioner; he had practised

under the old system before the reorganization of the judiciary, and afterwards under the new; he had met in contest the strongest men in each department of the profession, and he had made himself a champion in all. We may add that some lawyers who exhibit the highest skill in securing the rights of their clients, are foolishly ignorant of their own; in other words, they let slip the fair, well earned profits of their profession—not so with Mr. Peyton. He knew the value of his professional services; he gave them to the fullest extent to those who applied for them, and then he insisted upon just remuneration. We notice this point, not at random, but to present a feature belonging to the character of the complete lawyer.

The characteristic of Mr. Peyton's life was efficiency. This efficiency had for its elements native vigor of intellect, great resoluteness of character and courageous self-confidence, ample and thorough acquirements and the quickness, precision and dexterity of action that belong only to those who have been taught by a varied experience to understand thoroughly human nature. In conversation Mr. Peyton was ready, entertaining and instructive. But conversation was not his *forte*, though he was fond of it. He was not fluent, his manner was sometimes too direct for the highest style of polished social intercourse of a general nature, and besides he had a remarkable way of indulging in a strain of covert satirical banter, when his words would be so much at variance with the expression of his countenance, and particularly with the expression of his mouth, that the hearer was often in an uncomfortable state of uncertainty how to take him. His person was large, and his bearing dignified but not graceful. His manner was unaffected, but not without formality, nor was it perfectly conciliatory. Some styled him aristocratic, while none could deny that his self-respect and confident energy gave an imperious cast to his demeanor. We have oftener than once thought applicable to him, in a general way, those lines of Terence:

“Ellum, confidens, catus,
Cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis preti.
Tristis severitas inest in voltu, atque in verbis fides.”

His voice was true and clear, and capable of sufficient variety, but without a single musical intonation, and a little sharper than you would expect to hear from a man of his size and form. If it is asked what was the style of his speaking, it may be replied—just what might be expected to belong to such a man as he has been described, that is to say, never was the speaker a more complete reflection of the man than in his case. We cannot believe that any one who knew him was ever surprised when they heard him speak; what he said was just what they would expect him to say. This is often the case with speakers and writers, but not always. Energy, reality and efficiency were his characteristics as a man, and equally so as a

speaker. Distinctness of conception lay at the foundation of his excellence. Some great speakers, some even preëminently great speakers, not unfrequently hurl unforged thunderbolts. They feel the maddening impulse of the god, but give forth their utterances before the true prophetic fury comes on.

Mr. Peyton's mind was no sybil's cave, whence came forth wind-driven leaves inscribed with mighty thoughts disposed by chance, but a spacious castle, from whose wide open portal issued men at arms, orderly arranged. He had hardly opened his case, when the hearer was aware that he had thought over the whole of it, had a given course to pursue, and would close when he came to the end of it. This distinctness of conception comprehended the subject as a whole, and shed its light upon each detail belonging to it. This ensured the most perfect method in all that he said. Before he began to speak he had determined in his own mind, not only the order of the different parts of his discourse, but also their relative importance in producing the general impression. Hence he was never led away by the tempting character of any peculiar topic, to expatiate upon it unduly; he did not take up matter irrelevant to the case because it might touch himself personally; he never spoke for those behind the bar, nor did he neglect to secure the fruits of victory in order to pursue an adversary to utter discomfiture. He spoke as a lawyer, he spoke for the verdict, and expected to gain it by showing that he was entitled to it. Some speakers hope to accomplish their object by single, or at least, successive impulses—now a clinching argumentative question, now a burst of brilliant declamation, and now a piece of keen wit, or a rough personality. Such speakers forget, or do not know, that a jury may admire, may be diverted, and even moved, without being won. He that gains the verdict must mould, and sway, and lead, and this is to be effected by continued persistent pressure, rather than by *tours de force*. This Mr. Peyton knew well, and observed it with perfect self-command. His hearers came away satisfied with the whole, rather than treasuring up remarkable points and passages. Let it not be supposed, however, that he was a cold speaker, who treated men as mere intellectual machines, to be set in motion by the pulleys, screws and levers of logic. Far from it; he understood human nature well, and knew the motive power of the feelings; but then he knew, too, that the way to excite the most effective sympathy is not to make a loud outcry, but to make a forcible exhibition of real suffering—that the best way to rouse our indignation against fraud, deceit, or oppression, is not to exhort us to hate it, but to show its hatefulness. One of his most distinguished cotemporaries upon the same circuit was celebrated for his powers as a criminal advocate; his manner was obviously upon the pathetic order, and perhaps a trifle too declamatory. We have seen them in the same cause, and have thought that if the eloquence

of Gen. Briscoe G. Baldwin flushed the countenance quicker, the earnestness of Mr. Peyton stirred the heart deeper. Of the oratory of a class of speakers by no means rare (not, however, including in their class the distinguished jurist above alluded to), it has been well said, "declamation roars while passion sleeps;" of speaking justly characterized by this line, Mr. Peyton's was the precise reverse. With him thought became passionate before the expression became glowing, as the wave swells before it crests itself with foam.

Mr. Peyton's language was forcible, pure and idiomatic. It served well the vehicle of his thoughts, but contributed nothing to them. There is a real and legitimate advantage belonging to the masterly use of words, of which many great speakers know well how to avail themselves.

Mr. Peyton attempted nothing of the sort. His diction was thoroughly English, with a marked preference for the Anglo-Saxon branch of the language, and his sentences came out in the most natural order with unusual clearness and vigor, but not unfrequently with a plainness that bordered upon homeliness. His style, however, was always that of speaking as distinguished from mere conversation—a distinction which some of our modern speakers forget, when in order to appear at their ease, they treat with no little disregard not only the rules of rhetoric, but the rules of grammar as well, and use words and phrases which are (to take a word from the vocabulary we are condemning) nothing better than slang. On the contrary, there was in Mr. Peyton's style the fruit of early studies and high-bred association, a classical tinge, extremely pleasant to the scholar, though perhaps not appreciable by those for whom he generally spoke. It must not be supposed, from what has been said of his excellent method, that he resembled in this respect some of our able but greatly tedious lawyers, who take up in regular succession every possible point in the case, however minute, and worry us by officiously offering help where none is needed—so far from it he showed his consummate skill as well in what he omitted as in what he handled, and, as a general thing, his speeches were shorter in duration, and yet fuller of matter than those of his opponent. His use of figurative language was easy and natural, and not stinted; but his figures were always introduced as illustrations and not as arguments. It is not unusual to meet with a speaker who is unable to enounce distinctly the general principle he wishes to use, throw out an illustration to enable himself to pick out the principle from it, or at least to give his hearers a chance to do it for themselves; not so with Mr. Peyton. He held up the torch of illustration, not to throw a light forward to guide himself in his own investigations, but to enable those following the more readily to tread the road along with him. He had a very noticeable fondness for recurring to the primary fundamental principles of morals, and

doubtless he was restrained, by his practical judiciousness, from indulging this disposition to the full. One of his favorite books was Lord Bacon's Essays, and under other circumstances he might himself have been a distinguished moral essayist.

As may well be supposed, his general strain was grave. The high idea he entertained of the dignity of his profession, and the earnestness with which he gave himself to it, alike precluded either levity or carelessness. However, he was fully able, quite ready upon occasion, to avail himself of a keen wit, that was all the more effective because it was dry and sarcastic. It occurs to us to mention an instance well known to his circuit, not illustrative of his severity but his pleasantry. In a criminal prosecution, he, as prosecuting attorney, was opposed by two gentlemen of ability, whose pathos had been so great as to draw abundant tears from their own eyes. One of them, a gentleman who has since filled a distinguished national position (Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, 1850-3), was noted for the facility with which he could cover over his brilliant eloquence with the liquid varnish of his tears. On this occasion he had been singularly lachrymose, and supported by his colleague in the same way, the sensation produced was very considerable. Mr. Peyton commenced his reply by regretting the disadvantage the commonwealth labored under in being represented by him who was a very poor hand at crying, and certainly was not able to cry against two at a time. The ludicrousness of the expression completely neutralized the pathos of his opponents. He was not averse either to a bit of farce now and then, as is shown by a story told of him. In a remote part of the circuit a lawyer wished to adorn a moving passage of a speech he was just rising to make, with an apposite example, and applied to Mr. Peyton, sitting beside of him, to help him to the name of the man in the *Bible* who would have his pound of flesh. With imperturbable gravity he answered *Absalom!* The effect of thus confounding Shakspeare and scripture may be imagined.

We have said that Mr. Peyton was thoroughly furnished in every part of his profession; in one department his qualifications were peculiar and unsurpassed. Without disparagement to others, it may be said, we think, that he was the best commonwealth's attorney in the state of Virginia. He was the lawyer of the commonwealth, and he treated the commonwealth as a client, and labored for her with the same industry, zeal and fidelity that he manifested in behalf of any other client. The oft-quoted merciful maxim of the common law, "better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than one innocent man should suffer," he interpreted as a caution to respect the rights of the innocent, and not as an injunction to clear the guilty, and he labored to reduce the percentage of rogues unwhipt of justice as low as possible. With a clearness and force rarely equalled would he point out the necessity of punishing

the guilty in order that the innocent might be safe, thus exhibiting the absolute consistency of strict justice with true mercy. So simply and earnestly would he do this, that he not only bound the consciences of the jury, but also made them feel that they were individually interested in the faithful execution of the laws. Here his clear perception of the moral principles upon which rests the penal code, and his fondness for recurring to general principles, stood him in great stead. It was delightful to hear him expatiate upon this theme, for upon no other was he more truly eloquent.

Mr. Peyton served at different times in both branches of the legislature, but we speak not of him as a politician. Our purpose has been solely to exhibit some of the qualities which made him an eminent member and ornament of the legal profession.

To this sketch may appropriately be appended the leading incidents in the life of Mr. Peyton, and the views entertained of him by a few of his cotemporaries, who have reduced them to writing. He was born at Stony Hill, Stafford County, Virginia, April 3, 1778. After having received the elements of education in Fredericksburg, he entered the University of New Jersey, Princeton, where he was graduated in 1797, and received from that institution the degree of A.M. He returned to Virginia and studied law under Judge Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Though pursuing a laborious course of legal reading, he continued to cultivate the taste for literature with which his parents had inspired him, and soon acquired the notice of the able and learned men of Fredericksburg and Richmond by the extensive and varied knowledge he displayed in his conversation. In 1800 he commenced the practice of the law at Fredericksburg, and almost immediately obtained an opportunity, in defence of a man charged with murder, of exhibiting his rare powers as an advocate. New opportunities for distinguishing himself were soon offered, and in the course of two years he was in full practice and his services rewarded by a handsome income. In 1804 he married Susan, daughter of William S. Madison, a niece of James Madison, D.D., Bishop of Virginia, and cousin of James Madison, fourth President of the United States. In 1806 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from his native county, and served until 1810 with distinguished ability. He entered the legislature as the friend of James Madison, and advocated the foreign and domestic policy which afterwards guided Mr. Madison's administration as President of the United States. From the first he was regarded as a brilliant debater, and at the end of his first session it was the general opinion that he had no superior in the state as a parliamentary orator. During his term of service he wrote and pressed to adoption a series of resolutions upon the attitude of the state of Pennsylvania with reference to an amendment of the constitution of the United States pro-

viding a tribunal for settling disputes between the state and federal judiciary. "So able and important," says Judge John H. McCue, "were these resolutions, as to attract the attention of the leading statesmen of the nation, and to guide every other state in opposing the efforts of Pennsylvania. In the memorable discussion between Daniel Webster and Gen. Hayne of South Carolina, Mr. Webster, in his second speech in reply to Hayne, referred to and quoted Mr. Peyton's resolutions, and declared that they were so conclusive of the question as to admit of no further discussion." [See Webster's Works, Vol. III., pp. 352-54.] "Mr. Webster was so much impressed with Mr. Peyton's ability," continues Judge McCue, "that meeting Daniel Sheffey, long one of Virginia's representatives in congress, he asked,

"Do you know Peyton, of Virginia, the author of the resolutions passed by your legislature in 1810, on the subject of the federal and state judiciary?"

"Yes," replied Sheffey, "he is the leader of my circuit."

"I am not surprised to hear it," rejoined Mr. Webster.

"No," said Sheffey, "he is a sound lawyer, who unites to vigorous judgment and sterling ability intense study and vast learning."

"Is he a speaker?" inquired Mr. Webster.

"Not in the popular sense," said Sheffey; "he is not a florid speaker, indulges in no meretricious display of rhetoric, but thoroughly armed in the strength of his knowledge, research and cultivated ability, without effort he possesses gigantic power, and by it has risen to the head of the profession. And he is not only a great, but a good man."

"It is a misfortune that such a man had not been sent to Washington long ago," said Mr. W.; "he would have maintained Virginia's intellectual supremacy and by his sound statesmanship have enhanced her influence."

In 1809-10 Mr. Peyton removed from Fredericksburg to Staunton, owing to protracted ill health (he had suffered for years with chronic dysentery), and to accept the responsible office of Public Prosecutor in the Augusta, Albemarle and Rockbridge district. The late Judge Archibald Stuart met Mr. Peyton in Richmond in 1809, and was so much struck with his energy and ability, that he not only tendered this appointment to him, but persistently urged its acceptance. For over thirty years Mr. Peyton discharged the duties of this office, and one of his biographers, a former member of the Virginia bar, says that "his fame as a prosecutor of the pleas of the commonwealth has never been surpassed, if equalled, in Virginia. On this field he achieved triumphs of the most brilliant kind." This writer continues:

His pride in his profession, and the great principles of right and justice underlying it, no less than his inborn contempt for chicanery and fraud, not to speak of crime in its grosser forms, combined to make him a "terror to

evil doers." Some critics, even among the profession, sometimes were disposed to censure him as too harsh and unrelenting towards the prisoner at the bar. But if every circuit throughout our land possessed at this day so able, fearless and conscientious a prosecutor as did the Augusta and the surrounding circuit at that happier day in our history, perhaps we might find less cause to deplore the depravation of the public morals which so painfully marks the present era.

It would be a halting and very defective sketch of this eminent jurist which failed to speak of his striking *originality*. Negatively speaking, there was little or no common-place and hum-drum in his forensic arguments, his debates in the senate, or his addresses from the hustings to his constituents. In a positive sense his speeches, at least on great occasions and when his powers were thoroughly roused, rarely failed to be marked by some flash of genius. I recall a conversation just after the close of a protracted and laborious June term of the Augusta Circuit Court, in which the late Judge Lucas P. Thompson and Gen. Briscoe G. Baldwin bore the leading parts. The last named was paying generous tribute to Peyton's force and originality. Judge Thompson remarked in substance that he had never seen Mr. Peyton go through a cause deeply interesting and moving him in which he did not utter some view or sentiment illuminated by genius, or, at the least, some illustration marked by a bold originality; and he instanced two causes tried at the late term—one a civil suit and a very heavy *will* case, in which he made a novel and scorching application of a familiar fable of Æsop. I forbear to give its details, because both the critic and his subject have passed from earth.

In the same cause three signatures were to be identified and proved—that of the testator and also of the two attending witnesses—all three having died since their attestation. Many witnesses were called to prove the genuineness of the three names. Opposing counsel sought to badger the witnesses by urging them to specify what *peculiar marks* there were in the handwriting and signatures, whereby they could speak so positively as to their identity and genuineness. This of course, for the most part, they could not do, and in the argument of the cause before the jury, the same counsel strove to throw discredit and contempt upon those witnesses (all men of good character) for their failure and inability so to describe the quality and peculiar marks in the calligraphy of the signers as to show they were familiar with their handwriting. In his reply to these sallies of his opponent, Mr. Peyton swept away the whole airy fabric by a single happy illustration. "Gentlemen," he said, "you have often been assembled in crowds upon some public or festive occasion. Your hats have been thrown pell-mell in mass with perhaps a hundred other hats, all having a general resemblance. Suppose you had attempted to describe your hat to a friend or servant, so that he might go and pick it out for you. It has as many points for accurate description as a written signature—its color, height of crown, width of brim, lining, &c. Do you think that friend or servant could by any possibility have picked out your hat for you? And yet when you went yourself, the moment your eye would light upon it you instantly recognize it amongst a hundred or five hundred other hats. Familiarity with it has stamped its picture on your mind, and the moment you see it the hat *jills and jits the picture on your mind* as perfectly as the same hat fits your head." The jury were evidently won and gave full credence to the ridiculed witnesses.

The other instance during the same term (cited by Judge Thompson) occurred in the celebrated prosecution of Naaman Roberts for forgery—in forging the name of Col. Adam Dickinson to a bond for \$600.

The *body* of the bond was confessedly the handwriting of the prisoner at the bar. That was admitted. The *signature* was a tolerably successful attempt at imitating the peculiar handwriting of Adam Dickinson. But no expert could look at the whole paper and fail to see a *general* resemblance between the *body* of the instrument and the *signature*, raising a strong conviction in the mind that *both* proceeded from the *same* hand.

The defence strongly insisted upon excluding the *body* of the instrument from the view of the witness, by covering it with paper, or turning it down, and so confining the view to the *signature only*—upon the familiar doctrine of the law of evidence *forbidding a comparison of the various handwritings* of the party, as a ground for an opinion upon the identity or genuineness of the disputed writing. And this point was ably and elaborately argued by the prisoner's counsel.

The learned prosecutor met it thus :

"Gentlemen, this is *one entire instrument*, not two or more brought into comparison. Let me ask each one of you when you meet your friend, or when you meet a stranger, in seeking to identify him, what do you look at? Not his nose, though that is the most prominent feature of the human face—not at his mouth, his chin, his cheek; no, you look him straight in the eye, so aptly called 'the window of the soul.' You look him in the eye, but at the same time you see his whole face. Now put a mask on that face, leaving only the eyes visible, as the learned counsel would have you mask the face of this bond, leaving you to view only the fatal signature. If that human face so masked was the face of your bosom friend, could you for a moment identify him, even though permitted to look in at those windows of his soul? No, he would be as strange to you as this accursed bond has ever been strange to that worthy gentleman, Col. Adam Dickinson, but a glance at whose face traces the guilty authorship direct to the prisoner at the bar."

This most striking illustration seemed to thrill the whole audience, as it virtually carried the jury.

Mr. Peyton never was a politician. His taste and predilection lay not in that direction. But no man was better informed of the course of public affairs, nor had a keener insight into the character or motives of public men. Once, and so far as I knew once only, did he participate in the debates of a Presidential canvass. It was the memorable one of 1840; and the speech was delivered from the Albemarle hustings. His analysis of the political character of Martin Van Buren, and his delineation of his public career from his desertion of De Witt Clinton down to his obsequious ingratiation with Andrew Jackson, was incisive and masterly, and all the more powerful and impressive because pronounced in a judicial rather than a partisan temper. Competent judges, long familiar with the very able harangues and debates on that rostrum, declared it one of the ablest that had been listened to by any Albemarle audience.

Of his services in the Virginia Senate, I need only say, what every one would naturally expect, they were most valuable from that enlightened conservatism in the prevention of crude and vicious legislation. In the last session of his first term in the senate a vigorous effort was made for the passage of a *stay-law* rather than an increase of taxation.

It hardly needs to be said that he opposed the former and sustained the latter measure with all the vigor of his honest and manly nature. Nor could he ever have looked with any patience upon that brood of enactments since

his day—the stay of executions, homestead exemptions, limitations upon sales of property, *et id omne genus*, professedly passed in the interest of the poor and the laboring man, yet in fact more detrimental to that class than to any other, and most damaging to the credit of the state abroad.

Let me say in conclusion that the person and figure of Mr. Peyton were fine and commanding. His carriage was always erect, his head well poised on his shoulders, while his ample chest gave token of great vitality. On rising to address court or jury, there was something more than commonly impressive in his personal presence, and whether clad in “Virginia homespun” or English blue broadcloth with gold buttons (and I have often seen him in both), whenever you saw him button his coat across his breast and slowly raise his spectacles to rest them on the lofty crown, you might confidently expect an intellectual treat of no mean order.

There never was a broader contrast presented in the same person than that between Howe Peyton the lawyer, the Public Prosecutor, or even the senatorial candidate amongst the people, and the same individual in his own home. Here, in the midst of his family, or surrounded by friends all the rigor of his manner relaxed, and he was the model of an affectionate husband and father, and the most genial of companions. He was “given to hospitality,” and there was perhaps no mansion in all this favored region where it was more generously and elegantly dispensed, through many years, than at “Montgomery Hall.”

In the war of 1812–15 he served with distinction as major on the staff of Gen. Robert Porterfield, and on his return was chosen mayor of the city of Staunton, and served till 1817.

From the close of the war he gave his entire energies to the profession. During this time the distinguishing peculiarities of his intellect made themselves more manifest. It was observed that in all of his investigations his philosophical mind rose above the technicalities of the system of common law to the consideration of general principles, and he was never more eloquent than when expatiating upon those principles which lie at the foundation of all duty, and are equally applicable to all its forms.

In 1822 Mr. Peyton married his second wife, Ann Montgomery, daughter of Col. John Lewis, of the Sweet Springs, by his wife Mary, a daughter of Col. William Preston, of Smithfield. To her warm affection, which was displayed in the care of his only son and child by his first marriage, William Madison Peyton, and as the companion of his long life and the mother of a rising family, he owed for many years that domestic happiness which was the chief solace of his life, and from which he allowed no public honors wholly to withdraw him.

In 1836 he was elected state senator for the Augusta and Roek-bridge district, and served after a second election till 1845, when he resigned the position on account of his declining health.

He addressed the following letter to his constituents on this occasion :

Fellow Citizens :—The term for which I was elected your senator, is drawing to a close, and as it is not my intention to become again a candidate for your suffrages, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to apprize you of it thus early, that you may have full time to select for yourselves a suitable successor.

In taking leave of the district I tender you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which you conferred upon me four years ago by electing me to the station I now occupy. Whilst acting in the discharge of the duties devolved upon me by this elevated trust, it has been my anxious desire to promote your immediate interests and the general welfare of my native state. That such is the opinion of my constituents I have not had the slightest reason to doubt. Under such circumstances it would be both my pride and pleasure to again serve you were it not for my peculiar situation.

I have now arrived at that period of life when the quiet and repose of the domestic fireside are much better suited to my taste and more congenial to my feelings than the arena of politics and the strife of parties. Besides this I have duties to discharge to a young and growing family incompatible with a longer continuance in public life.

I have felt the less difficulty in coming to this conclusion because I know that I can do so without injury to the whig cause or whig principles, in the success of which the people of my district feel so deep an interest. Their intelligence furnishes ample assurance that my place will be filled wisely and judiciously; and that they will call into their service some one fully competent to the discharge of all the high duties of the station, and who will devote himself to the furtherance of those great principles and sound measures of public policy which in the enlightened judgment of my constituents lie at the basis of all national prosperity.

Your fellow citizen,

JOHN H. PEYTON.

The Richmond papers and those of the state generally expressed their great regrets at his retirement; the "Whig" of Richmond remarking "that not only the people of his district but of Virginia generally would see with profound regret Mr. Peyton's purpose to retire from the public councils." "The abstraction," continued the Whig, "of his great abilities, large experience, legal and general knowledge, moderation, firmness and courtesy, from any legislative body, would be seriously felt; and where can there be found a man worthy to be his successor?" Notwithstanding his declining to be a candidate, the people of the district, unwilling to lose his services, insisted upon his consenting to serve again, and three candidates who had announced themselves, learning that if returned he would serve, withdrew from the canvas, and Mr. Peyton was elected without opposition. During this term he was prostrated by an attack of paralysis, and resigned his position as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from it to understand its serious nature.

In 1840 he was one of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and wrote the able and instructive report of the board for that year. He had previously served on

several boards, and was for over ten years President of the Court of Directors of the Western Virginia Asylum.

On the first of June, 1844, he resigned the office of attorney for the commonwealth for the county of Augusta, when this order was made by the Court :

AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT.

First day of the June Term, 1844.

John Howe Peyton, Esq., who has acted as Commonwealth's Attorney in this County for thirty-two years, having this day resigned said office, the justices of the County in full session at their June term, do with unanimous consent express their high sense of Mr. Peyton's long and valuable services. They add a willing testimony to the distinguished ability, fidelity and zeal with which he has guarded the interest of the Commonwealth within the limits of the County, to his impartiality, prudence and firmness as a Public Prosecutor, and the commendable courtesy which has marked his intercourse with the Court, as becoming a public officer and a representative of the Commonwealth.

And it is the order of the Court that this testimonial, as an additional tribute of respect, be spread upon the records.

Immediately after his resignation he was sworn on the commission of the peace, but never took part in the proceedings of the court. He retired to his estate of Montgomery Hall, Augusta county, Va., and died there on the 27th of April, 1847. It may be truly said of him that there was no one in his public or private relations who was more loved, more honored, or more mourned by those who knew him best.

He left by his first marriage an only child, the late Col. William Madison Peyton, of Roanoke, a man eminent for his talents and acquirements, who served the state with great advantage to the public as delegate in the legislature, as state proxy in the James River and Kenawha Company, and in other stations.

By his second marriage he left two sons and eight daughters, who have married into the leading families of Virginia. His elder son by his second marriage is Col. John Lewis Peyton, ex-Confederate States Commissioner to England,* author of "*The American Crisis, or pages from the note-book of a State Agent during the Civil War in America;*" "*Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies,*" &c. ; and other popular works.

* The late W. Hepworth Dixon, author of "New America," etc., and long editor of the *Athenæum*, said of Col. J. Lewis Peyton, that "he was the ablest of the able men sent by the South to represent its cause in Europe, and though unrecognized by the British government, he rendered unofficially signal service to his country." Col. Peyton lingered in England many years after the war, cheered by the respectful consideration and friendly esteem extended towards him by all classes, particularly persons of literature and science, and his departure for America was regretted as a general loss to society.

THE REV. JOHN ELIOT'S RECORD OF CHURCH MEMBERS,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Transcribed by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

A recorde of such as adjoynd themselves vnto the
fellowship of this Church of Christ at
Roxborough: as also of such children
as they had when they joynd, & of
such as were borne vnto them
vnder the holy Covenant of
this Church, who are
most pperly the
seede of this
Church.

he came in the first
company: 1630
he was one of the
first foundation
of the church at
Rocksborough.

m^r William Pinchon,* he was chosen an Assistant yearly
so long as he lived among vs: his wife dyed soone after
he lauded at N. Eng: he brought 4 children to N.E. Ann,
Mary, John, Margret. After some years he married
m^{rs} Francis Samford, a grave matron of the church at
Dorchester. When so many removed frō these parts to Plant Conecicot
riv^r he also wth oth^r company went thith^r, & planted at a place called Aga-
wam. & was recomended to the church at windsor on Conecticott, vntill
such time as it should please God to pvide y^t they might enter into church
estate among themselves. his daughter Ann: was married to m^r Smith,
soñe to m^r Samford by a former husband, he was a Godly, wise young
man, & removed to Agawam wth his parents. his daughter mary was mar-
ried to m^r Holliokey, the soñe of m^r Holliokey of Linn: m^r Pinchons ancient
freind.

Afterwards he wrote a Dialogue concerning Justification, w^{ch} was Print-
ed anno 1650, stiled The meritorious price, a book full of error & weaken^t,
& some heresies w^{ch} the Generall Court of y^e Massachusetts Condemned to
be burnt & appointed m^r John Norton then Teacher at Ipswich to confute
y^e errors contained therein.

M^r Thomas Welde

William Denuison, he brought 3 children to N.E. all sons; Daniel, Ed-
ward, & George: Daniel married at Newtowne. & was joynd to the church
there he afterwards removed to the church at Ipswich. [The rest of the
paragraph has been cut out by some mutilator. See REGISTER, xxxiii.
238, and note.]

Thomas Lambe, he came into this land in the yeare 1630 he brought
his wife & 2 Children Thomas & John: Samuel his 3^d soñ was borne about
the 8th month of the same yeare 1630 & baptized in the church at Dor-
chester. Abel his 4th soñ was borne about the 6th month 1633. in Rocks-
bury. Decline his first daughter was borne in the 2^d month 1637. Benja-
min his 6^t child was borne about the 8th month 1639 of w^{ch} child his wife
died & the child lived but few hours.

* See Memoir of WILLIAM PINCHON, by the late CHARLES STEARNS, of Springfield,
Mass., REGISTER, xiii. 259-93.

He afterwards married Dorothy Harbitle a godly maide a sister of o^r church : Caleb his first borne by her, & his 7th child was borne about the middle of the 2^d month 1641.

Samuëll Wakeman. he came to N.E. in the 9th month. 1631. he buried his only child at sea : he was one of the first foundation of the church at Rocksby Elizabeth his first borne here was borne about in the yeare.

William Parke. he came to N.E. in the 12th month, 1630. a single man, & was one of the first in the church at Rocksbrough : he afterwards married Martha Holgrave, the daughter of Holgrave of Salē. he married the month

Thomas Rawlings. he brought 5 children to this Land. Thomas. mary. Joane. Nathaniell. John. he came wth the first company : 1630

Robert Cole. he came wth the first company. 1630.

John Johnson

Robert Gamlin senio^r.

Richard Lyman. he came to N.E. in the 9^t month, 1631. he brought children : Phillis. Richard Sarah. John. he was an ancient christian, but weake, yet after some time of tryal & quickening he joynd to the church ; wⁿ the great removall was made to Conecticot he also went. & vnderwent much affliction, for goeing toward winter, his catle were lost in driving, & some never found againe ; & the winter being could & ill pvided, he was sick and melancholly, yet after he had some revivings through Gods mercy, and dyed in the yeare 1640.

Jehu Bur.

William Chase. he came wth the first company, 1630 he brought one child his soñ williā. a child of ill qualitys, & a sore affliction to his parents: he was much afflicted by the long & tedious affliction of his wife ; after his wives recovery she bare him a daughter, w^{ch} they named mary borne aboute the middle of the 3^d month. 1637. he did after y^t remove intending to Situate, but after went wth a company who maide a new plantation at yarmouth

Richard Bugby.

Gregorie Baxter.

Francis Smith.

John Perrie.

John Leavens he arrived at N.E. in the yeare 1632. his wife lay bed-rid divers years. after she dyed he married Rachel write a Godly maide a memb^r of o^r church : John. his first borne, was borne the last of the second month año. 1640.

M^{rs} Margaret Welde the wife of m^r Thomas Weld.

Sarah Lyman. the wife of Richard Lyman.

Elizabeth Lambe the wife of Thomas Lambe.

M^r Richard Duñer.

William Talmage.

John Carman. he came to N.E. in the yeare 1631. he brought no child—: his first borne John was borne the 8^t of the 5^t month 1633. his daughter Abigail was borne on the 5^t month ; 1635. his 3^d child Caleb was borne in the first of the first month : 1639.

Elizabeth Wakeman, the wife of Samuëll Wakeman.

Bur. the wife of Jehu Bur.

Thomas Woodforde. a man servant. he came to. N.E. in the yeare. 1632. & was joynd to the church about halfe a yeare after. he afterwards maryed mary Blott. & removed to Conecticott. & joynd to the church at Hartford.

Marjery Hamond a maide servant. she came to N.E. in the yeare 1632 & about halfe a yeare after was joynd to the church: & after some yeares she was married to John Ruggls. of this church:

Mary Chase, the wife of William Chase. she had a paralitik humor w^{ch} fell into her back bone. so y^t she could not stir her body, but as she was lifted, and filled her wth great torture. & caused her back bone to goe out of joynt. & bunch out from the begining to the end of w^{ch} infirmity she lay 4 yeares & a halfe, & a great pt of the time a sad spectakle of misery: But it pleasd God to raise her againe, & she bore children after it

John Coggshall

Mary Coggshall, the wife of John Coggshall.

John Watson

Margret Dennison, the wife of Williā Dennison, It pleased God to work vpon her heart & change it in her ancient yeares, after she came to this Land; & joynd to the church in the yeare. 1632.

Mary Cole, the wife of Robert Cole. God also wrought vpon her heart (as it was hoped after her coming to. N.E. but after her husbands excommunication, & falls she did too much favor his ways, yet not as to incur any just blame, she lived an afflicted life, by reason of his vnsetlednesse & removing frō place to place.

William Heath. he came to this Land. in the yeare. 1632. & soone after joynd to the church. he brought 5 children. Mary. Isaak. Mary. Peleg. Hañah.

Mary Heath the wife of Williā Heath.

William Curtis he came to this Land in the yeare. 1632. & soone after joynd to the church, he brought 4 children wth him. Thomas. Mary. John. Phillip. & his eldest soñ Williā, came the yeare before. he was a hopefull scholler, but God tooke him in the end of the yeare. 1634.

Sarah Curtis, the wife of Williā Curtis*

Thomas Offitt.†

[Isabel] Offitt the wife of Thomas Offitt.

Isaak Morrell

[Sarah] Morrel the wife of Isaak Morrel.

Daniell Brewer

[Joanna?] Brewer the wife of Daniell Brewer.

Griffith Crofts

[Alice?] Crofts, the wife of Griffith Crofts.

Mary Rawlings, the wife of Thomas Rawlings. she lived a godly life, &

* See REGISTER, xxviii. 145.

† He removed with William Pynchon to Springfield in 1635. His name is there written Viford. See "Articles of Agreement" (REGISTER, xiii. 295-97), dated Springfield, May 16, 1636, to which the names of William Pynchon, Math. Mitchell, Thomas Viford, Henry Smith, Jehue Burr, John Cabel, William Blake and Ebaund Wood are appended in facsimile. Viford and Burr made their marks.

went through wth weaknesse of body, & after some years, when her husband was removed to sittuate, she dyed, about the yeare. 1639.

Thomas Gouldthwaight.

M^r John Eliot; he came to. N.E. in the 9^t month. 1631. he left his intended wife in England. to come the next yeare; he adjoynd to the Church at Boston, & there exercized in the absens of m^r wilson the Pastor of y^t church, who was gone back to England, for his wife, & family. the next summer m^r wilson returned. & by y^t time the church at Boston was intended to call him to office; his freinds w^t come & settled at Rocksbrough, to whom he was fore ingaiged, y^t if he were not called to office before they came, he was to join wth them, wherevpon the church at Rocksbrough called him to be Teacher, in the end of y^t summer & soone after he was ordained to y^t office in the church. Also his wife came along wth the rest of his freinds the same time, & soone after theire coming, they were married. viz in the 8^t month, 1632. Hañah, his first borne daughter, was borne, the 17 day of the 7^t month año. 1633. John his first borne soñ, was borne in the 31 day of the 6^t month, año. 1635. Joseph his 2^d soñe was borne in the 20th day of the 10th month, año: 1638. Samuel his 3^d soñe, was borne the 22^d day of the 4^t month, año: 1641. Aaron his 4^t sonne was borne the. 19. of the 12^t, año 1643. Benjamin his 5^t sonne was borne the 29 of the 11^t. 1646.

M^{rs} Ann Eliot, the wife of m^r John Eliot.

m^r George Alcock, he came wth the first company año. 1630. he left his only son in England, his wife dyed soone after he came to this land, when the people of Rocksbrough joynd to the church at Dorchester (vntill such time as God should give them opportunity to be a church among themselves) he was by the church chosen to be a Deakon. esp^c to regard the brethren at Rocksbrough: And after he adjoynd himselfe to this church at Rocksbrough, he was ordained a Deakon of this church: he maide two voyages to England vpon just calling therevnto; wherein he had much experiens of Gods p^rservation & blessing. he brought over his soñ John Alcock, he also brought over a wife by whom he had his 2^d son Samuel borne in the year. he lived in a good, & godly sort, & dyed in the end of the 10th month año. 1640. & left a good savor behind him; the Pore of the church much bewailing his losse.

Valentine Prentise. he came to this land in the yeare. 1631. & joynd to the church in the yeare 1632. he brought but one child to the Land, his son John, & buryed anoth^r at sea: he lived a godly life, & went through much affliction by bodyly infirmity. & died leaving a good sav^r of godlyness behind him.

Allice Prentise the wife of Valentine Prentise after her husbands death, she was married to John watson of this church.

Abraham Pratt.

Johannah Pratt, the wife of Abrahā Pratt.

m^{rs} Francis Pinchon the wife of m^r williā Pinchon; she was a widdow, a matron of the church at Dorchester. w^t m^r Pinchon married her. she came wth the first company, año. 1630.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from vol. xxxiv. p. 389.]

4TH Generation. Caleb Cooley, son of Joseph and Margaret, was married to Ann Clark, Feb. 7, 1745. She died. Caleb was married again, Jan. 2, 1752, to Mary Burt, the daughter of Capt. John and Mary Burt, of Springfield. Their children—Ann, born Oct. 22, 1752, died Aug. 23, 1831. Caleb, born Aug. 6, 1754, died Feb. 11, 1785. Seth, born June 14, 1757, died Nov. 2, 1763. John, born Oct. 31, 1761, died Oct. 3, 1827. Henry, born Jan. 27, 1765, lived at Salem, N. Y. Clarinda, b. July 1, 1771, d. May 2, 1841. Ann was married to Oliver Field, Nov. 4, 1773. Caleb married Phelps, of Hadleigh. Clarinda was married to Oliver Blanchard (who was born March 23, 1769) March 23, 1794. Caleb the father died May 16, 1793. Oliver Blanchard died Oct. 31, 1808, and his widow Clarinda was married Sept. 24, 1809, to Dr. Oliver Bliss, son of Aaron and Miriam Bliss. John, see p. 104.

[Page 100.] 4th Generation. Roger Cooley, son of Jonathan and Joanna, was married Aug. 4, 1748, to Mary Stebbins. Their children—Mary, born May 16, 1749, died Aug. 18, 1758. Jonathan, born Jan. 25, 1750. Joanna, born April 20, 1753. Persis, born Nov. 10, 1755, died Aug. 5, 1758. Hulda, born March 24, 1758. Roger, born Sept. 3, 1760. Alexander, born Jan. 4, 1763. Festus, born Oct. 4, 1765. Mary, born Aug. 30, 1767. Persis, born June 8, 1769. Roger Cooley with his family removed to that part of West Springfield called Paugatuck.

4th Generation. George Colton Cooley, son of Jonathan and Joanna Cooley, was married to Mabel Hancock, daughter of John and Anna Hancock, Jan. 12, 1749. Their children—Mabel, born May 16, 1749, died Oct. 27, 1781. Abner, born Aug. 20, 1751, died Jan. 21, 1752. Abner, born Jan. 22, 1753, died March 7, 1776. Dinah and Lucy, born March 22, 1755. Lucy died Nov. 7, 1756. George, born Oct. 15, 1756. Dinah, born Aug. 26, 1759, died July 20, 1760. Submit, born — 8, 1761, died May 9, 1761. Lucy, born June 9, 1762. Jonathan, born June 10, 1764, drowned in the river Feb. 10, 1798. Noah, born Jan. 27, 1766. Eunice, born Dec. 15, 1769. Ezekiel, born Nov. 28, 1772. Mabel was married Feb. 13, 1772, to John Burt, of Springfield. Lucy was married to Nathaniel Chapman July 24, 1780. George was married to Penelope Rumrill, June 24, 1779. Jonathan married — Stebbins, daughter of Ebenezer Stebbins, of Springfield, and died without issue, being drowned in Connecticut river. George the father died by the small-pox which he had by inoculation, June 6, 1778. Mabel the mother was married again, Nov. 29, 1797, to Capt. Joseph Ferry, of Springfield, and died Dec. 28, 1806. Eunice was married to Hanan Colton, son of Gideon and Joanna Colton, June 1788.

[Page 101.] 4th Generation. Jabez Cooley, son of Jonathan and Joanna (page 95), was married to Abigail Hancock, Oct. 19, 1752. Their children—Asahel, born April 5, 1753. Reuben, born Sept. 24, 1754. Uriel, born Aug. 25, 1756. Dinah, born Aug. 29, 1758. Bathshua, born March 11, 1761. Abigail, born Nov. 4, 1762. Reuben, born January

6, 1765. Bathsheba, born Jan. 23, 1767. Heman, born Nov. 1, 1763. Beulah, born April 3, 1772. Asenath, born June 21, 1773. Jabez, born March 10, 1775. Jabez Cooley the father settled in that part of Springfield called Skipmuck, where his children were born.

4th Generation. Stephen Cooley, son of Jonathan and Joanna, was married to Mary Field, date of their publishment Sept. 26, 1753. Their children—Stephen, born Feb. 14, 1754, died Aug. 18, 1754. Stephen, born March 27, 1755, died June 9, 1830, age 75. Abigail, born April 19, 1757, died April 9, 1826, age 67. Joanna, born July 20, 1759. Luther, born March 16, 1761. Gideon, born Jan. 31, 1763, died Nov. 21, 1838, age 76. Calvin, born Feb. 16, 1765, died Feb. 19, 1846. Ithamar, born ———, died Feb. 15, 1767. Ithamar, born Aug. 10, 1768. Mary, born July 18, 1770, died June 24, 1814. Hanan, born July 18, 1773. Mary the mother died April 3, 1782. Eunice Jennings died March 5, 1823. Stephen the father married again, April 26, 1785, to the widow Eunice Jennings, of Ludlow. He died Jan. 7, 1787, age 55. Abigail was married to Noah Bliss, Feb. 11, 1784. Joanna was married to Er Taylor, April 13, 1784. Mary was married to Moses Taylor. The sons, see 106 and 107.

[Page 102.] 4th Generation. Eliakim Cooley, son of Eliakim and Griswold, was married Nov. 7, 1734, to Mary Ashley. He settled in West Springfield. Their children—Elakim. Gideon, born March 15, 1739. Justin, born Jan. 25, 1741, died Dec. 12, 1760. Martha, born May 12, 1743. Solomon, born June 22, 1745, died Sept. 2, 1746. Keziah, born May 5, 1750. Solomon, born Jan. 24, 1753. Charles, born Sept. 15, 1755. Thankful, born Feb. 17, 1760.

4th Generation. Josiah Cooley, son of Eliakim and Griswold, was married to Experience Hale, daughter of Thomas and Experience Hale, Jan. 3, 1739. Their children—Experience, born June 8, 1739, died June 18, 1771. Hannah, born Oct. 1, 1742, died Sept. 23, 1820. Eleanor, born July 10, 1745, died Oct. 21, 1777. Sabinah, born Feb. 26, 1747, died Dec. 12, 1823. Josiah, born Nov. 30, 1749, died Feb. 13, 1824, age 74. Rebecca, born July 31, 1752, died Jan. 21, 1775. Simeon, born May 18, 1755, died Nov. 12, 1757. Experience was married to Ebenezer Spencer, of Somers, March 27, 1766. Hannah was married to Jonathan Burt, Aug. 20, 1761. Eleanor was married to Ebenezer Rumrill, Dec. 1, 1767. Sabinah was married to Samuel Keep, June 4, 1767. Josiah the father died Sept. 7, 1778, in his 62d year. Experience the mother died Oct. 31, 1798, aged 84. The family of Josiah, see page 108.

4th Generation. Hezekiah Cooley, son of Eliakim and Griswold, was married to Charity Clark, of Lebanon, Conn., date of their publishment Jan. 11, 1752. Their children—Charity, born June 15, 1753, died Aug. 26, 1763. Clark, born Sept. 6, 1754, died Nov. 2, 1757. Rubie, born Aug. 19, 1757. Charity, born Oct. 6, 1759, died Feb. 3, 1775. Esther, born Dec. 19, 1760, died April 9, 1777. Flavia, born Jan. 26, 1763. Hezekiah, born March 11, 1765. Clark, born Oct. 1, 1769. Rubie was married to Robert Pease, of Somers, March 6, 1776. Flavia was married to Joseph W. Cooley, April, 1787. Clark was married to Lovina Billings, July 6, 1791. Hezekiah the father died March 27, 1796, aged 76. Charity the mother drowned herself in a well, Sept. 23, 1808.

[Page 103.] 4th Generation. Capt. Luke Cooley, son of Eliakim and Griswold Cooley, was married Jan. 8, 1739, to Elizabeth Colton, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Colton. They settled in Somers, and died in that town. Their children—Solomon, born ———, died Oct. 3, 1741. Lois, born

— Eunice, born Nov. 6, 1742. Joanna—Nathan—Elizabeth. Lovice—Lucy—Luke—Dinah. Capt. Luke Cooley the father died Jan. 1, 1777. Elizabeth the mother died Aug. 8, 1777. Lois was married to Nathaniel Sikes, of Monson. Eunice was married to John Billings. Joanna was married to Levi Brace. Lovice was married to John Russell. Lucy was married to Stephen Jones. Dinah was married to Aaron Howard.

4th Generation. Israel Cooley, son of Samuel and Mary Cooley, was married April 9, 1735, to Deborah Leonard. Their children—Joel, born July 11, 1735. Deborah, born Aug. 19, 1738, died Sept. 4, 1746. Jonah, born Nov. 5, 1741. Israel the father died Dec. 22, 1775. Deborah the mother died Jan. 3, 1781. The families of Jonah and Joel may be seen hereafter, page 108. Israel the father died

4th Generation. Samuel Cooley, son of Samuel and Mary Cooley, was married to Patience Macranny, date of their publication June 19, 1741. Their children—Samuel, born Aug. 28, 1742. Isaac, born May 30, 1745. Samuel the father died April 10, 1746. Patience the mother was married again to Thomas Killom, of West Springfield, Aug. 24, 1749. Samuel's family, see page 109. Isaac was married to Eunice Bedortha, July 2, 1767. They settled in West Springfield.

[Page 104.] 4th Generation. Eli Cooley, son of John and Mercy Cooley, was married Oct. 20, 1757, to Mary Phips, of Cambridge, Mass. Their children—Thomas and Elenor, born June 28, 1758. Mercy, born Nov. 13, 1760. Elenor, born May 20, 1762, died Dec. 20, 1844. John, born Feb. 18, 1764, died Jan. 29, 1835. Thomas, born July 15, 1767. Mary the mother died Aug. 14, 1767. Eli Cooley the father was married again May 12, 1774, to Rebecca Bliss, daughter of Ebenezer and Joanna Bliss. She died without issue, Oct. 3, 1787. Eli Cooley was married again 1796, to Polly Cross, of Ellington. He died Jan. 29, 1806, in his 80th year. Mercy was married to Richard Woolworth, May 24, 1780. Elenor was married to Dennis Crane. He being absent some years, she was married to George Colton, March 9, 1796. The family of John, see page 109.

5th Generation. John Cooley, son of Caleb and Mary, was married to Sabrea Hitchcock, daughter of Stephen Hitchcock, of Springfield, March 2, 1797. He died Oct. 3, 1827, age 66. She died Dec. 19, 1841, age 71. Their children—John, born Dec. 9, 1800. Clarinda, born Jan. 1, 1805, married Joseph Evarts, Jan. 1, 1829. Oliver Blanchard, born Oct. 4, 1808. Mary Burt, born Oct. 10, 1814. A nameless child, born Oct. 6, 1810. Sabra the mother died Dec. 19, 1841, age 71.

[Vacant to page 106.] 5th Generation. Stephen Cooley, son of Stephen and Mary Cooley, was married to Mercy Stebbins, daughter of Ezra and Margaret Stebbins, Jan. 28, 1788. Their children—Stephen, born March 7, 1789, died June 28, 1826, at Rossville, Ohio. Judah, born April 9, 1792. Noadiah, born Oct. 5, 1795, went away about 1836. Norman, born Jan. 3, 1800, lived in Philadelphia. Mercy the mother died Nov. 4, 1807. Stephen Cooley died June 9, 1830, age 75. Stephen Cooley was married to Margaret Stebbins, widow of Ezra Stebbins. She died Oct. 15, 1831, aged 67.

5th Generation. Gideon Cooley, son of Stephen and Mary Cooley, was married to Dinah Sikes, the daughter of James and Mary Sikes. She was born Nov. 13, 1765. They were married Nov. 29, 1798. He died Nov. 21, 1838, age 76. She died Jan. 1, 1851, age 86. Electa, born Sept. 9, 1799, married Joseph Hixon. Quartus, born Sept. 9, 1801, married Abigail Bliss. Gideon, born Sept. 27, 1804. Mary Ely, born Sept. 7, 1806.

DIARY OF PAUL DUDLEY, 1740.

Communicated by B. JOY JEFFRIES, M.D., of Boston.

THE following entries by the Hon. Paul Dudley, of Roxbury, are from an interleaved almanac for the year 1740, published by T. Fleet. A biographical sketch and a portrait of Chief Justice Dudley will be found in the REGISTER, vol. x. pp. 338 and 343.

Jan.—A moderate winter hitherto hardly any snow, very cold weather comes in with the full moon and holds many days.

7.—A good fat Bear killd up n our meeting house hill or near it.

8.—Capt. Forbes from London nine weeks from Falmouth brings news of Warr being declared against Spain not France.

Measles continue in many Towns.

10.—A storm, a little snow.

11.—The Genl Court proroged (The Treasury not supplied) to the 12th of March. Sad news from Annapolis Royall. Coll. Armstrong Lt. Gov. fell upon his own sword and killd himself.

15.—Snow. Small pox at Rode Island.

19.—Died. Mrs. Norton, Widow of the Rev. Mr Norton of Hingham. A very worthy religious person, in the eighty first year of her age.

A house burnt at Laucaster. A woman and four children lost their lives. The husband's name Josiah Wilder.

26.—Pleasant weather for the winter.

28.—Died young Mr Hancock of Lexington assistant minister to his father, had the character of a very worthy promising youth. Died Mr. John Adams see the middle of the Almanack.

31.—Pleasant day but very cold. Burnings—see the middle of the Almanack.

Feb. 1.—An exceeding cold day, none like it this winter.

2.—little short of it.

5.—A very cold Day. It has been a very dry time for three weeks past, neither snow nor rain—Smelts come—A dwelling house at Mitfield burnt and four persons. Moderate weather. They have had a severe winter in England as to Cold and Storms. The like not known in the memory of Man. Winter breaking up. Abundance of Damage done in England this winter by the Storms and extreme cold.

Measles prevail in many towns and the throat distemper yet in the Land.

28.—Very warm like April. The wild geese begin to flye to the Norward. Garden and other spring birds come.

29.—A ship from London. Capt. Egleston brings the Kings Speech to the Parliament Nov. 15th.

March 1.—Snow. News from the west Indies that Admiral Vernon had taken portabell.

4.—Died Mr Saltonstall.

7.—Snow.

8.—Very cold like winter. Nothing but cold northerly winds keeps the spring back.

12.—Genl Court sits. Died, the Rev. Mr Parsons of Salisbury. A tedious Sup. Court at Boston. It has been a Terrible Winter in England, provisions there very dear. Wheat at seven and eight shillings pr. bushel. An ordinary dunghil fowl at three shillings.

22.—Wild geese go to the norward.

26.—Sup. Court adjourned to the 3^d of June.

27.—A general Fast.

28.—Genl. Court. dissolved. The Treasury not supplied. Had a quarter of fine lamb.

April.—Snow and Winterish Weather the beginning of this month.

5.—A fine salmon eat at Roxbury.

7.—Wind Hangs yet to the Norward—Roxbury smelts not gone yet.

9.—Some swallows seen. The begin^g of this month a dwelling house burnt at Uxbridge. 4 persons lost their lives. Little done in the gardens till the 9th. The Rash pretty brief—and so the Measles.

15.—Very warm spring weather—many swallows come. and a great flight of wild pigeons—Dry Season—I sowed my Barley—planted Cucumbers and Squashes.

17.—Orders arrived to declare the Warr in form against Spain, and accordingly it was proclaimed with the usual Solemnity at Boston the twenty first. The packet came from Coll. Spotswood via pensilvania—great encouragement and Direction to furnish five thousand men from the Continent to subdue the Spaniards at Cuba and in the West Indies. An Adjutant Genl. expected every day.

May—Tedious Courts at Plymouth and Barnstable. a great deal of business left undone and continued to the next year. My own health very poor—not a single criminal at either Court. Abundance of cold weather puts the spring back. The Kings fourth daughter, the Princess Mary married to the Prince of Hesse. His Majesty's orders referring to the Expedition into the West Indies arrived a few days before the Election.

Coll. Gorham and Mr W^m Brown chose into the Council. Mr. D^r dropt and two negatived viz. Capt. Little and P. D.

June.—Died Coll. Spotswood. designed to command the American forces in the intended Expedition. A tedious Court at York. Little more than half the business finished. Two persons received sentence of Death. An Englishman for Murther. an Indian for a Rape on a child of 3 years old. I was much indisposed at York and obliged to come home before the Court was over.

Mr. Smith ordained at Marlborough this month. Likewise Mr Hill was ordained at Marshfield. The orchard worms did but little damage this year. 'Tis tho't because of the Cold and wet spring some frosts coming very late.

The Throat Distemper got to Cambridge. Several died particularly Madam Holyoke.

25 & 26.—Roxbury New Meeting house raised.

Towards the latter end of January a dwelling house burnt at Deerfield, another at Lunenburg, a third at Chelmsford, but no life lost.

Mr Whitfield is without doubt a very extraordinary man full of zeal to promote the Kingdom and Interest of our Lord Jesus and in the conversion of souls. His preaching seems to be much like that of the old English Puritans. It was not so much the matter of his sermons as the very serious, earnest and affectionate delivery of them and without notes that gained him such a multitude of hearers. The main subjects of his preach-

ing while here were the nature and necessity of Regeneration or Conversion, and Justification by the Righteousness of Christ as recd by faith alone.

10. January.—I measured a peach that came from Worster pond between sixteen and seventeen inches long, and ten inches round the middle, he weighed nearest a pound and three quarters, two more weighed one pound each and about fifteen inches long. I dont remember ever to have seen three such large pond peach together.

The latter end of January last died at Cambridge and buried from the College Hall Mr John Adams. He had been a preacher at Rode Island, was a very ingenious Scholar, but for some considerable time before he died much distempered in his brain so that his candle went out in a snuff, the Character given of him in the newspapers extravagant, not but that he was an ingenious preacher, a very good Scholar, and no mean poet.

Coll. Partridge was a very pious and sincere honest man, one that served his generation to a great age by the will of God, discharged the several offices of Honor and Trust the Government put him into with great diligence, prudence, courage and integrity.

July.—Died the 11th of this month Gov. Wanton of Rode Island 68 years of age, about the same time died Gov. Jenks of Providence 84, he had been Gov of Rode Island formerly.

The Commencement put by this year by reason of the Throat Distemper at Cambridge. The President's Lady died of it the latter end of June.

Genl. Court rose the 11th of this month by prorogation to the twentieth of August. Treasury supplied after a fashion.

16.—News of Capt. Morris a London ship being lost in the Channel, the men saved.

Great plenty of English hay this year, but little fruit.

2^d day of this month at Hatfield a most terrible storm of Hail beat down and wholly destroyed a thousand acres of corn, grass, and flax—damage computed at near four thousand pounds. Glass windows broke.

August.—The King at Hanover.

Richard Ward, Esq. (a Seventh day Baptist) chose Gov' of Rode Island. Our Quota of the Forces designed for the Spanish West Indies getting ready.

A Muster Master arrives from York to view our forces.

27.—Commencement.

Sept.—The weather has been very unseasonable this summer in England—provisions very dear—Wheat at eight shillings pr bushel on the sea coast where the men of warr took up everything. A fowl sold at three shillings. a single onion at a penny Sterl^d.

12.—The Genl. Court prorogued to the of October, and then to the 19th of November.

18.—The famous Mr. Whitfield arrived at Boston, where he continued till the 29th and then went to New Hampshire and York and returned monday the 6th of October, preaching in his Circuit twice every day, admired and followed beyond any man that ever was in America. His preaching was so thronged that he was obliged to preach in the open air, the meeting houses not being large eno to hold the Hearers, especially at Boston where tis tho't there were twenty thousand auditors at his last sermon.

October.—Our forces viz five companies sailed for Virginia.

Died Thomas Cushing Esq. and Thomas Palmer Esq. for many years of his Majesty's Council, and persons of good Character for Piety and Virtue. News from of August (the beg.) the King at Hanover.

Mr Whitfield left Boston the 13th bound to Connecticut Rhode Island and New York via Northampton.

23^d.—Capt. Snelling safely arrived from London at last.

Mr. Winthrop returned.

A Tuesday Evening Lecture set up at Boston.

A Tedious long court at Bristol not finished till Munday ye 5^d of November.

Nov.—The Throat Distemper in many parts of the Province and very mortal. News comes of my Lord Cathcar's being saild for the West Indies with a great fleet of men of warr and transports—See below—Several ships get in from England this month. News arrives of the Hurricane in the West Indies doing great damage to the Spanish and French fleet.

13.—A public Thanksgiving and Snow.

Died Coll. Thaxter of Hingham—had been of the Council for many years, a very useful man—75 years old.

19.—Genl Court begin their Winter Sessions. I could not attend Salem Sup. Court by reason of great indisposition and cold stormy weather. 17—exceeding cold. 18—stormy snow and very cold. The Court prorogued to the 21st a pleasant day. Sup. Court sat by Adjournment. 18th and 24th and so the whole week Fog, stormy rain and dark weather. Several vessels cast away and Lives lost. Capt. Jones (?) from London. L^d Kathcar not saild the 20th of October. News of the King's arrival and that Sir Chaloner Ogle was saild for the West Indies with a fleet of men of warr.

Dec.—The dark stormy weather and Rain continued to the 8th of this month, except one day we have not seen the sun for above a fortnight. High tides at the Change. Wind out.

3.—Fasting and Prayer with a Sermon in the Council Chamber by order of the Genl Court. Dr. Sewal preached.

News comes of the Emperours death. Last month four Justices of Peace resigned their commissions rather than quit their place of Directors in the Land Bank.

13-14 exceeding cold—More vessels cast away and lives lost. arrived 13th Mr Tennent from the Jerseys—one of the Methodist preachers, tho not so famous as Mr. Whitfield.

17—A snow storm in the morning. Coll. Leonard and Capt Watts dismissed from their respective offices for being Directors or signers of the Manufactory bills. 21—very cold from 22-27 extreme cold. Justice Blanchard dismissed on the acct of the manufactory bank bills. Treasury not yet supplied.

26.—The two houses can't agree upon a bill. News by the way of New York that L^d Kathcard was saild with a great fleet.

25th.—Died Coll. Partridge of Hatfield in the 96th year of his age.

The news from Persia this year seems incredible, as if Kauli Can the Emperor had bro't away from India in his expedition against the Mogul, five hundred and fifty millions, five hundred thousand pounds Sterling Value, in Gold, Silver and other Treasure—What an amazing proof monument must this be of the truth of what the wise man tells us in his Proverbs,—Riches take to themselves wings and flie away as an eagle towards heaven. 23. prov. 5. and of a greater than Solomon Mathew 6th 19^v where thieves break thro and steal—for oftentimes these warr prizes or Captures are little better than Public Robberies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF DARTMOUTH, MASS.

Transcribed for the REGISTER by the late JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq., of New Bedford.

[Concluded from vol. xxxiv. page 406.]

BIRTHS.

Mosher, Paul,	s. of John and Hannah	4 mo. 15, 1740
" Haunah,	d. of " "	10 mo. 21, 1743
" Keziah,	d. of " "	2 mo. 1, 17
" Sarah,	d. of " "	4 mo. 16, 1751
Taber, Thomas,	s. of Thomas	Octo. 22, 1668
" Esther,	d. of " "	April 17, 1671
" Lydia,	d. of " "	Aug. 8,
Butts, Moses,	s. of Thomas	July 30, 1672
	d. of John	
Taber, Sarah,	d. of Thomas	Jan'y 28, 16
" Mary,	d. of " "	March 18, 1677
" Joseph,	s. of " "	March 7, 1679
Russell, Joseph,	s. of Joseph	November 22, 167
" John,	s. of " }	Nov. 22, 167
" William,	s. of " }	May 6, 1681
" Mary,	d. of " }	July 10, 1682
" Joshua,	s. of " }	Jan'y 26, 1686
" Jonathan,	s. of Jonathan	Nov. 13, 1679
" Deborah,	d. of " "	Jan'y 10, 1681
" Dorothy,	d. of " "	May 21, 1684
Taber, John,	s. of Thomas	Feby 22, 1681
" Jacob,	s. of " "	July 26, 1683
" Jonathan,	s. of " "	Sept. 22, 1685
" Bethiah,	d. of " "	Sept. 3, 168
" Philip,	s. of " "	Feby 7, 1689
" Abigail,	d. of " "	May 2, 1693

NOTE.—The *twenty-three* foregoing names are found upon what I consider the oldest existing page of Dartmouth records. It is, as many other of the loose sheets of these records are, very much dilapidated, and it should be borne in mind that whenever an omission is found it is owing to this fact. No one need look at the records with any hope of finding any more than is here given.

Taber, Mary,	d. of Philip	Jan'y 28, 1668
" Sarah,	d. of " "	March 26, 1671
" Lydia,	d. of " "	Sept. 28, 1673
" Philip,	s. of " "	Feby 29, 1675
" Abigail,	d. of " "	Oct. 27, 1678
" Esther,	d. of " "	Feby 23, 1680
" John,	s. of " "	July 18, 1684
" Bethiah,	d. of " "	April 18, 1689
Badcock [Babcock] Mary,	d. of return	Oct. 16, 1683
" Dorothy,	d. of " "	Jan'y 19, 1684

Badcock, Sarah,	d. of return	July 31, 1686
" Elizabeth,	d. of "	April 5, 1689
" George,	s. of "	June 21, 1692
" Benjamin,	s. of "	Nov. 12, 1696
" Joseph,	s. of "	Dec. 29, 1698
" Return,	s. of "	Dec. 23, 1700
" James,	s. of "	June 22, 1703

[The 17 next preceding names are from one of the earliest pages of the record. All the Babcocks are marked "transcribed."]

Lapham, Elizabeth,	d. of John and Mary	July 29, 1701
" John,	s. of " "	Oct. 2, 1703
Briggs, Mary,	d. of Thomas	Augt 9, 1671
" Susanna,	d. of "	March 14, 1672
" Deborah,	d. of "	Oct. 16, 1674
" Haunah,	d. of "	May 1, 1676
" John	s. of "	Oct. 2, 1678
" Thomas,	s. of "	April 27, 1684
" Weston,	s. of John	Nov. 4, 1702
" Thomas,	s. of "	Jan'y. 10, 1704
Slocumb, Meribah,	d. of Eleazer	April 28, 1689
" Mary,	d. of "	Augt. 12, 1691
" Eleazer,	s. of "	Jan'y 20, 1693-4
" John,	s. of "	Jan'y 20, 1696-7
" Benjamin,	s. of "	Dec. 14, 1699
" Joanna,	d. of "	July 15, 1702
Soule, William,	s. of William	Augt 28, 1692
" Keziah [see REG. xxxiv. 198]		June 1, 1694
" George,	s. of William	Oct. 5, 1695
" Benjamin,	s. of "	May 14, 1698
" Mary,	d. of "	Jan'y 22, 1698-9
" Joseph,	s. of "	Nov. 8, 1701
" Sarah,	d. of "	Nov. 8, 1703
Cummings, Mary,	d. of Philip	Jan'y 3, 1686
" Sarah,	d. of "	Oct. 15, 1688
" John,	s. of "	May 14, 1691
" James,	s. of "	Nov. 9, 1693
" Abigail,	d. of "	Nov. 20, 1698
" Elizabeth,	d. of "	Nov. 22, 1701
" David,	s. of "	Sept. 25, 1704
" Benjamin,	s. of "	Sept. 6, 1695
Howland, Edward,	s. of Henry	Augt 10, 1698
" Zohuth,	s. of "	Nov. 2, 1701
" * * *	s. of "	April 3, 1703
Delano, Sarah,	d. of Jonathan, Jun.	March 18, 17**
" Jane,	d. of "	Dec. 16

TAXES UNDER GOV. ANDROS.

[FROM THE JEFFRIES FAMILY PAPERS.]

No. IX.

[Continued from vol. xxxiv. page 382.]

TOWN RATE OF TOPSFIELD, 1687.

The Country Rate of Topsfield Towne, Oct. 3 ^d 1687.		H eads	H ouses & burnes	A cres Land	O xen & Cows	S heep	h ogs & h orses	£	s	d
A	William Averill & four Son, but 3	4	1: 1	48	4: 6	30	1.	0	14	
B	Jn ^o Broadstreet	1	1: 1	30	0: 5	6	2: 1	0	6	
	Daniel Borman & 2 Son's	3	1: 1	32	4: 7	:2	: 2	0	11	0
	Tho. Baker & man	2	1: 1	45	6: 6	30	6: 1	0	11	0
	Isaac Burton	1	1:	.3	: 4	.3	4	0	3	0
	Benja. Bixby	1	1	.9	2: 2	0	1	0	3	0
	Josiah Bridges									
C	Daniel Clarke & 3 Sons	4	1: 1	40	4: 4	10	: 2	0	11	0
	Isaac Cummins & 3 Sons	4	1: 1	30	5: 7	17	2: 3	0	12	0
	John Curtiss	1	1—	.9	2: 5	6	3: 1	0	06	0
	Thomas Cave & man	2	1—	.4	: 7	.7	: 1	0	6	
	W ^m Chapman	1	—	—	: 1	.2	—	0	2	—
D	Ephraim Dorman	1	1: 1	24	3: 6	13	6: 1	—	8	
	Thomas Dorman & Sone	2	1:	30	4: 5	12	3: 1	—	8	
	Michael Duanet & Sone	2	1—	14	2: 3	4	: 1	—	6	
E	Isaac Esty Sen ^r & Sone	2	1: 1	35	2: 4	6	: 1	—	7	—
	Isaac Easty Jun ^r	1	1:	7	2: 2	0	: 1	—	3	
	Joseph Easty	1	0		2: 1	0		—	3	
	John Easty	1	0	6	2: 1	0	0: 1	—	3	
f	John ffrench	1	1:	15	2: 2	.0	4: 1	—	4	
G	John Gold & 2 Sonns	3	1	60	6: 3	10	2: 3	—	9	
	John Gold Jun ^r	1	—	—	3	—	: 1	—	2	1
H	Cap ^t John How & 2 Sons	3	1:	16	2: 4	—	1: 2	—	8	
	John Hovy & Sone	2	1:	32	3: 7	20	4: 2	—	9	
	Samuel Howlet	1	1:	16	2: 4	—	4: 1	—	5	
	W ^m Hobs	1	1:	5	: 4	2	: 1	—	3	
	John Hunkins	1	1:	18	2: 4	8	2: 1	—	6	
	W ^m Howlet	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	1	
K	Philip Knight & Sone	2	1:	13	4: 4	4	2: 1	—	7	
	John Kenney	1	1:	24	2: 5	6	—	—	5	
L	Jonathan Look & man	2	1:	25	2: 4	3	5: 2	—	7	
	Henry Lake	1	1:	3	2	—	1: 1	—	2	1

1881.]

Taxes under Andros.

35

Brought over.

		Heads	Houses	Acres Land	Oxen & Cows	Sheep	hogs & horses	s	d
M									
N	William Nichols	1	1:	16	: 3	:3	3: 1	3	2
	John Nicholls & 2 Sons	3	1:	.8	4: 5	:4	0: 2	9	3
O									
P	Francis Peobody 2 Sons & a Servant	4:	1:	62	6: 8	26	5: 3	18	4
	W ^m Perkins	1:	1:	18	2: 6	6	1: 1	6	4
	Tobias Perkins	1:	1:	14	2: 6	10	1: 1	7	9
	Timothy Perkins Sen ^r	1:	1:	21	2: 3	—	: 1	4	4
	Thomas Perkins	1:	1:	20	2: 4	10	: 1	5	—
	John Pritchett	1:	1	14	: 4	.8	2: 1	5	—
	Jacob Pebody	1:	1:	3	2: 2	.3	1: 1	3	11
	Elisha Perkins	1:	1:	12	1: 3	.8	: 1	4	4
	Zacheus Perkins	1:	1:	11	4: 2	.0	1: 1	4	6
	Timothy Perkins Jun ^r	1:	1:	13	2: 2	.6	3: 2	4	4
Q									
R	John Redington	1:	1:	30	4: 6	13	3: 2	8	10
	John Robinson & Sone	2:	1:	13	2: 6	0	2: 2	7	5
	Daniell Redington	1:	1:	18	4: 4	10	3: 1	6	7
S									
	W ^m Smith & Sone	2	1	.2	2: 2	.0	3: 1	5	7
	Sam ^l Standly	1	1:	.5	: 2	:2	3: 1	3	—
	W ^m Smith Jun ^r	1	1:	.5	: 2	0	0: 1	2	8
	John Standly	1	1	11	2: 3	8	4: 1	4	6
	John Smith	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	9
	Joseph Smith	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
T									
	Jacob Towne, Sen ^r	1	1	18	2: 4	3	0: 1	5	—
	Joseph Towne & man Sen ^r	2	1	26	4: 7	10	: 2	9	7
	Jacob Towne Jun ^r	1	1	.4	0: 2	0	: 1	3	3
	Joseph Towne Jun ^r	1	1—	3	2: 1	0	: 1	3	5
	Thomas Towne	1	—	4	2: 1	0	: 1	2	8
	W ^m Towne	1	1	25	4: 5	11	3: 3	12	6
	John Towne	1	0	—	2: 2	0	1: 1	4	2
U									
W									
	John Wiles & Sone	2	1	26	2: 4	5	5: 2	8	—
	James Waters a poor man	—	—	—	—	—	£	s	d
	Lives by Almsh	—	—	—	—	—			

Brought from the other Syde

08 6 10
10 3 3
18 9 01

(Signed)

Selectmen of Topsfield { Ephraim Dorman John How
Isaac Estey
James Howlett Thomas Dorman

(Indorsed)

Topsfield Rate

TOWN RATE OF TOPSFIELD, 1688.

TOPSFIELD.

	head	hous	land	hors	Cow	shep	swin	yung	nete	Catle
	heads						Estate	£	s	d
William Averil	5	—	—	—	81	—	00	—	15	01
Mr John Brodstrete	1	—	—	—	62	—	00	—	06	10
L Thomas Baker	2	—	—	—	77	—	00	—	09	09
Daniell Borman	3	—	—	—	100	—	00	—	13	04
Benjamin Bixbee	1	—	—	—	17	—	00	—	03	01
Isak Burtun	1	—	—	—	35	—	00	—	04	07
D Isack Comins	3	—	—	—	89	—	00	—	12	05
John Commins	1	—	—	—	00	—	00	—	01	00
Daniell Clark	4	—	—	—	47	—	00	—	10	07
John Curtius	1	—	—	—	48	—	00	—	05	03
Thomas Cave	2	—	—	—	38	—	00	—	06	06
Thomas Dorman	3	—	—	—	75	—	00	—	11	03
L Ephraim Dorman	1	—	—	—	54	—	00	—	06	02
Mikell Dourill	2	—	—	—	15	—	00	—	04	07
S Isack Estie sen	2	—	—	—	42	—	00	—	06	10
Isack Estie iun	1	—	—	—	22	—	00	—	03	06
Josiph Estie	1	—	—	—	18	—	00	—	03	02
John Estie	1	—	—	—	19	—	00	—	03	03
C John ffrench	2	—	—	—	40	—	00	—	06	03
I. John Gould	4	—	—	—	63	—	00	—	11	11
S. John Gould	1	—	—	—	70	—	00	—	07	06
Cop John How	2	—	—	—	36	—	00	—	06	04
S John Houey	2	—	—	—	78	—	00	—	09	10
S Samuell Houlit	1	—	—	—	49	—	00	—	05	09
William Houlit	00	—	—	—	06	—	00	—	00	06
William Hobs	1	—	—	—	47	—	00	—	05	07
John Hunkins	1	—	—	—	71	—	00	—	07	07
John Kenny	1	—	—	—	41	—	00	—	05	01
Philip Knight	2	—	—	—	50	—	00	—	07	06
Henry Lake	1	—	—	—	10	—	00	—	02	08
Jonathan Looke	2	—	—	—	50	—	00	—	07	06
William Nikales	1	—	—	—	20	—	00	—	04	04
John Nikales	3	—	—	—	72	—	00	—	11	09
L fransis Pebody	4	—	—	—	109	—	00	—	15	09
Jacob Pebody	1	—	—	—	30	—	00	—	04	02
Mr William Pirkins	1	—	—	—	50	—	00	—	05	10
Mr Tobyah Pirkins	1	—	—	—	62	—	00	—	06	10
John Pirkins	1	—	—	—	40	—	00	—	05	09
Timothy Pirkins	1	—	—	—	37	—	00	—	04	09
John Prichit	1	—	—	—	44	—	00	—	05	04
Thomas Pirkins	2	—	—	—	41	—	00	—	06	09
Zaceus Pirkins	1	—	—	—	23	—	00	—	03	07
Elisha Pirkins	1	—	—	—	33	—	00	—	04	05
S John Redington	2	—	—	—	73	—	00	—	09	05
John Robinson	2	—	—	—	51	—	00	—	07	07
C Daniell Redington	1	—	—	—	60	—	00	—	06	03
Cla (?) William Smith	2	—	—	—	24	—	00	—	05	04
C Samuell Standly	2	—	—	—	19	—	00	—	04	11
John Standly	1	—	—	—	00	—	00	—	01	03
Widow Standly	00	—	—	—	29	—	00	—	02	05
William Smith	1	—	—	—	11	—	00	—	02	07
John Smith	1	—	—	—	00	—	00	—	01	03
Josiph Smith	1	—	—	—	05	—	00	—	02	01
E Jacob Toune	1	—	—	—	41	—	00	—	05	01
John Toune	1	—	—	—	29	—	00	—	04	01
William Toune	1	—	—	—	68	—	00	—	07	04

	heads	Estate	£	s	d
Joseph Toune	1	—	67	— 00	— 07 — 03
Joseph Toune	1	—	20	— 00	— 03 — 04
Jacob Toune	1	—	15	— 00	— 02 — 11
John Wild	2	—	62	— 00	— 08 — 03
James Watered	1	—	00	— 00	— 01 — 08
Timothy Pirkins	1	—	40	— 00	— 05 — 00
Thomas Toune	1	—	21	— 00	— 03 — 05
Marke How	1	—	05	— 00	— 02 — 01
	31		total	19	04 13
	67				
	98				

dat y^e 19th of Sept 1688
(Signed) Tobiah Perkins Commishenr

(signed)

Samuel Howlett Clark
to y^e Selectmen of
Topsfield

(Indorsed) Return for y^e town
Topsfield £19 4 3
1688

LT. JOHN BRYANT, OF PLYMOUTH.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. LAPHAM, M.D., Augusta, Me.

IN Vol. twenty-four of the REGISTER, Mr. J. A. Boutelle gave some account of Stephen Bryant, of Duxbury and Plymouth, who married Abigail, daughter of John Shaw, and of his descendants. He states that their oldest daughter Abigail married Lt. John Bryant, of Plymouth, Nov. 23, 1665. The Plymouth Colony Records make the oldest child of Stephen Bryant a son, and do not record the birth of an Abigail. Savage conjectures that she may have been the daughter of Stephen, and probably she was, but I have failed to find positive evidence that such was the case. Perhaps Mr. Boutelle may have evidence not given in his article.* Who was Lt. John Bryant? In a note in the Plympton town records made by a former town clerk (Bradford), it is stated he was the son of John Bryant and Mary Lewis his wife, of Scituate, but this is improbable, for Deane makes John Bryant, Jr., a resident of Scituate, and gives the names and dates of birth of his children, which are different from those of Lt. John as recorded on the records of Plympton. Some of the names are the same, which would indicate that the families may have been related, but there is difference enough to prove that they could not have been the same. I have made considerable effort to find out who this Lt. John Bryant was, but without results.

The children of Lt. John and Abigail Bryant, as recorded on the Plympton records, are as follows :

* Mr. Boutelle writes us that, owing to a recent removal, he cannot conveniently refer to all his memoranda, but he sends us the following items to prove that John Bryant was a son-in-law of Stephen Bryant: "Edward Gray for vsing revileing speeches to John Bryant the son in law to Seuen [Stephen] Bryant of Plymouth on the Lords day as soone as they came out of the meeting was fined 10.00" [probably 10 shillings].—*Plymouth Colony Court Orders*, June 3, 1668. "John Bryant son in Law to Stephen Bryant for vsing revileing speeches to Edward Gray was fined ten shillings to the use of the Colonie."—*Ed.*

- i. MARY, b. Sept. 11, 1666.
- ii. HANNAH, b. Dec. 2, 1668.
- iii. BETHIAH, b. July 25, 1670.
- 1. iv. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 3, 1673; m. Joanna —.
- v. JONATHAN, b. March 23, 1677.
- vi. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 30, 1682.
- vii. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 16, 1688.

Abigail, wife of John Bryant, died May 12, 1715.

- 1. SAMUEL BRYANT² (*John*¹) married Joanna —. Children :
 - 2. i. SAMUEL, b. May 14, 1699; m. Tabitha Ford.
 - ii. JOANNA, b. March 1, 170½; m. Thomas Sampson, of Plympton, Nov. 16, 1730.
 - iii. ABIGAIL, b. July 5, 1703.
 - iv. ELIZABETH.
 - v. LYDIA, b. March 16, 1708.
 - vi. SYLVANUS, b. April 8, 1710.
 - 3. vii. NATHANIEL, b. 1712.

The four eldest were born in Plymouth, and the others in Plympton after it was incorporated from Plymouth.

Samuel Bryant, the father, died in Plympton, March 3, 1750, aged 76; he was many years deacon of the church in that town.

2. SAMUEL BRYANT³ (*Samuel*² *John*¹) married Tabitha Ford, and was also deacon of the church in Plympton. Children :

- i. SUSANNAH, b. Jan. 19, 1723-4; m. Asa Cook.
- ii. LOIS, b. June 9, 1725; m. Barnabas Briggs, of Halifax.
- iii. ABIGAIL, b. March 13, 1727-8.
- iv. SYLVANUS, b. March 20, 1729-30; m. Sarah Sears.
- v. TABITHA, b. April 14, 1732; m. William Bennett.
- 4. vi. JOSEPH, b. June 3, 1734; m. Zilpha Sampson.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 18, 1736.
- viii. JOANNA, b. July 12, 1739; m. Solomon Doten.
- ix. LYDIA, b. May 12, 1741; m. Consider Fuller, Feb. 21, 1759.
- x. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 16, 1744-5. He had 3 wives, the last of whom was Dorcas Howard, and 14 children.
- 5. xi. SOLOMON, b. Jan. 4, 1746; m. Elizabeth Curtis, of Hanover.

Samuel the father died May 21, 1774, and Tabitha his wife died Aug. 25, 1773, in her 75th year.

3. NATHANIEL BRYANT³ (*Samuel*² *John*¹) married Zerviah Curtis, of Pembroke. He was deacon of the church of Plympton. He died Dec. 6, 1793, and his wife Zerviah died April 21, 1790, aged 83 years. Children :

- i. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 25, 1734; d. May 2, 1824.
- 6. ii. NATHANIEL, b. June 21, 1737; m. Joanna Cole, Feb. 21, 1759.
- iii. ZERVIAH, b. July 24, 1739; m. Ephraim Holmes, Jr.; they were the grandparents of Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, for many years the able editor of the *Maine Farmer*.
- iv. JOSHUA, b. July 26, 1741; d. Sept. 22, 1743.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. May 31, 1744; d. Sept. 15, 1747.
- vi. EZEKIEL, b. June 6, 1746.

4. JOSEPH BRYANT⁴ (*Samuel*³ *Samuel*² *John*¹) married Zilpha Sampson. He moved to Middleboro', where he lived many years, and where his wife died. He then returned to Plympton and died there. Children :

- i. JOSEPH, d. May 13, 1759.
- ii. WILLIAM.
- iii. RIZPAH.
- iv. TABITHA.
- v. RUTH, m. William Shaw, 2nd, of Middleboro'.

- vi. SILENCE, m. Prince Churchill; d. Nov. 3, 1801, aged 83 yrs.
- vii. PAUL, d. in the U. S. Army, Nov. 4, 1791, aged 21½ years.
- viii. LOIS.
- ix. JANE, m. Eleazer Dunham, of Carver, Mass., afterwards of Paris, Maine.

5. SOLOMON BRYANT⁴ (*Samuel² Samuel² John¹*) married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Ramsdall or Randall) Curtis, of Hanover, Mass., who was born May 18, 1750. He moved to Gray, Me., and subsequently to Paris, being one of the early settlers. He died in 1827.

Children:

- i. ELIZABETH, m. Isaac Cummings.
- ii. BETSEY, m. first, Peter Brooks; m. second, Jonathan Fickett.
- iii. CHRISTOPHER, b. March 26, 1774; m. Susannah Swan.
- iv. SOLOMON, b. Oct. 30, 1776; m. Sally Swan.
- v. LYDIA, b. March 30, 1778; m. Luther Briggs.
- vi. SAMUEL, b. May 9, 1780; m. Lucy Briggs.
- vii. LUSANNAH, b. May 30, 1785; m. Levi Berry, of Paris, Me., son of George and Joanna (Doane) Berry, born in Falmouth, Me., April 25, 1777. He died at Smyrna, Me., Feb. 6, 1854, and his wife Lusannah died in the same town, Oct. 18, 1849. (Grandparents of the writer hereof.)
- viii. ABIGAIL, m. Melvin Pool.
- ix. JOANNAH, b. Sept. 27, 1791; d. 1874, unm.
- x. MARTHA, b. June 2, 1794; m. Thomas Winship.

6. NATHANIEL BRYANT, JR.⁴ (*Nathaniel² Samuel² John¹*) married Joanna Cole. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Ruth (Churchill) Cole, the latter being the daughter of William and Ruth Churchill, the latter born Sept. 14, 1716.

QUINCY FAMILY LETTERS.

Communicated by HUBBARD W. BRYANT, Esq., of Portland, Me.

THE following letters were written by Edmund Quincy, of Boston, merchant and author. He was the fourth Edmund in direct succession, and son of the eminent jurist. He was born 1703, and died July 4, 1788 (see REGISTER, xi. 72). He was graduated at Harvard College in 1722, and was the author of a treatise on Hemp Husbandry, published in 1765. His daughter Esther was married to the attorney general of Massachusetts, Jonathan Sewell. Another daughter, "Dorothy Q.," married Gov. John Hancock.

Medfield Oct^o 16 1777.

Dear d^r Katy

I have wrote your sister G. several times from Boston & this place via Worcester & Boston. & this day in particular to congratulate her especially upon ye signal advice arrived here yesterday from the No ward—assuring us, that, agreeable to ye last accot of our having routed ye Enemy out of their intrenchments, at Saratoga, & causing them to retreat six miles No wd towards Ty—and that upon their retreat Gen^l Gaits had despatched sev^l large bodies to cut off their retreat, the same was effected & their Craft prepared to waft them over hudson's river being destroyed; Burgoine

found himself under a necessity of surrendering at discretion, their provisions almost spent, &c. I advis'd particularly, that but 30 men were kill'd & abt. 200 wounded & no Captain nor other superiour officer killed on our side w^h gave me great satisfaction, as thereby I was convinced that your good Bro^r Greenleaf was safe, before ye retreat—and I hope is now—as it is not probable he was much expos'd after that If ye acc^o of surrender be genuine. Ye event is remarkable & calls on ye whole Continent to express their hearty return of gratitude to *Him*, who is ye Great Superintendant of human affairs & *who* in a peculiar manner has hitherto manifested a wonderful series of kind dispensations of his providential care of the people of this young Country, who, as all Europe will own have been most unjustly treated by the people of Britain, for some years & especially for more than 3 years past.

Should a kind providence afford similar success to ye Sothern troops & Howe obliged to retreat wth a mutilated army on board his ships We may reasonably hope that this year (agreeable to Dr. Franklin's expectation manifested in a Letter of abt April last) will be ye last of ye American Coutest. This we may hope, but with a Spirit of due Submission to the Supreme Governour of the Universe; who may if He sees fit for ye further punishment of the King & people of G. B. and No. America permit such a distraction to seize them as to consent to Carry on ye War tho, to their own ruin as well as to the still further annoyance & prejudice of No America, however possibly an European War may put an issue to our Fears!

You may encourage yoself in an expectatⁿ of having y^r Bro Hancock's Company the ensuing Winter, in Case of both Burgoine & Howe's defeat for I suppose ye Congs. will adjourn over ye Winter—and leave Genl W. with a respectable army in Phila. & Genl. Gaits in Albany in w^{ch} places they may remain very comfortable thro. ye Winter.

I have been here 5 or 6 days & wait for yr Bros Chaise being repaired to return to L in, no one to be had that I can hear of in ye town. I dont care to ride a bad horse & saddle nor have any bags—w^{ch} detains me here Contrary to expectation. I want greatly to be wth your sister, but hope if ye surrender of B's army be true yr B^r G. may be wth you soon—your Bro & sister Q. send love &c.

I hope M Wheelock has proved as helpful to your s^r G. &c as promised. Priscilla not suiting Mrs. Bridge—B has brot. hither, & luckily your S^r Q. wanted her much—I hope this will meet you & yr sister wth the children all well, to whom my kind love—and accept ye same from Dear Child

Your affect^o Father & Friend

ED. QUINCY.

No Woollen for a gown, one side only; Some Tow Clo. for Eunice. I hope to send Mrs Bigelow from hence.

To Miss K. Quincy.

P. S. y^r S^r H. I suppose ret'd last Saturday from B. Yr uncle Q I presume was not a little pleased with such a kind of visitor, after having been among ye doubting Christians &c I hope by next post or express from Phila. your sister may receive advice greatly in favor of Genls Troops. For as G. ye 3^d of Gt. B.—has thro. his wretched Ministers ordered that the troops under Howe Shd. *at all hazards* enter ye City of P: and those under Burgoine should get into possession of Albany as we are told and is very probable, upon ye disappointment of last year I Cant but be devoutly de-

sirous, that *at all hazards*, so infernal a Resolution and order may be, by ye ordinance of *ye King of Kings* frustrated to all intents and purposes, and you well know for 3 years or more, I have manifested myself nearly certain, that if the B: Administration—should finally resolve to pursue—their unwarrantable scheme (by advice of wicked Governors, Ltenant Governors, Commissioners Judges & other interested ambitious, haughty & ignorant men, who conceited themselves wiser than other mortals, as well as more worthy) of subjugating 3 or 4 millions of Americans to their absolute and uncontrollable Governmt. their Projection would prove as abortive, as it was unjustifiable, tho sanctified by a solemn previous act of parliamt. In a word, I had then little and have now much less doubt of ye fatal issue to Britain & ye *Contrary*, with respect to No. America; I wish heartily the *Former* may repent of, & survive their unspeakable Folly; the Latter, I doubt not will not only be supported under and carried thro: their uncommon trial, but will be made to grow and Flourish phaps vastly beyond any degree wch. ye proud & persecuting country hath ever attained to:—But then, (melancholy thought!) probably this *flourishing country*, in *idea* may in a comparative small no. of years be reduced to a similar condition, wth every preceeding grand Republic or Empire, wch growing rotten at heart like an Antient Oak, have crumbled into pieces & have been for ages past to be found no more, but in the historie page. This is the State of mortals!! Its well said “*Pride is not made for man!*” May we be thoroughly weaned from this & similar considerations.

Medfield Aug 10th 1778.

Dear d^r Hancock

I am just informed (how truly I know not) that Mr Hancock was gone with a Certain Corps, on ye present expedition agt the enemy at Newport.

If on his march, pray God to favor him wth health equal to his patriotic zeal & these troubled States all that success wch he may see best & further it is my devoutest wish, that ye public tranquillity may be restored. thro. the present combined force of France & No. America agt. their British enemies. For I doubt not ye Issue of this Campaign (in w^{ch} ye scene is so much chaugd) will be ye absolute destruction of ye B. minist^l scheme agt America: except what relates to ye *Noward* wch I presume will consequentially fall off, upon ye confirmed success of these more S^othern United States.

If peace be obtained I should give it as my earnest advice, that M^r Hancock would content himself in improving to ye utmost the degree of health & strength wch he may enjoy, wth his political faculties and influence to settle and quiet ye expected murmurs & complaints w^{ch} naturally succeed to the close of every Civil War. especially where liberty will be so extensive as among these emancipated Colonies now *free & independent* States: *Pater Patriæ* or Father of his Country has been and always must be esteemed ye most illustrious Title which any modern or antient Hero, or Lover of his Country, has ever heretofore sustained or may expect, and as Providence has seen fit, *thus far* to indulge our *generous friend* wth ye *exalted* Character. He seems also to point out to him ye *path* which he has yet to tread in order to its Completion: may it be *that* “of the just w^{ch} shineth more & more unto y^e perfect day.”

We hear y^e Combined Fleet & army have begun their attack I pity ye innocent inhabitants of ye Island: & believe a surrender will soon take

place—I wish you the happy sight of Mr Hancock & hope may be this week with the agreeable advice of almost a *bloodless surrender*: in wch case communicate ye most sincere & hearty congratulations from
my dear child,

Your most affectionate Father

EDM: QUINCY.

Pray kiss my little *Washington* for me. I hope he may enjoy the fruits of his parents' patriotism.

Yr Br & sisters with family well & send love &c. Yr Br & Sr Q from Providence lately left Mr. Green's youngest son near death & Mr Hill just expired of ye dysentery.

I hope you've Eunice wth you as y^r sister tells me you designed with consent of Mr H.

To Mrs Dorothy Hancock
in Boston.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY RECORDS OF GORGEANA; THE FIRST INCORPORATED CITY IN AMERICA.

Communicated by SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, Esq., of Augusta, Me.

WHERE as the Inhabitation of Pascataquacke Georgeana & Wells in the p^vince of Mayne, have here begune to p^pagate and populat thes parts of the Cuntery, did Formerly by power derivative from S^r Firdinando Gorges exersise the regulating of the affayre's of the Cuntery as ny as vve could according to the Lawes of England & such other ordinances as was thought meet & requisit for the better regulating thereof: Now for as much as S^r Firdinando Gorges is dead, the Cuntery by ther generall letter sent to his Heyre in June 1647 & (48^o) but by the sad distractions in England noe *return* is yet come to hand: and command from the Parliament not to meddell in soe much as was granted to m^r Rigby. most of the Com^{rs} being dep^{te}d the p^vince, the Inhabitation are for p^rsent in some distraction about the regulating of the affayres of these p^{tes} for the better ordering wher of tell Funder order power and Authorryty shall come out of England: The Inhabitants wth one Free and unius Animus Consent doe bynd themselves in a boddly pollitick and Combination to see the's partes of the Cuntery and p^vince regulated according to such lawes as form^{ly} have bine exersised and such other as may be thought meet not repugnant to the Fundamentall lawes of our Nation & Cuntery: and to make choyse of such Governor or Governors and majestrats as by most voysses they shall thinck meet.

Dated in Gorgeana: alias Accom^o. the — daye of July 1649. The priviledg of Accom. Charter excepted:

At a Generall Courte houlden at Gorgeana alls Accom^o the 16th of Oct^r 1649, before the right worpth Edward Godfrey Dep: gov^r m^r Nicholas Shapleigh, m^r Abraham Preble, Edward Rushworth assistants: and Basill Parker: Re: Cor:

Robert Mendam p^rsented for giveng publicke entertainment and drawing wine and beare contrary to a Generall Court order and a towne order:

Robert Mendam p^rsented for leting a company of Fishermen to be drunke

in his house aboute a fortnight agoe : and also a m^r of a voyage so drunke that hee could hardly goe or speake:

For the's 2 p^rsentments the Courte sensereth him X^l upon his peticion the Courte abated him 40s of his fine.

The wife of Stephen Flanders pr^rsented for abusing her husband and her neighbours. the Constable to have a warant to bring her to the next court.

Mrs Hilton p^rsented for fighting and abusing hur neighbours wth hur tonge: for this she was admonished bye the Court.

m^r William Hilton p^rsented for a breach of the Sabbath in carrying of woode hee himselve and others fourth of the woods: this to be travest :

m^r William Hilton p^rsented for not keeping vittuall and drink at all times for strangers and inhabitants: admonished by the court and farther to be delt wth if comp^t

The names of the grand Jury

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. mr Hatewill Nutter | 8. m ^r Anthony Emiry |
| 2. mr Thomas Withers | 9. m ^r Richar. Bauckes |
| 3. mr. John Alcocke | 10. m ^r Arthur Bragdon |
| 4. m ^r Francis Raynes | 11. m ^r John Taire |
| 5. m ^r John Hurd | 12. m ^r Sampson Auger |
| 6. m ^r Nicholas Frost | 13. m ^r Thomas Curtis |
| 7. m ^r John Twisden Senio ^r | |

Mr Nicholas Shapleigh chosen Treasurer for this yeare next ensueing, and to have full power and authority to demand and reseave all fines and Imposte of wine and licors and for any p^rson or p^rsons that shall draw wine by retails to paye for ever but or pipe 20s. and for any smaller caske ratably: and for any Licors iiii. p. gall: and for all Imposte layd upon Wine & licor from hence forward to be payd unto the Tresurer q^rterly: and in case any p^rson or p^rsons shall deny to make satisfacktion the Tresurer shall by vertu of his warrant compell them them ther unto: and the sayd Tresurer to give in an Acco^t at everie general court if hee bee called ther unto.

It is ordered this court and power ther of: That all gode people wth in the Jurisdickton of this p^rvince who are out of a Curchway and be orthodox in Judgment and not scandalous in life, shall have full liberty to gather them-selves in to a Church estate. p^rvided they doe it in a Christian way: with the due observation of the rules of Christ revealed in his words: and every church hath Free liberty of election and ordination of all her officers from tyme to tyme p^rvided they be able, pious and orthodox:

It is ordered this that who soever directly or indirectly shall raise any faction or disturbance to the weakening of the authority of this Jurisdiction, shall upon legall conviction bee punished according to law in those cases p^rvided.

It is ordered this court: that if it doe justly appeare that any that doeth keep an ordnary: bringe in a false acco^t of what wine or licor that they shall drawe shall be liable to paye double impost for all that they have drawn:

It is ordered this court: That any Woman that shall abuse her husband or neighbours or any others by approbrious language, being lawfully convicted, for the first offence shall be put in the stockes 2 houres, for the second offence to be couked—and if incorrageble for to be whipped

And for men who are guilty of such like offence's upon lawfull conviction are to be dealt wth all according to the penalty of law in such cases p^rvided.

It is ordered this court: That whereas Joⁿ Crose by reason of some distemper is drawne to a generall neglect of his Famly, by his continewall wandering up and downe the country wthout any nessesary cause, it is ordered any p^{son} or p^{sons} what soever the sayd Crose shall come either at Gorgeana Newichawanoke or any other passage wth in this Jurisdiction, shall carry or send him backe agayne to Wells, except he can — any just cause of his going under the magistrats hand: if he will not be kept at home after twice sending backe, the magistrate is for to bind him over to the next court wher hee sha be lyable to answer his default: If any man shall Ferry over John Crose over any River except he can give a just acco of his going is to forfeit 5s.

It is ordered this Court that the Tresurer is for to provid a pare of bill-bowes & a coucking stole to be payd for out of the publicke stocke, and to order the constable that the stockes be set up at m^r Hiltons.

It is ordered this court that m^r Norton the p^{ost} marshall shall have for his attendance at every court to be houlden for this p^{vince} xiii s 4d to be payd out of the treasury: besides his other Feese:

It is ordered this court that m^r Parker the Recorder is allowed out of the Tresury three pounds p. yeare so longe as hee continues in that place:

Wheras ther is heer in this River of Pascataquacke a youeth accidentally mayntayned & being examined boeth how hee came to New England as also how hee came to goe one this voiadge hee saieth his name is Tho^s Bartholme; was sent for New England by one m^r Parker & was heer in divers sarveces: as wth m^r Parker, Hudson's son & one Craptree, being in Boston was solicited by m^r Lymon Overre to goe one this voyage & appoynted to meet at the forte poynt, after being at the Isles of Sholes m^r Sampson Lane sent others backe, would have sent him backe to Boston: but m^r Lymon Overre asked him yf hee would sarve him, And p^{romised} at his retorne to agree wth his m^r yf he had any tye one him, & to pay for his time hee should be in his sarvis & that Capt Sampson Lane had noe hand in bringing him awaye.

In testimony wher of wee give this testimo^y Authenticated under the seale this p^{vince} of Mayne this 29: 9^{remb}. 1650.

EDWARD GODFREY, Gov^r.

At a Generall court houlden at Gorgeana the 15th of Octo^r 1650 m^r Edward Godfrey, by the vote of the Countrey chosen go^r m^r Nicholas Shapleigh, m^r Abraham Preble assistants, and Basill Parker assistant & Recorder.

Capt. Francis Champanowne pl^t m^r John Tomson def^t. in an acco. upon the case for takeing awaye a boate for damage to the valew of 40£ sterling.

George Rodgers & m^r Batcheller pr^{sented} upon vehement suspition of incontinency for liveing in one house together & lieing in one rome, They are to be separated before the next court or to pay 40s.

William Wormewod pr^{sented} for a common swarrer and a turbulent parson. Wormwod to be brought to the next court for his sentence.

Thomas Donstan and his wife pr^{sented} for neckleeking the ordinance of god upon the sabath day. Donstan and his wife for this offence to paye 10s. upon complaynt here after 40s.

It is ordered that the Grand Jury is for to have one meale for the time of every court.

It is ordered this court that the inhabitants of cape Nedicke are for to

be rated for the payment of the ministers wages by such as are appoynted to make rates for Gorgeana.

It is ordered that Robert Mendum shall be p'mitted to keep an ordinary or house of entertaynement for the tearme of one yeare from the date hereof wth this p'viso. that the maigor p^{te} of the Inhabitance of the River Pascatuacke, be ther wth content:

[To be continued.]

THE YOUNGMAN FAMILY.

Communicated by JOHN C. J. BROWN, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

IN the last number of the REGISTER (vol. xxxiv. pp. 401-4) was given a brief sketch of this family, in which the author expressed the hope that "it may interest the descendants and also prove an incentive to the lovers of genealogical research to furnish further information." It would interest and disgust the descendants of Anna (Fisher) Heath to read that she—whose father was a legislator, his will witnessed by the Wares, sons of the progenitor of a long line of moral teachers, whose first husband belonged to the Roxbury family celebrated for their patriotic and moral virtues, had with the apparent consent of her husband, twenty days before his death, married another, inaugurating polyandry into New England. This interest would increase to learn that she had a granddaughter who complicated her own marital relations by marrying her step-father, for which, under the law of 1695, the participants would have been given forty stripes each, exhibited for an hour seated beneath the gallows with the noose around their necks, and forever after to have worn in a conspicuous place, sewn upon their clothes, the letter I of a contrary color to their garments. These examples are enough to show the folly of presenting for publication a hasty sketch, ignoring its verification by the use of material close at hand.

The library of the society furnished ready material, and the city and county registers' offices, by their admirable indices, guided directly to information which the author could have collected in an hour, and by correcting his sketch saved the REGISTER from misleading those who rely upon the general accuracy of the magazine.

Upon the society's shelves can be found Lower's "Patronymica Britannica, The Roxbury Records, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, Barry's Framingham, Worcester's Hollis, N. H., and the past volumes of this magazine, which would have been of service to the author.

The origin of the name is given by Lower, p. 394: "Youngman; the same as Young, the second syllable being an unnecessary addition. Young; this well known surname appears to be of common origin with the classical Neander, Juvenal, &c., and to refer to the youth of the first bearer, at the time when it was adopted or imposed."

1. FRANCIS¹ YOUNGMAN appears to have been the first of that patronymic in this colony. The earliest date attached to this name is Dec. 2, 1685, when he was married to the widow of Isaac² Heath (Isaac.² William¹). Her first husband died at the early age of 29, amply provided for by his father, who had given him a homestead farm in Roxbury, beside land at Brookline. These were settled upon his son Isaac⁴ by his will dated Dec.

19, 1684, and his moveable estate was bequeathed to his widow Ann (Fisher) Heath, daughter of Cornelius and Leah Fisher, of Dedham. He father added to her estate by bequeathing to her one-fifth of his real and personal property, after deducting his special bequests. His will is dated Feb. 3, 1699, proved 15 June, 1699. Savage gives the date of his death January instead of June, and says he was "the first head of a family who died in the town in a natural way for thirty years." The newly married couple purchased in the name of the husband, Francis Youngman, an estate of about eight acres near Hog Bridge, over Stony River, between what is now Centre Street, Roxbury, and the homestead of the Curtis family.* Robert Pepper owned the next estate north. His grandson Joseph married Anna,² the eldest daughter of Francis¹ Youngman. John Crafts⁴ (Ephraim,³ John,² Griffiths¹) owned the adjoining estate on Centre Street, and married Elizabeth,² the only remaining unmarried daughter. After the death of Francis¹ Youngman, his widow made an agreement (Lib. 43, Fol. 34) with her children, by which her son Isaac⁴ Heath should ultimately come in for a share of her property.

Francis¹ Youngman, cordwainer, married Dec. 2, 1685, widow Anna (Fisher) Heath. He died July 23, 1712 (*a*). Their children, born in Roxbury, were (*a, b, c*):

2. i. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 9, 1686.
- ii. CORNELIUS, b. Sept. 1, 1688; m. Mary Story.
- iii. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 2, 1690; m. Mercy Jones.
- iv. ANNA, b. Dec. 1, 1695; m. Joseph Pepper, Dec. 15, 1720 (*b, c*).
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 1697-8; d. soon.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 11, 1698-9; m. John Crafts, Feb. 5, 1722-3 (*b*).
- vii. LEAH, b. May 4, 1701; d. May 28, 1701 (*b*).
- viii. JOHN, birth not recorded; d. July 26, 1711 (*b*).

2. JONATHAN² YOUNGMAN (*Francis*¹), born Oct. 9, 1686; inherited the homestead, and by agreement with his mother had a double portion of the personal property. While a resident of Framingham, Dec. 3, 1720, he sold the homestead to his brother Ebenezer for £200, reserving a small piece of land for his mother. Ebenezer sold the place in 1725 to Samuel Gore for £250. He married Sarah —. They had: †

- i. ELEANOR, b. in Roxbury, July 23, 1710; m. Joseph Skillins, of Richmond, Aug. 19, 1731.
- ii. SARAH, b. in Framingham, June 9, 1713; m. William Amos, April 30, 1733.
- iii. LEAH, b. in Framingham, April 14, 1715; m. Richard Robinson, Aug. 28, 1759.
- iv. ANNA, b. in Roxbury, "Feb. the last," 1716-17; m. Daniel Marrow, June, 1738.
- v. MARY, b. in Roxbury, Feb. 17, 1718-19.
- vi. FRANCIS, b. in Roxbury, July 31, 1720.
- vii. JONATHAN, b. in Framingham, May 20, 1722.
- viii. JOHN, b. in Sudbury, June 1, 1721. A husbandman; d. in Brookline, Sept. 1745; Ebenezer Pierpont, of Roxbury, administered upon estate.
- ix. DANIEL, b. in Roxbury, March 12, 1725-6.

3. CORNELIUS² YOUNGMAN (*Francis*¹), b. Sept. 1, 1688; m. Mary Story, of Brookline. They had daughter Mary, who died Sept. 17, 1710. Mary, the widow of Cornelius, was married, April 25, 1715, by Hon. Sam-

* See Drake's History of Roxbury, pp. 390-401, for an accurate description of this neighborhood, with a picture of the old Curtis homestead.

(*a*) Savage's Dict., iv. pp. 671-72. He omits one Elizabeth. (*b*) Roxbury Records. (*c*) Barry's Framingham, pp. 358 and 451.

† Barry's Framingham, p. 451; also Record in office of City Registrar and Reg. Probate.

uel Sewall, to Philip³ Torrey, of Brookline (Jonathan,² Philip¹). (See record at City Registrar's Office.)

4. EBENEZER² YOUNGMAN (*Francis*¹), b. Nov. 2, 1690; m. by Dr. Cotton Mather, Jan. 8, 1712, to Mercy Jones (daughter of Matthew and Susanna). He was a felt-maker, and carried on his trade near the bridge, corner of Hanover and Blackstone Streets (as now called). He lived in a brick house on Fish Street, with the rear on Clarke's Square (now North Street and North Square). In 1728 he left Boston, giving his wife, her brother Thomas and Joseph Rix, a full power of attorney. His own property was heavily mortgaged. He probably died away from home. His wife administered upon his estate in 1734. Amount of inventory of personal property was £13: 6: 6; beside which he had some land in Woodstock, Conn. (New Roxbury originally), valued at £15. His widow married Samuel Rylands, Aug. 21, 1735, but was again a widow in 1740, when she sold one-fifth of an estate on Milk Street, probably a part of the P. O. site, for £150. This estate was inherited from her parents, who also left property on Hanover and Common Streets to their children. Her brother Matthew had his share separated; the remaining heirs were her brothers Thomas and Ebenezer Jones, and her sisters Anna, wife of William Swords, and Mary, wife of Rainsford Greenough. Children of Ebenezer (*d*) and Mercy (*e*):

- i. EBENEZER, bapt. Jan. 9, 1714-15 (*d*). Died young.
- ii. MERCY, bapt. Dec. 2, 1716 (*d*); m. John Symmes, March 13, 1734; dau. Mercy m. Thomas Barnes, ropemaker.
- iii. SUSAN, bapt. Oct. 26, 1718; m. Edward Chase, Aug. 26, 1740.
- iv. CORNELIUS, b. Aug. 10, 1720 (*f*); bapt. Aug. 14, 1720 (*d*).
- v. SARAH, b. Feb. 13, 1721-22 (*f*); m. John Crafts, May 20, 1740.
- vi. NICHOLAS, b. Oct. 18, (*sic*) 1723 (*f*); bapt. Oct. 13, 1723 (*e*).
- vii. THOMAS (*g*), b. June 5, 1725 (*f*); bapt. Jan. 13, 1725 (*e*); m. first, Mary Darling, Aug. 22, 1746; m. second, Mehitable Smalledge, Dec. 7, 1752; m. third, Susannah Wales, Aug. 26, 1757. No children.
- viii. JOHN, b. July 20, 1726 (*f*); bapt. July 24, 1726 (*e*); m. widow Martha (Marks) Eddy, Jan. 1760; d. s. p.
- ix. JAMES, bapt. April 14, 1728 (*f*); d. young.

For an account of the descendants of Nicholas, see Worcester's History of Hollis, N. H., pp. 206, 376, 393, etc., which gives more information than was included in the brief sketch.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The following appear to be the principal errors in the brief sketch given in the last number. Francis¹ was not married in 1684; he had daughters Elizabeth² and Leah,² and a son John,² omitted there; he had no daughter Sarah to be married to William Ames.

The family of his son Jonathan² was entirely omitted; the Sarah who was stated to be a daughter of Francis,¹ was a daughter of Jonathan.²

The widow of Ebenezer² had for a second husband Samuel Rylands, who did not marry her daughter Mercy—John Symmes or Simmes being the daughter's husband. A son James was omitted.

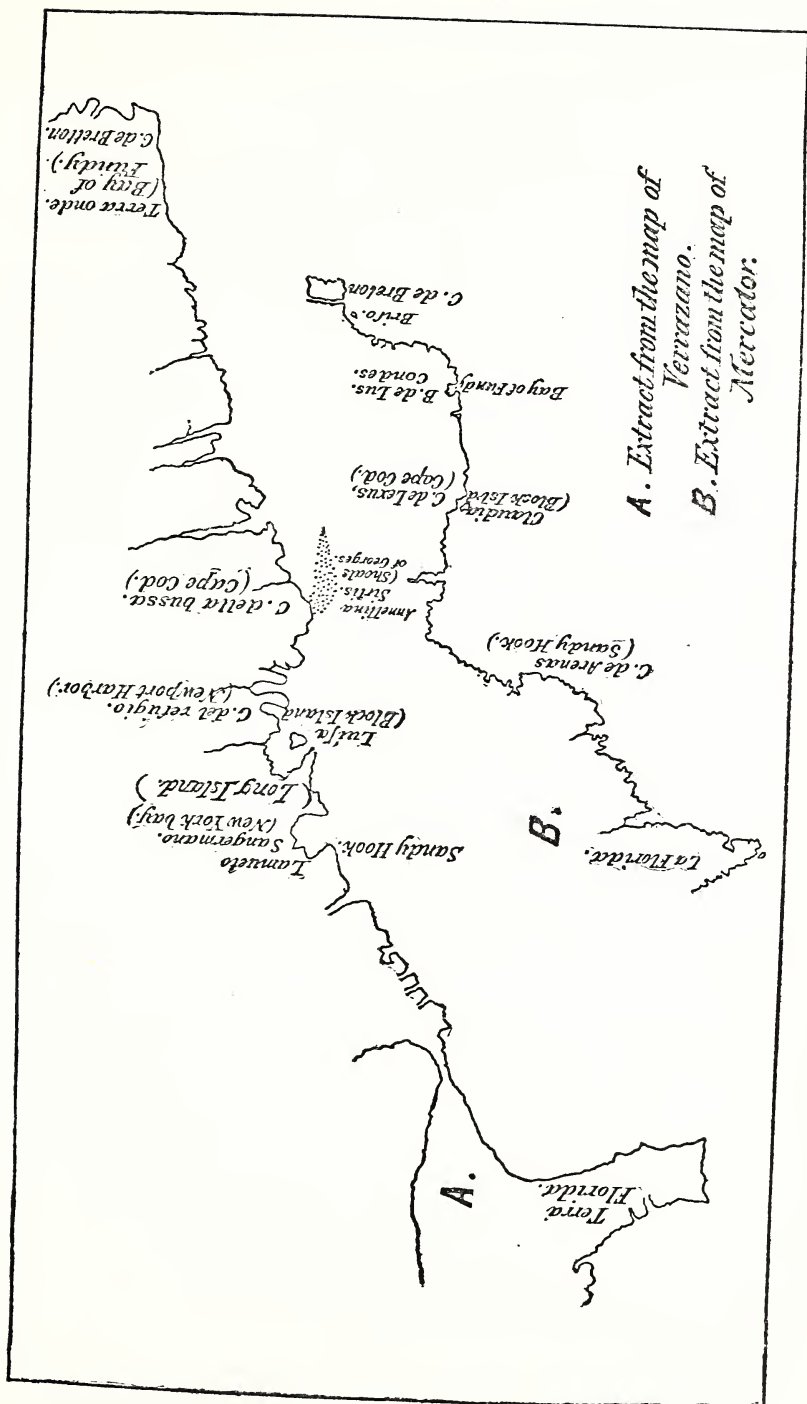
One of Thomas's wives was given to his brother John, and John's actual wife was omitted.

(*d*) Records of the North Church. Ebenezer² Youngman's name being placed alphabetically is the last on the church record, and the following note is made against it: "The first who confessed the covenant, p. 75, Jan. 2, 1714-15—the first is truly the last in this instance."

(*e*) N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. xix. p. 324; Records of the New Brick Church; Mercy adm. Jan. 1728-9.

(*f*) Alphabetical transcript of City Records, original not to be found.

(*g*) Thomas was a baker, died in Jan. 1760. His brother John administered. The amount to divide was £3 16 7, "which by law belongs one half to the said Administrator, and the other half to Nicholas³ Youngman, they being the only surviving brothers of the said Thomas." Order of Court, dated 11 Feb. 1760.



CABO DE BAXOS:

OR, THE PLACE OF CAPE COD IN THE OLD CARTOLOGY.

By the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, of New York City.

IF the bold foreland known as Cape Cod could frame articulate speech, what a story its storm-swept shores might tell. It has looked out through scudding mists upon the enterprise, the hopes and fears of many nations. Histories have been engulfed in its waves and buried in its sands. Cape Cod, however, is simply the wreck of an old and more extensive promontory. Even since the seventeenth century large portions of its coast have been devoured by the sea, while other portions have been invaded by the silicious drift which has changed fertile tracts into glistening saharas.

At some distant period the cape was connected with the neighboring isles, though a portion of the islands themselves have now disappeared. The great shallows tell of islands that once rose above the waves. In the year 1701 the "Sloop Mary" anchored under the lee of an island of which no vestige now remains.* Nevertheless, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the French and Spanish navigators came upon the coast, it presented substantially the same aspect as to-day. Then, as now, the marked feature of the coast was found in the great riifs which maintained a deafening roar, even at a distance being ominous in the mariner's ear. The floor of the sea was literally ploughed up by the roaring tide. The classic age, however, had passed away, and the sailors, instead of referring to Scylla and Charybdis, applied other but not less emphatic names, which, whatever may have been the language, always signified the same thing—THE SHOALS; while the cape was known as THE CAPE OF THE SHOALS. Verrazano employed the term "sirtis," though others used such words as "arrecifes," "faralones," "mallebarre," "baturier" and "Baxos."

This repellant coast more than once frustrated the scheme of the French. Spanish and Dutch navigator, and served, in a sense, to check the advance of continental enterprise at a time when Englishmen were not prepared to take possession of the New England shores. Still the English found it far from a friendly coast, and for years the advocacy of the Cape Cod Canal has been marked by an undertone suggestive of the mariner's woe.

In his letter to Francis I. Verrazano does not mention the syrtis, though the description of his voyage implies a passage around the cape. The shoals were probably described in the "little book" to which he refers as containing details, while the map of his brother shows them prominently, the land opposite being called "C. della Bussa," which seems to be the equivalent of "baturier," applied in following time. In the old cartology, therefore, Cape Cod, under various names, is constantly coming to notice. Two other points are also indicated, and with even more prominence. These are Sandy Hook and the Bay of Fundy. It is, indeed, by the careful study of these three features of the old maps that we are able to fix upon the true place of Cape Cod, and to indicate how well it was known to the sailors and geographers of the sixteenth century.

* "Journal of the voyage of the Sloop Mary," &c. Albany, 1866, p. 27. "Pre-columbian Discovery," p. 29, and the REGISTER, xviii. 37.

These three points are not indicated upon every map, though one, and we might even say two, are seldom wanting. Reference, however, will be made almost exclusively to those bearing the threefold nomenclature. These are so numerous, that, taken in connection with written descriptions of the coast, they fix the identity of the places beyond question.*

The earliest map that has any bearing upon this subject is the anonymous map of 1527, which shows Sandy Hook as "c. d. arenas," while eastward is the word "golfo," which may indicate the Bay of Fundy. In 1529 we have the map of Ribero, which is similar to the map of 1527, though it has more coast names. Besides Sandy Hook and "golfo" is the indication of "c. de arrecifes," though it is placed eastward of what seems to have been intended for the Penobscot. These two maps represent the voyage of Gomez, about which little is known. It was evidently a partial survey, which accounts for the failure of the maps. On the other hand, Verrazano examined the coast from the Carolinas to New Foundland, and his map is more definite. On this map, besides the "sirtis" and "bussa," indicating Cape Cod, we find the Bay of Fundy, while the Cape of Sandy Hook is also well defined, the name being "Lamuetto."† These three points were never lost sight of. The names were frequently changed, Sandy Hook often being called the Cape of St. Mary or St. John. To Verrazano belongs the credit of giving these points their first definition, while his delineation of Sandy Hook exercised a controlling influence over French map makers for nearly a hundred years.

Passing by such maps as that of Ramusio, 1534, and the Propaganda map of the same period,‡ let us proceed to the map of Alonzo Chaves, as described by Oviedo in 1537, who sets Ribero aside until after passing northward of Cape Breton, a region evidently not included by Chaves.§ Drawing upon the map of Chaves, Oviedo shows much knowledge of the three points under notice. The latitudes are incorrect, but this is the case with maps in general at that period. The Cape of the Arenas is put too far south. The latitude of the Hudson, however, is nearly right, being in 41° N., and the situation is described perfectly. Thence, Oviedo says, the coast stretches north-easterly to Cape "Arrecifes;" while at a point farther on is the Bay of Fundy, called "Bahia de la Ensenada." The distances, like the latitudes, are inaccurate, but the main features of the coast are well described. The Hudson (Rio S. Antonio) is depicted as running north and south, while eastward, beyond Arrecifes, there is an "archipelago."|| This description alone would be sufficient to establish the identity of Cape Cod, called "Arrecifes," or the "Reef Cape." This latter word, it should be observed, is Arabic, and is related to the English "reef;" but, as the Castilian tongue improved, the word fell out of use, and the pure Spanish word "Baxos" generally took its place, though on some charts the old "arrecifes" was retained. The failure to understand this has led to much confusion, some supposing that the two names referred to separate capes.

Let us next glance rapidly through some of the maps of this period, tak-

* A fourth point might be included, as Cape Breton stands on the maps properly related to what represented the Bay of Fundy. This, however, will be taken for granted in the discussion.

† Possibly this name was misspelled by the draughtsman.

‡ Found in "Verrazano the Explorer," p. 53, Barnes & Co., 1850.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Historia general y Natural de las Indias," &c. Tomo I. (*segunda parte*) p. 146, ed. 1852, and Hist. Magazine, 1866, p. 372.

ing first the so-called "Cabot Map" of 1542. This map shows Sandy Hook definitely, as "C. de S. Juan," while "Capo de aracefe" stands for Cape Cod, and "rio fondo" for the Bay of Fundy. It is not meant, of course, that in these cases Cape Cod is defined in *outline*, but rather that this name is placed on the coast where the cape ought to be.* The definition is found in such writers as Oviedo, who, at the point of the Reef Cape, describes a headland pushing into the sea, with a great bay beyond and behind it. Yet however conventional this representation of the map, the three points are laid down near their true latitudes, a proportional distance apart.† The map of Henry IV. shows "C. de Sablons" (Sandy Hook) and "Les Condes" (Fundy), but Cape Cod is wanting.‡ Map X. in Kunstman's Atlas, shows "C. de las arenas," "C. de las Saxas," and "Condes." "Saxas" is simply a corruption of Baxos.

A copy of the unpublished map of John Rotz, 1542, in possession of the writer, shows Sandy Hook prominently without its name, and Arricifes in its proper place, with the region between it and Penobscot. An ancient Spanish map§ of the same period shows "c. de s. joan," "R. de las farelones" and "ancones." "Farelones" is one of those world-wide terms signifying outlying rocks and shoals, while "ancones" stands for "fondo," indicating a deep bay. The fact that in this case "farelones" is connected with a river forms no objection. The Bay of Fundy is often called a river, and is sometimes indicated by *Cape* "fundo." The characteristic thing on these old conventional maps is the main term, as the map maker was often confused in its application, and readily changed the *Cape* of Farelones into "river" or "bay." In 1542 Mercator published the plans of a globe, and on the Atlantic coast of North America he gave "C. S. johan" for Sandy Hook, and "Cabo d. Malabrigo" (Bad shelter) for Cape Cod. Fundy is not shown, but a bay perhaps intended for Long Island Sound is called "Baia hondo," a name elsewhere not applied to that coast. Probably this was carelessness on the part of the engraver, who should have placed "hondo" east of "malabrigo," a corruption of Baxos, if not intended as an equivalent. Gomara may be quoted next to confirm our interpretation of the maps. In 1555 this writer gives the three main points, though, like some map makers, he puts Cabo de Arenas (Sandy Hook) too far south of the River San Antonio, and computes the distance from that river to "Cabo Bajo," or Cape Cod, at more than a hundred leagues. Thence to Rio Fondo he computes it at about one hundred and sixty.¶ Humboldt, however, in such connections, teaches us that distances are not to be relied upon;

* There was a great deal of rigidity and conventionality about the work of the early cartographers, who, in the absence of accurate surveys, would put the *names* of capes and bays on the border of the coast without attempting to indicate their *forms*. Besides, their work was done on a small scale that seriously interfered with the introduction of details. Thus points were not indicated except by name. The case of Sandy Hook is a notable exception, and for the reason that the great bay of New York was a safe resort for mariners, and thus was explored, together with the prominent headlands. Cape Cod, on the other hand, though well known, was a dangerous and unprofitable place that was never explored with any care. The harbor of New York appears to have been visited by the French prior to 1562, as Ribault, speaking of the "41 degrees," mentions "the declaration made vnto vs of our Pilots and some others that had before been at some of those places where we purposed to sail." *Divers Voyages*, p. 114. On the Verrazano map Cape Cod is prominently indicated by the shoals, but afterwards, down to the seventeenth century, it is known by the names placed on the coast.

† See the map in Jomard's "Monuments de la Géographie."

‡ *Ibid.*

§ Carta de Indias, Madrid, 1579.

¶ Historia General de las Indias y nuevo mundo, p. 9, Tome ii., ed. 1555, edited by Barcia. Hist. Magazine, 1866, p. 308.

and we therefore repeat that the three points on the coast are invariably placed near their proper localities, and are proportionately distant from one another. As late as the seventeenth century, the distance between Alexandria and Marseilles was overstated by five hundred miles.

Next notice the map of Mercator, 1569, which, so far as it concerns the geography of the coast northward from Sandy Hook, was more or less a failure. This map shows the three features upon which we are dwelling, but a part of the work is in duplicate. Elsewhere the writer has shown how this happened, resulting in a double representation of the Island called by Verrazano "Luisa." This island Mercator calls "Claudia," and again "Briso,"* not knowing that "Briso" was a corruption of "Luisa," and that the two names referred to the same thing. "C. de Lexus" stands for "Baxos," the "Lexus" being a corruption of "Baxos." "C. de Lexus," however, is properly connected with Claudia (Luisa), the modern Block Island, off Newport. The position of "Lexus" in its relation to the Bay of Fundy (*C. de lus Condes*) and Sandy Hook (*C. de arenas*) shows that such a place as Cape Cod was well known. Besides, he puts his Cape de Lexus in the right latitude, that is near 41° N. His mistake consisted in putting Claudia and Lexus too far east, and in putting the Penobscot west of these points. The latitude of Claudia was fixed from the data in the letter of Verrazano, which, however did not give the longitude. Nevertheless, on the map of Mercator, as on the map of Verrazano, and as stated in the letter of Verrazano, Claudia was represented approachable from the west by water. When, therefore, Mercator's map is corrected, as respects Norumbega or the Penobscot, it is found to show a substantial resemblance to Verrazano. The Ortelius of 1570-1573, 1575 and 1579, copies the errors of Mercator too closely, but it is not necessary to dwell upon the work in detail, as it suffices to observe that the delineations of Ortelius maintain the identity of Baxos. Ortelius, like Mercator, puts Lexus and Claudia in the right latitude, and the Bay of Fundy (*B. de los Condes*) in the proper place, though "C. de Arenas" is too far south. He also duplicates Cape Cod.

Dr. Dee's unpublished map of 1580, now in the British Museum, does not follow Mercator in his outline of the New England coast, but copies his error in putting "arrecifes" (Cape Cod) east of the Norumbega, though showing Sandy Hook and the Bay of Fundy in their proper places.

Lok's map of 1582 shows Sandy Hook as "Carenas," but puts Claudia east of what was intended for Norumbega, thus reflecting the mistake of Mercator.

In 1583 Hakluyt's friend, Stephen Bellinger, of Rouen, sailed to Cape Breton, and thence coasted south-westerly six hundred miles, which would have taken him near Cape Cod. He "had trafique with the people in tenne or twelue places."† Hakluyt says, using the term in the sense of exploring, that he "discovered very diligently cc. leagues towards Norumbega," the latter term being used in a loose way. He doubtless saw Cape Cod.

Bellinger's enterprise seemed to stir up the men of St. John de Luz, "who sent laste yere to sollicite the Frenche Kinge and his Counsell to plante there."‡ This explains why Gosnold in 1602 found in New England "eight Indians in a Basque shallop." Brereton says, "It seemed by some words

* See the explanation of these errors in "Verrazano the Explorer," p. 55.

† See Hakluyt's "Westerne Planting," in the Maine Coll., ser. 2, vol. ii. pp. 26 and 84. Edited by Charles Deane, LL.D.

‡ Westerne Planting, 101.

and signs they made, that some Basques of St. John de Luz have fished or traded in this place.”*

We find, however, that the old maps, with all their conventionalisms, were better than the later productions, inasmuch as they represented actual surveys, while, on the other hand, many modern maps stood for *theories*. It is assuring, therefore, at this stage of the discussion, to be able to refer to map XIII. of Kunstman's atlas, bearing the date of 1592, and showing in their proper positions, “C. de las arenas,” “C. de las Saxos,” a misspelling of Baxos, and the well known Bay of “Condes.” This map was the work of an Englishman, as the inscription reads, “Thomas Hood made this platte, 1592.”

In 1593 the “*Speculvm Orbis Terræ*” of de Tode, printed at Antwerp,† contained a small map, showing south of Cape Breton “C. de Lexus,” the misspelled “Baxos,” evidently taken from Mercator. What appears to have been intended for Sandy Hook is marked “c. de s. Helena,” but the map is distorted, and the Bay of Fundy is not mentioned.

In 1597 Wyttliet's work contains a map with coast line according to Mercator, the map being repeated in the edition of 1603.‡ This map shows “C. Baixo” and “Cap Hondo” in their proper relations, but the name of Sandy Hook is omitted. Mercator, however, is corrected as respects Baxos, which is put south-west of the Penobscot, in its proper place.

Linschoten, in 1598, is found giving an accurate description of the main divisions of the coast under consideration, though he does not appear to have attracted notice. He makes the distance from Rio Fundo to Cape Baxos one hundred and sixty miles, and thence to the Hudson one hundred miles.§ Linschoten's work was published in Dutch and English, and was found in every navigator's hand. With Linschoten before him, Hudson, in 1609, could lay no claim to the discovery of the river which bears his name.

The next map that claims attention is that projected by Wright and engraved by Molyneux in 1600. This map is celebrated as being the “new map” referred to by Shakspeare in “*Twelfth Night*” (Act iii., s. 2).|| The map shows the influence of the English who had colonized Virginia, and indicates also that new ideas had been acquired respecting New England. This is very evident from a comparison of the map with a globe made by Molyneux eight years before.|| The globe, as respects New England, follows the school of Mercator and Ortelius, placing Claudia far east of the “Grand Bay,” intended for Penobscot Bay. But in the map of 1600, Claudia is placed near 41° N., while the Penobscot, as the “R. Grand,” lies east of Claudia. New England is reduced to an island by a narrow strait running

* Mass. Coll., 3 s. viii. 86. The visitors were incorrectly supposed by a recent writer to have been English. Maine Coll., vol. vii. p. 133.

† The only copy of this edition of de Tode known to the writer is in the Public Library of Geneva, Switzerland. It does not appear to have any place in our best bibliographies.

‡ The editions of 1597, 1598 and 1603, together with Magnin's French edition, 1611, put all the latitudes too high.

§ “From the point of *Baccalao* to the bay of the river, are 70. miles, frō the bay of the River to the bay de los Ilos, 70. miles, from thence to Rio Fundo 70. miles, from thence to Cape Baxo 160. miles, and again to the river of Saint Anthony, 100. miles.” “*Discours of Voyages*,” Book ii. p. 217, ed. 1598.

|| That Shakspeare referred to this map appears to have been suggested first by the late Mr. Lenox, in 1859, when writing his introduction to Mr. Mulligan's “*de Insule*” of Syllacius. Mr. Lenox possessed one of the three known copies of the map, lately given in *fac-simile* by the Hakluyt Society, though their editor failed to read the map correctly. See Markham's “*John Davis*,” and the notice in the *Nation* of June 17, 1880. The Shakspeare Society also appears to have failed to appreciate the language “and map with the augmentation of the Indies,” which probably referred to the new world.

from the St. Lawrence and opening on the New England coast in latitude 40,^o as on the map of Lok.* At the mouth of this strait, in Molyneux's map, "C. de Gamas," or Stag Cape, is laid down, "Claudia," or Block Island, being opposite; thus identifying the "Stag Cape" with Cape Cod, so called, perhaps, for the first time, though the name was every way appropriate on account of the abundance of deer. Far eastward, beyond the Bay of "Menan,"† is a large bay, evidently intended for the Bay of Fundy. Southward of Cape "Gamas" is the Hudson, "R. de S. Antonio," though Sandy Hook is poorly delineated. The improvement of the map of Molyneux over his globe of 1592 is very significant and instructive.

The "new map," as well as the work of Linschoten, must have been in the hands of Bartholomew Gosnold when he sailed on his voyage in 1602. This brings us to the reputed "Discoverer" of Cape Cod,‡ and recalls the fact that Mr. Bancroft, in speaking of Gosnold, says, "Cape Cod was the first spot in New England ever trod by Englishmen."§ This, nevertheless, is untrue, as other Englishmen were on the coast of New England long before. Nor is it probable that Gosnold was the first Englishman who landed upon the Cape.|| Still, Gosnold is popularly credited as the "Discoverer." Upon what, then, is his claim based? The answer has already been given, as the Cape had been well known to geographers ever since the time of Verrazano and Gomez. Under the circumstances, the advancement of Gosnold in this connection is a little curious.

First of all, it should be noticed that Gosnold made no claim for himself. It is simply recorded that he gave the present name to the Cape. On the other hand no early writer made any claim on his behalf. It is true that, in 1609, when Hudson was on the coast. Juet, his pilot, wrote in the journal, "This is that headland which Captaine Bartholomew Gosnold discovered in the year 1602. and called Cape Cod."¶ Juet, however, uses this word, not in the modern sense, but simply to convey the idea of exploration or survey. This was the common use of the word in English. In the continental languages it was employed in the same way. The failure to appreciate this fact has led to blunders.** Verrazano says that he "discovered" (*discoperto*) countries that all the world knew were discovered in the modern sense, that is found, many years before. Thus also Barlow "discovered" Virginia in 1584, at a time when the region was already famous; while the Dutch in 1614 "discovered" portions of New England well depicted in the published French maps of 1609 and 1613. All such writers as Mourt (Morton), Smith, Bradford, Rosier and Josselyn, use the word "discover" in the sense of to explore or survey. Hubbard kept up the usage, and its general signification was always understood. Juet simply meant to say,

* Allefonsce was of the opinion that the Penobscot ran to the St. Lawrence. See, also, Lok's map in "Verrazano the Explorer," and in "Divers Voyages." Smith probably referred to this feature of Molyneux's map where he says that "New England is no island." "Advertisements," p. 20.

† Hakluyt and others knew of Manan. See Mass. Coll., s. 3, vol. viii. pp. 105-23. They probably had their information from English voyagers. At Whale's Cove in Grand Manan copper is found on the surface to-day.

‡ On Gosnold's voyage, which was an unauthorized venture, leading to the confiscation of his cargo by Sir Walter Raleigh, see the author's article in the REGISTER, July, 1878.

§ The Centennial Edition of his History, i. p. 83. Also Freeman's "Cape Cod," i. 29.

|| See Introduction to Bishop White's *Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, pp. viii. and ix., ed. 1880. Prior to 1583, at least two English expeditions visited the coast between Nova Scotia and Cape Cod. This subject, however, is reserved for separate treatment. It is possible, also, that Martin Frobisher sighted Cape Cod in 1586, when sailing home from Virginia.

¶ The Hakluyt Society's Henry Hudson (Asher), p. 66.

** See "Verrazano the Explorer," p. 39.

that this was the headland which Gosnold examined. If he had said more, Juet would have proved that he was badly informed concerning the published maps and relations.

In this connection the claims of the Dutch have never been attended to sufficiently. Let us hear, therefore, the report of the Board of Accounts on New Netherlands, dated Dec. 15, 1644, taken from the archives at the Hague. It is said:

"New Netherland, situate in America between English Virginia and New England, extending from the South river, lying in $34\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, to Cape Malabar, in the latitude of $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, was first frequented by the inhabitants of this country in the year 1598, and especially by those of the Greenland Company, but without making any fixed settlements, only as a shelter in the winter. For which purpose they erected on the North and South Rivers there two little forts against the incursions of the Indians."*

Mr. Brodhead puts this statement in a foot note, and says that "it needs confirmation."† The confirmation, however, is at hand, though it is not found exactly where one would look for it. Nevertheless, Bradford says, in his letter to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, of June 15, 1627, that the Dutch on the Hudson "have used trading there this six or seven and twenty years," adding, they "have begun to plant there of later time."‡ Bradford was certainly competent to speak on this subject. He lived in Holland in 1608, and thus had opportunities for becoming acquainted with Dutch enterprise, while his own interests would prevent him from making any over statement. It must be conceded, therefore, that the Dutch were thus early at the Hudson; and, as the way home lay along Cape Cod towards the banks of Newfoundland, they must have been familiar with the region. The Hudson was their central point for the trade in peltry, and thence they ranged the coast far and wide. They did not publish their operations, which would have defeated their plans, but they went back and forth quietly collecting their gains, being contented with the solid profits.

If any additional evidence were wanted, it could be found in connection with Allefonsce, who was on the coast near the year 1542. In his narrative it was described as "a cape which is high land, and has a great Island and three or four small ones." The reference here appears to be the Elizabeth group, possibly in connection with Nantucket. Eastward of the Cape was the River of Norumbega, and south-westerly was the Hudson, "a great river of fresh water," in front of which lay Sandy Hook, described as an "island of sand."§ Allefonsce knew well the "mighty headland" of Gosnold, where "Highland" Light now stands.

Regarding Gosnold himself, it is clear that he understood the situation when he came upon the coast. As the "Concord" approached the terminus of the Cape, Archer wrote:

"The fifteenth day we had again sight of land, which made ahead, being as we thought on an island, by reason of a large sound that appeared

* N. Y. Col. Doc., i. 149.

† History, i. 35.

‡ Mass. Coll., iii. 57. The Dutch, however, in 1721, hesitated to "impeach the rights of the English." Col. Mss., vol. i.

§ A full copy of the manuscript of Allefonsce, so far as it relates to America, was made for the writer under the supervision of the late M. D'Avezac; and as he hopes some day to publish the translation, this subject is here simply touched upon. The extracts already published were drawn from the copy thus obtained. This extract, however, is from the printed work.

westward between it and the main, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it Shoal Hope.”*

Again he says, on the twenty-first, while coasting along the outside of the Cape to the southward, that they saw what they supposed to be the “end” of the water taken for “a large sound,” and the narrative says, that finding “there were but three fathoms a league off, we omitted to make further discovery of the same, calling it Shoal-Hope.”†

But why did they apply the name of “Shoal Hope?” First, why did they use the word “Hope?” The answer is at hand. In the language of that period, the term “Hope” indeed had its modern signification, but to this was added another and a geographical meaning, being equivalent to an opening in the hills. The term, as used in the narrative, had a double signification. Gosnold was on the lookout for a passage through the land to the Indies. As late as 1669 the land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific was supposed to be only about two hundred and fifty miles‡ wide. When Gosnold saw the open water, he thought he had what, in modern parlance, is sometimes called “a fair show.” In the tracts appended to the narrative of Gosnold’s voyage, among the reasons urged in favor of exploration was, that some voyage would yet “conduct us to the hopes that men do greedily thirst after,” and to a “way to be made part overland and part by rivers and lakes into the South Sea unto Cathay, China and those passing rich countries lying in the east parts of the world.”

Hakluyt, in setting forth “Inducements” for the voyage “in 40 and 42 degrees of latitude,” appended to Brereton, mentions as his fifth, “a great possibility of further discoveries of other regions from the north part of the same land by sea,” thus giving the trade to the Indies.

This was the beautiful dream of Gosnold and all the men of his time. Dermer, when at New York, in 1619, where Hudson vainly searched in 1609, fondly believed that he had reached the gateway to the east. It was every way fitting, therefore, to call what appeared to be a water gate through the land a “Hope.” The term was perfectly intelligible to the geographers of the time. But why the “Shoal” Hope? This leads to the statement that Gosnold seemed to know his ground; as before any shoal water is mentioned he applies the name of “Shoal Hope,” while after the shallow water is found he confirms the name. It would appear that he had the great shoal in mind, and, knowing that he was near it, employed the equivalent of the Baxos that he had seen on the maps of Wytfliet, and read about on the English page of Linschoten. Others had found nothing to boast of or to assure their courage in passing along this region, but it would seem almost as though Gosnold desired to signalize his visit to this place, by connecting it with something unique.

That he knew his position is evident. He had come forth on this voyage with the letter of Verrazano in his hand.§ and was in search of the region where the Island of Luisa lay, an island which, as “Claudia,” was depicted near the Cape of Gammas on the map of Molyneux. It was the “situation in fourtie degrees” that Carlisle desired to colonize in 1583.|| It was the exact region that Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed for on his fatal

* Mass. Coll., ser. 2, vol. viii. p. 74.

† Ibid. p. 75. Later a “Sound” was called “Gosnold’s Hope.”

‡ “Verrazano the Explorer,” p. 57.

§ See the proof in the REGISTER, 1878. Also note the fact that Archer speaks of the destination of the voyage as “our purposed place.” Mass. Coll., s. 3, vol. viii. p. 73.

|| Hakluyt, iii. 184.

voyage. This Hakluyt declares when he prints upon the margin of his page which refers to Claudia. "The country of Sir H. G. Voyage."* The old "sirtis" of Verrazano, therefore, crops out in connection with the hope of a route to the opulent Cathay through what is now the territory of Massachusetts.† He gave the name of Cape Cod to the cape, possibly, in a merry mood, as the cod took so readily to his bait. Bradford gives a tolerable *resumé* of the subject when he writes:

"A word or two by y^e way of this cape; it was thus first named by Capten Gosnold and his company, An^o: 1602, and after by Capten Smith was caled Cape James; but it retains y^e former name amongst sea-men. Also y^e point which first showed those dangerous shoulds unto them, they called Pointe Care, and Tucker's Terroure: but by y^e French and Dutch to this day call it Malabarr, by reason of those perillous shoulds and ye losses they have suffered there.‡

But though the English sailors relished the name given by Gosnold, it did not immediately pass into geography. In 1603, Wytfliet published another edition of his work, as already observed, containing the map of 1597, with the Cape indicated as "Baxos," and in its proper place, in opposition to Mercator.

In 1605 Champlain came to the Cape, and he says that he named it "Cape Blanc," since it contained sands and dunes which had a white appearance.§ On one of his maps, however, he calls it "C. Mallebare," the bad shoal, or Baxos.

In 1608, the *Fasciculus Geographicus*|| lays down "C. Baixo" where Cape Cod should be, while the "B. de ensenada" or Bay of Fundy stands in its proper position between "Baixo" and Cape "de Breton." Where the Hudson should appear there is an indication of habitations, and a river, with the word "Comakee." Sandy Hook is not found under any name; while the name of that Cape, "de las Arenas," is attached to the region of Cape Hatteras, with Virginian names standing northward of it. No new English map had appeared since that of 1600; though the next year Lescarbot published his *Nouvelle France*, with a map of the coast, giving Cape Cod feebly defined as "Malebarre."

In 1609, after landing on Cape Cod, and passing a night entangled in the ancient Baxos, Henry Hudson went southward and reached the Hudson. All his movements indicate that he knew of the river previously through Smith, and that his object was to explore with reference to a route to the Indies.¶

* "Divers Voyages," p. 64. Hakluyt clearly knew that Mercator gave the wrong latitude as well as wrong name to the Island.

† The strait passing westward from Cape Gamas was, possibly, suggested by Long Island Sound, which had not been explored, and which might have been regarded as running to the St. Lawrence.

‡ Mass. Coll., s. 4, vol. iii. p. 77.

§ Œuvres, ii. 64.

|| "Fasciculus geographicus Complectens præcipuarum totius orbis Regionum tabulas circiter centum. vñ cum earundem Enarrationibus," &c. Coln apud Rein Bey Iohan Buxemacher. MDCVIII. fol. 84.

¶ The Dutch themselves declare that Hudson proposed two things to his crew, the first of which was to "proceed on the latitude of 40 degrees to the coast of America, being chiefly moved to this by letters and charts which one Captain Smith had sent him from Virginia." N. York Coll., s. 2, vol. ii. p. 39. Juet, the pilot, must have had the letter of Verrazano before him in Hakluyt's version, as was the case with Gosnold. Juet says, "The land is very pleasant and high," and Verrazano says "a very pleasant place among certain steepest hills"; and while the former speaks of the harbor as "an open sea," and "a good harbour for all windes," the latter says it was a "pleasant lake," and "well fenced from the wind." Asher's Hudson, p. 78, and "Divers Voyages," p. 63.

Magnin, in 1611, pays no attention to Gosnold, and, to illustrate his text, uses a map like that of 1603. Mercator's double representation of the Island of Louisa, under the names of "Claudia" and "Briso," are still retained and put in latitude 44° , east of the Penobscot; but eastward of the Penobscot is "Cap Hondo," or Cape Sable, intended for the mouth of the Bay Hondo; while in a south-westerly direction, where it belongs, is "C. Baixo."*

In 1613 Champlain published his work, but paid no attention to Gosnold. He does not even mention him. The Dutch "Figurative map" of 1614, first shows Cape Cod fairly delineated, but the map remained unpublished until recent times. The English surveys are not indicated, though French names translated into Dutch are taken from Lescarbot and Champlain. This map represents genuine work by the Dutch, who examined the cape carefully, and called Plymouth Harbor "Crane Bay."† On this map Cape Cod is "Staten hoeck," and Sandy Hook is "Sandpunt." "C. Mallebarre" is attached to the shoals out at sea.

Cape Cod does not appear in any published map as Cape Cod until Sir William Alexander published his map in 1624. This map does not include the region of Sandy Hook, though the Bay of Fundy is called "Argal's Bay."‡ The map of New England made by the English, however, did not prove very serviceable to some navigators. When off the Cape, in 1605, Waymouth's chronicler says, "We found our sea charts very false, putting land where none is."§ Gosnold, it would appear, did not improve the cartology. Though Smith directed Hudson to search in latitude 40° N., on this point he is very emphatic, saying:

"I have had six or seauen plats of those Northern parts, so vnlike each to other, and most so differing from any true proportion, or resemblance of the Countrey, as they did me no more good, then so much waste paper, though they cost me more."|| Smith, in his own map, published in 1616, calls the Cape "Cape James."

The Mercator of Hondius, in 1619, ignored the explorations of Gosnold and Champlain, but they put the ancient Baxos in its proper place west of the Penobscot, Hondius thus correcting his master, while "C. Hondo" is applied to the region of the Bay of Fundy. The latitudes on this map correspond with Mercator's of 1569, and dissent from those of Wytfliet and Magnin, which put Claudia near 44° W. Another map from Hondius, given by Purchas in 1625, corresponds with the representation of Baxos in 1619. In the same volume Purchas gives a map of New England, which was an improvement upon Alexander's, and with Cape Cod well delineated in the modern way, and with its present name.¶

* "Histoire Uniuerselle des Indes Occidentales," &c. A. Dovay : Chez François Fabri. L'an 1611, p. 95.

† This was probably the work of De Witt and Volckertsen, of "the Little Fox" and "the Crane," in 1613. Brodhead's "New York," p. 46 and 757. O'Callaghan's "New York," vol. i., and Doc. Hist. N. York, i. 13.

‡ Encouragements, p. 216.

§ Mass. Coll., s. 3, vol. viii. p. 131. It may be observed here, that De Bry, in 1619 and 1624, has maps without Cape Cod.

|| Smith, in his Description of New England, London, 1616, after speaking of the work of Gosnold, Waymouth and others, says, "I must entreat them to pardon me . . . if I offend in saying that their true descriptions are concealed, or neuer well observed, or did with the Authors : so that this Coast is yet still but euen as a Coast vnknewne and vndiscovered." Boston reprint, p. 22.

¶ Pilgrimes, iii. 857-53, and vol. iv. p. 1873. In the answers found in the "One Hundred Prize Questions" (Montreal, 1880), the name of the Bay of Fundy is incorrectly deduced from "Fond de la Baie Frangoise." See "Verrazano the Explorer," p. 38.

Coming to the year 1633, we find that the Mercator of Hondius dismisses Baxos to the limbo of geographical antiquities. The word had done its work for the time, and Gosnold's term, "Cape Cod," superseded all other names. Nevertheless, "Cabo de Baxos" is now drawn out of its obscurity and sent forth into the world to perform a duty too long delayed, and to witness to the honorable and adventurous activity of men who braved the danger of Verrazano's "sirtis" half a century before Bartholomew Gosnold coasted our rugged shores.

THE DESCENT OF MARGARET LOCKE, THIRD WIFE OF DEPUTY GOVERNOR FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY.

By Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, LL.D., of London, England.

[In the REGISTER for January, 1876, was printed an account of the Willoughby family, by Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York, who gives, among other notes from the will of Margaret, the third wife of Deputy Governor Willoughby, the following, viz.: that she left "to her sister *Elizabeth Lock* £100, due her out of rents in England." This sentence, meeting the eye of Col. Chester of London, threw a flood of light upon what had long been a genealogical mystery to him. In working out the family history of Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, his intimate friend, and a warm friend to the United States, descended from Daniel Taylor, a wealthy merchant of London, a great Cromwellian, and one of the Commissioners of Customs during the Commonwealth, Col. Chester found that Daniel Taylor married a second wife named Margaret; and after many years he discovered that she was a daughter of William Lock, of Wimbledon, Surrey, Gent., and found reason to suppose, from some of the family papers, that she had re-married a Willoughby. The sentence above quoted from Margaret Willoughby's will gave the needed clew, and opened a place for her in the Lock pedigree, which Col. Chester had already drawn up, including "all the Locks who ever lived in England." The following abstract of these researches of our learned fellow-countryman was kindly sent by him to Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven; and is by her contributed to the REGISTER, with some few notes added by her husband. Mrs. Salisbury is a lineal descendant, both on the side of her father Judge McCurdy, and that of her mother Sarah Ann Lord, of Lyme, Conn., from Gov. Willoughby by his third wife Margaret, through their daughter Susannah, wife of Nathaniel Lynde, of Saybrook, Conn., a brother of the first Chief Justice Benjamin Lynde, of Massachusetts.

The paper here published, while interesting to a wide family-circle, cannot fail also to attract the notice of students of our colo-

nial history, to whom the name of Gov. Willoughby must have become familiar. Col. Chester's authorship will give it additional value for comparison with the "Historical Account of the Locke Family in England," reprinted from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1792, Vol. 62, which is appended to the "Book of the Lockes" by John Goodwin Locke, a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, published at Boston in 1853. Prof. Salisbury's notes give some additional details respecting certain persons of the name in England, drawn from this last named work, and point out a difference or two between the two statements. But Col. Chester's paper will be found distinguished by a completeness and thoroughness, genealogically considered, beyond comparison with the older account.]

I. *William Locke* (Lock, Lok, or Loke, as the name was indifferently spelt in early times) had two sons, viz., John Locke, citizen and mercer of London, who died in 1519, leaving no issue, and

II. *Thomas Locke*, also citizen and mercer of London, who died in 1507. By his wife Joanna Willocks, of Rotherham, co. York, who died in 1512, and was buried with her husband in Mercer's Chapel, he had an only son, viz.,

III. *Sir William Locke*, Knight, Alderman of London, who was born about 1486, as he was admitted to the freedom of London, at the end of his apprenticeship, in 1507. He succeeded to his father's business and estate, and became an eminent tradesman and citizen. He received the royal appointment of Mercer to King Henry VIII., with whom he was an especial favorite,* having a key to the King's Private Chamber, and occasionally entertaining him at dinner at his house in London. There are records in existence showing materials furnished by him to the royal household, including Queen Anna Boleyn and the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, as also Will Somers, the King's Jester. After being several years an alderman, he was elected Sheriff of London in 1548, and was knighted on the 3d of October in that year, but died before it was his turn to become Lord Mayor.

Sir William Locke married four wives :

- 1st. Alice, daughter of a citizen and fishmonger of London named Spencer, who has not yet been identified. She died in 1522, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel.
- 2d. Catherine, daughter of William Cooke, of Salisbury. She died in childhood of her eleventh child (Sir William's twentieth) 14 Oct., 1537, and was buried at Merton, in Surrey.
- 3d. Eleanor, widow of Walter Marsh. They were married at St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, London, 13 May, 1540, her first husband having been buried there the preceding 20th of January. She died in 1546, having had no issue.
- 4th. Elizabeth, widow of Robert Meredith, citizen and mercer of Lon-

* In the 25th year of Henry VIII., William Locke "undertook to go over to Dunkirk and pull down the pope's bull which had been there posted up by way of a curse to the King and kingdom. For this exploit the King granted him a freehold of £100. per annum, dubbed him knight, and made him one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber." The crest—"A hand ppr. holding up a cushion or"—given by Burke to the Lockes, with the shield described by Col. Chester at the end of this paper, probably symbolizes this exploit as an upholding of the Protestant pulpit.

don, and formerly wife of — Hutton. Their marriage-license was granted 28 January, 1547-8, her husband Meredith having been buried at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 9 Jan., 1546-7. She survived Sir William Locke, having no issue by him, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel, London, 5 Dec., 1551. The curious feature of this marriage was that she was the second wife and widow of Sir William Locke's own son-in-law, Robert Meredith having first married a daughter of Sir William by his first wife, as will be seen hereafter.

Sir William Locke died at the age of about 64, on the 24th, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel 27 August, 1550. (In the "Diary of Henry Machyn," published by the Camden Society, will be found an account of his burial, at page 1, and at page 12 an imperfect one of that of his last wife.)

By his second wife, Catherine Cook, Sir William Locke had eleven children, viz., Dorothy, Catherine, John, Alice, Thomazin, Francis and a second John, of none of whom is there anything of particular interest to record. The first two married tradesmen in London, and the others died without issue.

Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married, first, Richard Hill, citizen and mercer of London, and second, after his death in 1568, the Right Rev. Nicholas Bullingham, Bishop of Worcester. By her first husband she had thirteen children, one of whom, Mary, married Sir Thomas Moundeford, and was mother of Bridget, who married Sir John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Rose, another of the daughters, married, first, Anthony Hickman, of London, Esq., and second, Simon Throckmorton, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon, Esq. By her first husband she was ancestress of the Earls of Plymouth, their grandson Dixie Hickman having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry, fifth Lord Windsor, and had a son Thomas, who succeeded his uncle (by limitation of the patent) as seventh Lord Windsor, and was created Earl of Plymouth, 6 Dec., 1682. The title became extinct only on the death of the eighth Earl, 8 Dec., 1843.*

Of the sons,† Michael Locke became a merchant of eminence in London, and was twice married: first, to Joane, daughter of William Wilkinson, Sheriff of London, and second, to Margery, widow of Dr. Cæsar Adelmare, by whom she was the mother of the celebrated Sir Julius Cæsar. Michael

* This daughter of Sir William Locke, in certain "memoires" originally inserted in a family Bible, and long carefully preserved in the female line of her descendants, "says that in the tyne of her first husband, Anthony Hickman, after the death of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary changeinge the religion, her husband and her elder brother Thomas Lock, beinge merchants and partners, they lined to geather and sheltered manie of the godlie preachers in their house; but the Queen inioyninge all to come to mass, and persecutinge the refusers, they were forced to let them goe, givinge them monie; she mentions Hooper, Fox, Knox, and one Reinger for which her husband and brother beinze questioned before the commissioners (she calls them high commissioners) were committed close prisoners to the Fleete, and then shee tells how they gott out; . . . after which she says her husband went to Antwerpe, tooke a house there at 40 pounds rent, sent for her, but she beinge with child could not goe, but went into Oxfordshire to a gentleman's house . . . wher she was deliuered; names not the child . . . but says she went to Cranmer, Latimer and Ridlie, prisoners then in Oxford, to know whether she might christen her child in the Popish manner. They answered her that baptisme was the least corrupted in that church, and therefore she might . . . but she says she put sugar instead of salt into the handkercher which was to be deliuered vnto the priest, after which she went to Antwerpe to her husband, left 2 houses of her husband's, well furnished, one in London, another at Rumford, takinge nothinge but one feather bed" . . . etc.

† This is in conformity with the statement of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and not with that of the author of the "Book of the Lockes," who conjectured that this Michael was a brother rather than a son of Sir William. From Michael was descended, in the fourth generation, the philosopher John Locke, born Aug. 29, 1632.

Locke had by his first wife five sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Zachary Locke, Esq., died in 1603, being then Member of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

The interesting fact in the history of Michael Locke is that he was the original patron of the celebrated Sir Martin Frobisher in his earliest expeditions.* He was living as late as 1611.

The other son, Henry Locke, was also a citizen and merchant of London. He married Anne Vaughan, and had issue a daughter Anne, who married Robert Moyle, of Cornwall, whose descendants intermarried with the St. Aubyns and Prideauxs, among the best families in that county; and two sons, viz., Michael, to whom the historian Hakluyt left a legacy in his will; and Henry Locke (or Lok), a poet of some note in his day, an edition of whose scarce productions was issued in 1871 by the Rev. Dr. Grosart (nearly the whole of the biographical introduction to which I had the pleasure of furnishing, and which upset all the conjectures and theories of previous writers).

We now return to the children of Sir William Locke by his first wife, Alice Spencer, who were nine in number, eight sons and one daughter, viz.:

William, Peter, Richard, and William, the first, second, fourth and fifth sons, all died in infancy or childhood, before their mother. Philip, the seventh son, died in 1524, unmarried. Edmund, the sixth son, lived until 1545, but died unmarried. One of the old heralds added to the entry in one of the visitation-pedigrees: "He died for love of Sir Brian Tuke's daughter."

Matthew Locke, the eighth son and youngest child, but second surviving, was a citizen and mercer of London, and married Elizabeth Baker, by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Richard Candler, Esq., and had an only daughter Anne, who married Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, Kt., one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth. Matthew Locke died in 1552.

Joane (or Jane, for she is called both), the only daughter, married Robert Meredith, citizen and mercer of London, who, after her death, remarried Elizabeth Hutton, widow, who in turn, after his death, remarried Sir William Locke, father of his first wife. From this Robert Meredith and Jane Locke descends the present Earl of Romney, through their daughter Mary, who married Richard Springham, whose daughter Magdalen married Thomas Marsham, whose son was Sir John Marsham, Baronet, whose grandson was created Lord Romney in 1716, whose grandson was created Earl of Romney in 1801.

We return now to the third son, but eldest and only surviving child, of Sir William Locke, by Alice Spencer, his first wife, viz.:

IV. *Thomas Locke*, who was born on the 8th of February, 1514-15, and became, like his fathers, a citizen and mercer of London. He married,

* In the Cottonian Library is a MS. written by this Michael Locke, in which he says that at the age of thirteen "he was sent over the seas to Flanders and France, to learn their languages, and to know the world, since which time he has continued these 32 years to travel in body and mind, following his vocation in the trade of merchandize, passing through many countries, had the charge of and captain of a great ship of more than 1000 tons, three years in divers voyages; and that he has more than 200 sheets of MSS. of his travels."

Hakluyt's Voyages contain a "History of Sir Martyn Frobisher's Voyage for the Discovery of a Passage towards Cathay, in 1574, written by Michael Locke, Locke himself being a great adventurer therein;" and Hakluyt speaks thus of the map: "The mappe is master Michael Locke's, a man for his knowledge in divers languages, and especially in cosmographie, able to do his country good, and worthy in my judgment, for the manifold good partes in him, of good reputation and better fortune."

19 Jan., 1544-5, at St. Peter's, Cheapside, London, Mary, daughter of Simon Long, of the Isle of Wight, who, after his death, remarried Dr. Owen, and subsequently Sir William Allen, Kt., Alderman of London. In 1552-3 he obtained from King Edward VI. a grant of the Rectory of Merton, co. Surrey, which remained in the family for about one hundred years, when it was sold.* His line had their residence during this period at Merton Abbey, some members of it, however, continuing in business in London. He died at his London house, which was in Walbrook, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel, 30 Oct., 1556. His issue were five sons and two daughters, viz., William, Rowland, Matthew, John, Thomas, Mary and Anne, some of whom died before their father, and of the others no subsequent trace has been found, except the third son, viz. :

V. *Matthew Locke*, who, as eldest (and probably only) surviving son, succeeded to the estate at Merton. He was born about 1558. He married Margaret, third daughter of his stepfather, Sir William Allen (his mother's third husband) by his first wife Joan, daughter of John Daborne, of Guildford, co. Surrey. He died in June, 1599, as "Matthew Locke, Esquire, of Merton," and was buried with his fathers in Mercers' Chapel, London. His widow remarried Sir Thomas Muschampe, Kt., of London, and of Mitcham, co. Surrey, whom she also survived. She died 25 Aug., 1624, and was buried with her first husband in Mercers' Chapel.

Their issue were as follows :

1. Thomas Locke, who succeeded to the estate at Merton, which he sold in 1646. He died about February, 1656-7, leaving a widow Jane and several children.
2. Robert Locke, who continued the business in London, where he died. He was buried at St. Alphage, 9 Sept., 1625, and appended to the entry of his burial in the Parish Register are the descriptive words "a good parishioner." By his wife Elizabeth, who was living his widow as late as 1647, he had four sons and three daughters, viz., Matthew, William, Robert, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret, of whom Thomas and Margaret died before their father, and William died before 1647. At this last date Matthew and Robert were still living, the former being then a citizen and scrivener of London, as also Mary, married to Hugh Justice, and Elizabeth, married to Edward Mason.
3. Francis Locke, who was living in 1599, but of whom I find no later trace.
4. *William Locke*, of whom hereafter.
5. Mary, who was still living in 1623, wife of Edward Thrille.
6. Elizabeth, who was living in 1599, but died unmarried before 1623.
7. Anne, who died unmarried between 13 April and 23 May, 1623, and directed in her will to be buried in Mercers' Chapel.

The fourth son of Matthew Locke and Margaret Allen, viz. :

VI. *William Locke*, was sometime of Merton, and afterwards of Wimbledon, co. Surrey, his condition, as near as I can make out, being that of a country-gentleman in comfortable circumstances. He married Susanna, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger Cole, of St. Saviour's, Southwick, co. Surrey, Gentleman, one of the Proctors of the Court of Arches. In 1623, the date of the Heralds' Visitation, they had only a daughter Mary living, from which it is evident that the marriage had taken place not very long before. This daughter Mary probably died young, as she was not named in her father's will, which was made 10 June, 1661, and of which the following is a full abstract :

* Merton estates seem to have been held by members of the Locke family at an earlier period, perhaps even as early as 1291, certainly in 1499. The author of "Book of the Lockes" says he thinks "it is evident that they belonged to the Lockes before 1552, as the second wife of Sir William Locke was buried there, Oct. 14, 1537, and Sir William himself in 1559."

I, William Lock, of Wimbledon, co. Surrey, Gentleman—As to the houses in St. Saviour's, Southwark, given and bequeathed by my father in law Mr. Roger Cole to Susanna my wife and her children, whereas there is an agreement between my children that said houses shall remain to such of them as I and their mother shall appoint, on condition of my settling on the rest of them portions of a greater value than the divisions of said houses would amount to, which portions I have made good to my three eldest daughters, Hannah, Susannah and Margaret, whom I have bestowed in marriage, and whereas I shall lease an estate in land for Thomas my son, and provide otherwise for Elizabeth my daughter, I now appoint that five brick tenements, and another known formerly as the Gaden House, all on the ground given by Mr. Roger Cole as aforesaid, shall remain to my daughter Sarah Lock and her heirs forever, and the two other houses in said parish, next the Thames, in tenure of Mr. Robert Bowes, I give to my daughter Jane Lock and her heirs forever—To my wife Susanna 4 brick tenements, called Beane Acre, in Lambeth, co. Surrey, she giving £200 thereout to my daughter Elizabeth—To the poor of Wimbledon, £3—All residue to my wife, whom I appoint my executrix.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7 June, 1664, by Susanna Lock, relict and executrix. She was still living 25 Oct., 1670, when she proved the will of her daughter Jane, after which I have failed to find any further trace of her. All that I have been able to ascertain concerning their children is as follows:

1. Thomas Locke, only son, who was still living 19 March, 1669-70, with two children, Henry and Susanna.
2. Mary, who, as we have seen, evidently died young.
3. Hannah, who married, before her father's will, Thomas Bragne. Both were living 1669-70.
4. Susanna, who married at Wimbledon, Surrey, 8 Oct., 1657, the Rev. James Stephenson, then the Puritan Vicar of Martock, in Somersetshire, who was ejected in 1662 (see an account of him in Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial," ii. 371), to whom she was second wife. She was buried at Martock, 25 April, 1662, leaving two daughters, Susanna and Mary, who were both living in 1669-70.
5. *Margaret*, of whom hereafter.
6. Elizabeth, who was still unmarried at the date of her sister Margaret's will, 21 Aug., 1680.
7. Sarah, who was living unmarried in 1661, but evidently died before 19 March, 1669-70, as she was not named in the will of her sister Jane.
8. Jane, who died unmarried. She made her will 19 March, 1669-70, as of Wimbledon, Surrey, "one of the daughters of William Locke, Gentleman, deceased." The following is a full abstract of it:

To my dear and honourable mother Mrs. Susanna Locke, £20—To my brother Mr. Thomas Locke £10.—To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bragne £20—to my sister Mrs. Margaret Willoughby £10.—To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Locke £20—To Francis and Susanna the two children of my sister Willoughby each 50 shillings—To Susanna and Henry Locke, the children of my brother, and to Susanna and Mary, the children of my sister Stephenson, each 20 shillings—To the poor £5, at the discretion of my brother Mr. Thomas Bragne—To the poor of Wimbledon 40 shillings—All residue to my mother Mrs. Susanna Locke, and I make her my executrix.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 Oct., 1670, by the executrix.

I have searched every possible source for the wills of the mother Susanna, and Thomas the son, in vain, and, as they were not named by Margaret Willoughby in her will, the presumption is that they died before her.

We now return to the fourth daughter and fifth child of William Locke and Susanna Cole, viz.:

VII. *Margaret Locke*. She was first married at Clapham, co. Surrey, 8 August, 1654, to Daniel Taylor, a wealthy citizen and haberdasher of London, descended from an ancient family in Huntingdonshire, ancestor of

Peter Alfred Taylor, Esq., for many years and still M.P. for Leicester. She was Mr. Taylor's second wife, he having buried his first on the preceding 3d of February. He settled upon her a considerable jointure, and died within a year after the marriage, being buried in London on the 20th of April, 1655. She had no issue by him. She remarried, probably in London (exactly when or where it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the deficiencies and irregularities in parish-registers at this precise period), certainly as early as 1659, Francis Willoughby, Esq., who had been some years in New England, but had returned to England, and was one of the two members for the borough of Portsmouth in the last Parliament of the Commonwealth, which assembled on the 27th of January, 1658-9, and was dissolved on the 22d of April following. In the parish-register of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, is an entry that their son Francis was born 29 Feb., 1659-60. They shortly after emigrated to New England, and the rest of their history must there be sought.

The maternal descent of Margaret Locke-Taylor-Willoughby was as follows:

- I. *William Cole*, of Hittisleigh, co. Devon, living 1243, whose heir,
- II. *Roger Cole*, was of Chumleigh, in the same county, and was living as late as 1301, in which year he is supposed to have been slain in an expedition against the Scots, as also his son and heir
- III. *Roger Cole*, whose son and heir
- IV. *John Cole* was summoned to represent the county of Devon in Parliament in 1323-4, and was living in 1341. His son and heir
- V. *Sir John Cole*, of Brixham, was in the military service, and was knighted on the field, in France, 25 July, 1380. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Bodrigan, Kt., of Gorrans, in Cornwall, by whom he had issue
- VI. *Sir William Cole*, Kt., who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Beaupell, Kt., and was father of
- VII. *Sir John Cole*, Kt., who attended the Duke of Gloucester at the battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct., 1415, and is supposed to have then received his knighthood. By his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir — Fitzwarine, Kt., he had four sons, of whom the third,
- VIII. *William Cole*, had two sons, the younger of whom,
- IX. *William Cole*, was father of
- X. *John Cole*, of Sudbury, co. Suffolk. (Thus far the descent is from the elaborate pedigree drawn up in 1630 by William Segar, Garter King of Arms. What follows is in the outline from the Heralds' Visitations, but elaborated from my own researches.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Martyn, by whom he had five sons. Our line is through the second son, viz.
- XI. *William Cole*, of Sudbury, who married Catalina, daughter of Ferdinando de Gallegos, a Spaniard of noble extraction, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom died without issue, when the second became heir, viz.
- XII. *Roger Cole*, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, co. Surrey, who signed the Visitation-pedigree of 1623, naming his wife as Anne, daughter of Edward Maisters, of Rotherhithe, co. Surrey; his sons Roger, Roger (the second) and John, as all dead without issue; and his three daughters, viz., Elizabeth, married to William Plaud, of London; Catalina, then unm.; and
- XIII. *Susanna*, then wife of *William Lock*, of Merton, co. Surrey.

It will be seen, therefore, that, Susanna Cole being a coheirress, her husband William Locke was entitled to impale her arms, which are—Argent, a bull passant gules, armed Or, within a bordure sable bezantée.

The arms of Locke are—Per fesse azure and or, in chief 3 falcons volant of the second.

It follows, also, that the descendants of Francis Willoughby and Margaret Locke, who are entitled to bear arms, have the right to quarter these two coats.

London, 27 Feb., 1880.

LETTERS OF GOV. WILLIAM SHIRLEY AND COL. JEREMIAH MOULTON, 1744.

Communicated by N. J. HERRICK, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

I SEND for the REGISTER another letter of Gov. Shirley to Col. Pepperrell (*ante*, xxxiv. 384). The Hon. Jeremiah Moulton, who signs the letter enclosing it, was colonel of the Third Massachusetts Regiment (see REGISTER, xxiv. 371). An account of Judge Hill, to whom Moulton's letter is addressed, will be found in this periodical, xii. 263.

Boston April 19th, 1744.

Sr. These are to Direct you forthwith to Send out Your Orders to the Several Commanders of the Military Companies in the Regiment under your Command to take a perfect List of all persons in their District obliged by Law to appear under Arms upon any Alarm and to take Effectual Care that all Such persons & all others be Compleatly furnished with Arms & Ammunition according to the Directions of the Law; And Transmit to You the Lists so taken as also an acco^t how they find the persons within their Companies provided. And thereupon You do as Soon as may be make out a List of the Companies in Your Regiment—Expressing the names of the Commission officer only and the number of the whole; and also that You Report to me in what Condition the Companies Generally are as to Arms & Ammunition—And that you take an acco^t from the Selectmen of each Town in Your Regiment of their Town Stock of Arms & Ammunition and Examin them by Law and Your Lists & Inform me Immediately Particularly as to each Town how far they are Conformable to the Law in that Case.

Yr. friend & Servant

W. SHIRLEY.

To Coll^o William Pepperrell.Kittery May 14th 1744.

Dear Sr.

The above is a Copy of a Letter I Received but last Friday from the Govern^r. I would have you forthwith to Send the Same to Berwick and Direct each Cap^t Immediately to comply with said orders and to send me a list of their men and how they are provided with arms & ammunition both the men and the Town for a Stock. I have Directed Maj^r Shapleigh to Inquire into this Town and Do you for York and be sure to Dispatch the inclosed Letters forthwith.

Cap^t Edward Tyng Commander of the Province Galley called me out of my Bed last night about 12 of the Clock and Shewed me a Letter from Govern^r Shirley that Directed him to proceed Directly to Annapolis Royal with a letter to Maj^r Malcoreane in a Letter that the Govern^r writ to Cap^t Tyng he saith that War was proclaimed with France. I every minute expect a Letter from the Govern^r of the same Contents which when I receive you shall know.

My Desire is to meet you at Berwick Tomorrow morning. If you think it will not be safe to go to Phillips Town without the Troop with their Pistols & Guns you may give Cap^t Shapleigh orders to meet us accordingly.

I am your assured Friend & Serv^t

JER. MOULTON.

To the Hon^{ble} John Hill Esq^r.

THE ATHERTON FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by JOHN C. J. BROWN, Esq., of Boston.

THE county palatine of Lancaster has always been distinguished for its ancient families whose names were the same as their manorial estates; some of the old families of New England were branches of them, as Standish of Standish of which Duxbury was originally a part (represented by Myles Standish, Plymouth); Atherton of Atherton (represented by Humphrey and James Atherton, Dorchester and Milton); Mawdesley of Mawdesley (represented by John and Henry Mawdesley of Dorchester), whose descendants in New England changed their name to Moseley. Sometimes it is said that the existence of a mythical ancestor is never questioned, if he is stated to have been located within Lancashire in a location corresponding in name with his own, as "Simon Browne of Browne Hall," which is literally giving "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."*

The Record Society of Lancashire has commenced the publication of ancient records, which will be of great assistance in connecting our ancestry, who emigrated from that county, with the long pedigrees of the line of eldest sons and immediate collateral relatives which have previously been published by the Chetham Society.

The extract given below may refer to the Major Gen. *Humphrey Atherton*, who, upon his way home to Dorchester, after a review of the troops on Boston Common, Sept. 17, 1661, was killed by being thrown from his horse, which stumbled over a cow lying in the road.

"Inquisition taken at Wigan, 18 January, 11th James—1613-14, before Edward Rigbye, Esq., Escheator, after the death of *Edmund Atherton* of Winstanley, by oath of Robert Markland of Wigan, Gentleman, and the other jurors named in the previous inquisition, who say that the said *Edmund* was seised of a messuage in Billindge and 4 acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow and 6 acres of pasture thereto belonging, which are held of Richard Fleetwood, Knt. and Bart. as his Barony of Newton, in free and common socage by fealty and a pepper-corn rent, and are worth per annum (clear) 20s.

"*Edmund Atherton* died 10 April last (1613); *Humphrey Atherton*, his son and next heir is aged at the time of taking this Inquisition 4 years and 3 months or thereabouts."

This inquisition merely indicates the lands held under the semi-feudal system which prevailed over a great part of this county; he may have owned absolutely in Winstanley other real estate, and probably did, that town being designated as his home. Both of these towns were in the parish of Wigan; Winstanley is described as fertile and picturesque; Billinge covered a very large area, and was divided into two townships. About the year 1720 a square stone building, known as the Beacon, was erected upon the

* No such place as "Browne Hall" is known to the antiquaries of Lancashire. See *Local Gleanings of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. ii. p. 293.

highest elevation of Billinge "as a sea mark;" it commands a view not only over the Irish Sea to a very great extent, but expands over sixteen different counties. The whole face of the country has been greatly changed by the mining and quarrying operations; the best cannel coal and material for scythe stones being obtained here.

Liverpool, at the mouth of the Mersey, is the S. W. boundary of Lancashire. Following the coast-line of the Irish Sea twenty miles north, is the River Ribble; if a line is then struck eastward fifteen miles and from this point southward to Manchester, then following the River to Liverpool, an area is embraced rich in coal-mines, quarries of useful stones, cotton manufactories and iron works. Through the central part of this territory the Atherton family had immense possessions, which were accumulated by marrying heiresses, until it became one of the richest families of the great commoners of England.

The town of Atherton is ten miles north-west of Manchester. Here the family originated, and

ROBERT¹ DE ATHERTON lived in the time of King John, 1199-1216.* He was the Shreave (High Sheriff) of the County, and held the Manor of Atherton of the Barons of Warrington; his son

WILLIAM² DE ATHERTON held the manors of Atherton and Pennington, 1251. *Nicholas*, a cadet of the family, m. after 1327, Jane, dau. of Adam de Bickerstaff and heiress of that family; *Margaret Atherton*, their descendant and heiress, m. James the heir of the ancient and wealthy Scarisbrick family; their only dau. Eliz^h m. Peter Stanley of Bickerstaffe; their only dau. and heiress m. Henry Stanley of Aughton, a descendant of the first Earl of Derby, and in this line the title is now vested.

WILLIAM³ ATHERTON (William²) of Atherton, 1312, had wife Agnes, 1339. Children: *Henry*⁴; *Alexander*, m. and had children *William*,⁵ *Agnes*,⁶ *Margerie*⁵; *Margaret*⁴ m. Otho de Halsall.

HENRY⁴ ATHERTON of Atherton, 1316-30, m. Agnes . . . 1387; had Richard,⁵ 1333, and

SIR WILLIAM⁵ ATHERTON of Atherton, Knight, 1351; m. first, Jane, dau. of William and sister of Sir Raphe Moberly, Kt.; m. second, Margerie, a widow, 1396. He obtained permission of the bishop of Lichfield to have divine services within his manors. The parish church of Leigh stands in both townships of Pennington and West Leigh; it is built of stone, and consists of a nave, side aisles and towers, with galleries on the North and West sides. There are two private chapels included in the edifice, Tidesleys to the North and the Athertons to the South. The Athertons have a family vault within theirs, and some escutcheons hang there. Arms (entered in the Visitation of Sir William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, 1664-5): Gules, three sparrow-hawks, argent. Crest: a swan, argent. Another Crest: on a perch a hawk belled, proper. By first wife, William⁵ had—

SIR WILLIAM⁶ ATHERTON, Kt. 1381, died 1416; his wife was Agnes, sole dau. and heiress to Raphe Vernon, Baron of Shippbroke, 1397-1407. They had Raphe,⁷ 1418; he m. Alice . . .; Katharine, m. to Robert de Longley, he not 15 years of age; and

SIR WILLIAM⁷ ATHERTON, Knight; m. first Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Pilkinton, Kt., 1409; m. second, Elinor. Children by first wife: *Margaret*,⁸ m. John Dutton, of Hatton, co. Cest, 1424-1454, and

* All the dates given are from muniments presented to Sir William Dugdale, Norroy; in corroboration of the pedigree, not necessarily of births, deaths, or marriages.

SIR WILLIAM⁸ ATHERTON, Kt., d. before 1441; m. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Byron, Knight: they had *Nicholas*,⁹ *William*⁹ (eldest son m. Isabel Balderston) died s. p.; Margaret, m. 1460, John Ireland, Esq., of the Hut and Hale; and

JOHN⁹ ATHERTON, Esq., d. 1508; he m. Joh. dau. of John Warren of Poynton, co. Cest. 1466; they had

GEORGE¹⁰ ATHERTON, b. 1487; m. first, Anne, dau. of Richard Ashton, of Middleton, 1508; m. second, Anne, dau. to Sir Thomas Butler; by second wife he had dau. *Anne*,¹¹ m. Thomas Leland; by first wife

SIR JOHN¹¹ ATHERTON, Knight, b. 1514; m. first, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, Kt., from whom he was divorced; m. second, Margaret, fourth dau. and coheir of Thomas Caterall of Caterall, 1566. The Visitation of 1533 recorded the first marriage and entered the Arms—no crest was then in use by the family. He died in 1573, having been High Sheriff of Lancashire under three sovereigns, in years 1551, 1555, and 1561, and commander of the Military Hundred, 1553. His children, all by his second wife, were: Margaret;¹² Elizabeth,¹² d. young; Elizabeth,¹² m. Henry Bulmer; Richard¹² (second son); William¹² (third son), and

JOHN¹² ATHERTON, Esq., b. 1556; High Sheriff, 1583; m. first, Elizabeth, dau. to Sir John Byron, Kt.; m. second, Katharine, dau. and coheir-ess of John, Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle; by the second wife, who d. 8 March, 1622, he had JOHN¹³ ATHERTON of SKELTON, heir to his mother; by the first wife, beside *Elizabeth*,¹³ who m. James Browne, and *Rachel*,¹³ d. s. p. 1643, he had another son—

JOHN¹³ ATHERTON OF ATHERTON, Esq., buried 23 May, 1617; m. first, Gysmund, dau. to Henry Butler of Rawcliffe; m. second, dau. to Raphe Calvely of co. Cest., by whom he had RICHARD¹⁴ ATHERTON OF CHOWBENT, in Atherton; by first wife he had

JOHN¹⁴ ATHERTON of Atherton, Esq., died 1646; m. Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas Ireland of Beausey, Kt. They had: sons, I. *Thomas*¹⁵; II. *George*¹⁵; IV. *William*; V. *Ireland*; VI. *Thomas*; VII. *Raphe*; and daughters *Margaret*,¹⁵ m. John Bradshaw of Bradshaw; *Eleanor*,¹⁵ m. Robert Clayton of Fulwood; and *Anne*,¹⁵ beside son

JOHN¹⁵ ATHERTON of Atherton, Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire, died 1655; m. Mary, dau. to Richard Bolde of Bolde, Esq. They had: *Eleanor*¹⁶; *Mary*¹⁶; *Joane*¹⁶; all died infants; son John,¹⁶ d. a few days after his father, leaving an only son.

In the Prince collection (Shelf 56, Nos. 43-5), Boston Public Library, is a volume of Sermons and Poems upon the death of *John*¹⁵ *Atherton*, who died Jan. 17, 1655. The volume bears the autograph of Samuel Sewall, the diarist, and has an index of subjects in the hand-writing of the Rev. Mr. Prince. The first sermon is addressed to the Judges of the assize* and to the Sheriff of the county. His remarks on a judge crisping his hair

* By John Livesey, Minister of the Gospel at Atherton, alias Chowbent, preached before Right Hon. Richard Newdigate and Robert Hutton, Judges of the Assize. . . . In 1659 Judge Newdigate was appointed Chief Justice of the Upper Bench; in 1677 created a Baronet.

This name would interest Judge Samuel Sewall, because Elizabeth and Sarah Newdigate, co-worshippers with him at the Old South Church, had married John and Peter Oliver, sons of the beloved Elder Thomas; a nephew of theirs had accompanied Sewall to England when he went there to meet Rev. Increase Mather, who had fled from Gov. Andros's tyranny. Mather's father was born in the vicinity of Atherton, and his brother Timothy had married a daughter of Maj. Gen. Humphrey Atherton in Dorchester. It is likely that he shared the interest of the judge, and the volume may have been purchased when they were together in England.

would have pleased Michael Wigglesworth.—“A man that is proud and useth deceit in his hair will be false on the Bench.—such a man will not deal truly in any good cause.” His savage suggestions of how Quakers should be punished equalled Cotton Mather’s approval of the barbarities practised upon the so-called witches. Panegyric poems in Latin and English, acrostically and anagrammatically arranged, besides others in the usual form, make an appendix to the sermons. The following extracts, which Artemus Ward would say “slopped over,” are examples of the style.

If birth, if name, if place, if children dear,
 If that fair spouse of thine, (whose virtues rare
 Make her to be admired) if house or lands,
 Or skill, or art, or love of dearest friends,
 If prayers, or tears—which sometimes Heaven move,—
 If youth or strength, if good men’s sighs, or love,—
 If any or if all these had been able
 Thou’dst lived as yet ; but Death’s inexorable.
 It’s said the day whereon thou wast interred
 Heaven did weep as tho’ it had abhorred
 So sad a sight.
 Only seraphick tongues due laud can give
 To thee, great *John*, too good with us to live.
 Thy grave deportment on the bench was such
 Though young that myriads did admire it much.
 A parallel husband, father, friend, brother,
 Justice or sheriff where can you discover ?
 Such was thy temperance and sobriety
 Thy patience, prudence and dexterity
 Great *Atherton* the style of parasite
 I need not fear while in thy praise I write.

RICHARD¹⁵ ATHERTON. With his name the pedigree of the Lancashire Visitation of 1664 ends ; it was rendered and signed for him by L. Rawston, who was probably the managing steward of the property. Richard was less than ten years of age when the accumulation of estates became his, but before he was twenty-one he had another large accession from his great-aunt, the widow of Sir Gilbert Ireland, whose hall was in Atherton ; his main possessions were in Bewsey, Penlton, Holmes and other towns in that vicinity. She received them from her husband, who died April 30, 1675, and upon her death, which occurred July 1, 1675, she willed her whole fortune to Richard Atherton.

JOHN¹⁷ ATHERTON, son of Richard, married Elizabeth Chormondly, heiress of her father Robert and his wife a daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Hodnet.

RICHARD¹⁸ ATHERTON, son of John, m. Elizabeth, daughter of William Farrington, of Shaw Hall. Their only daughter *Elizabeth* was the last born to inherit the name of Atherton in this line ; she married Robert Gwilym, their son Robert Vernon assumed the name of Atherton, married Henrietta Maria Leigh, whose daughter Henrietta Maria married Thomas Powys, second Lord Lilford, and the whole property of the Athertons became his. Thomas Atherton Powys, third Lord Lilford, married Mary Elizabeth Fox, whose mother Elizabeth Vassall (granddaughter of Florentius Vassall,* who left Boston in 1775) became the mistress of Henry Richard Fox, Lord Holland, while yet the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. The estates are now in possession of Thomas Littleton Powys, fourth Lord Lil-

* N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. xvii. p. 126 ; Sabine’s Loyalists, &c. vol. ii. p. 385.

ford; his eldest son, Thomas Atherton Powys, was born in 1861. The motto of the family is appropriate: "*Parta tueri*,"—to maintain acquired possessions. Lord Lilford holds a court leet and court baron at Atherton annually on the first Thursday in November.

The original manor house of the Athertons was Lodge Hall, which is now in ruins. Subsequently the family erected the first Atherton Hall, built by Richard Atherton, Esq., to which the chapel (afterward Church) at Chowbent was the domestic place of worship; but in 1723 they began an immense structure called Atherton Hall, to supersede it, upon the luxurious eminence between Leigh and Chowbent, which was completed in 1743, at a cost represented by our money at this time of more than \$1,000,000. It is described, with the plans, in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. iii. p. 89. The great Hall was 36 by 45 ft., and the principal apartments, some of which were never finished, were of corresponding dimensions. After standing a little more than a century, Atherton Hall was taken down by order of the second Lord Lilford, and the materials sold. A spacious farm house has been built upon the desmense, which is adorned by a lake three quarters of a mile in length.

In the preceding pages the line of heirship has been followed; the scions are found in the different parts of the county, all worthy representatives of the main stock.

At Pemberton, in the village of Lamberhead Green, the Wesleyan Methodists have erected buildings and schools to commemorate the fact that Rev. W. Atherton, president of the Wesleyan Conference from 1846 to 1850, was born in that village, which adjoins Winstanley, the birthplace of Humphrey, before referred to.

Thomas Atherton was vicar of Chipping Parish from 1701 to 1721.

In St. Mary's church, Prescott, five hundred years old, partly rebuilt in 1820, is an organ, the gift of William Atherton, Esq. The church also contains an exuberantly ornamented slab, upon which is this inscription: "Thomas Barron of Prescott and his widow Francis daughter of John Atherton of Prescott died April 1751." On the south side is a splendid production from the chisel of Westmacott, to the memory of William Atherton of Prescott, Esq., who died June 22, 1803, aged 61, surmounted by the family coat, with the motto, "*clavio tenebris*."

In 1715 a branch of the Atherton family bought one-third of the manor of Walton. (William Atherton was rector of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, in 1699, and Walton was part of his parish.) The family held this property through three generations, John,¹ John,² John Joseph,³ then sold it to Thomas Leyland, mayor of Liverpool, of which town it is now a part.

In 1782 Richard Atherton was Guild Mayor of Preston, an office filled once in twenty years, attended with the most splendid pageants. The proviso under which the charter was given, in order to have the privilege of franchise, requires each would-be voter to belong to a guild and march in the procession. Costly entertainments lasting thirty days are indulged in, and people come from all parts of the kingdom to witness the show.

These gleanings have been gathered from the Collections of the Chetham Society, the works of Gregson, Baines and Britton.

The writer has been asked to furnish a full list of Humphrey Atherton's children, which is given below, with a little preliminary matter.

The necessary information to ascertain if the Humphrey Atherton mentioned at the beginning of this article was the Major General of New Eng-

land,* can be easily obtained by the gentleman who is collecting material for a genealogy of the New England families of this name. It is most probable that Humphrey Atherton, with his wife Mary and three children, Jonathan, Isabel and Elizabeth, came in the *James* from Bristol, England, in 1635. Rev. Richard Mather, in his journal of the passage, mentions one hundred passengers, but gives the names of few; among them Nathaniel Wales,† whose will was witnessed by Humphrey Atherton, who was also mentioned in it as "loving brother-in-law." Both of them assisted Mather in nurturing the first church of Dorchester into thrifty life again, notwithstanding so much of it had been transplanted to Windsor, Conn.

Humphrey Atherton, born in Lancashire, England, about —; died Sept. 17, 1661; married Mary Wales, who died in 1672. Their children, as appears by the Suffolk Probate Records, were:

- i. JONATHAN, probably born in England; was a mariner. His mother left him by her will £5, *if he would come for it*. As he was in Boston in 1673, he probably took it. Upon the Register of St. Peter's Church, Cornhill, London, under date of 1663, appears the marriage of a Jonathan Atherton, mariner (possibly this Jonathan), and Sarah firebread, Spinster, of Ratcliffe (Lancashire).
- ii. ISABEL, probably born in England; m. Nathaniel Wales, Jr.
- iii. ELIZABETH, probably born in England; m. Timothy Mather, 1650?
- iv. CONSIDER, probably born in New England, m. Anne Annable, 14 Dec. 1671.
- v. MARY, probably born in New England; m. Joseph Weeks, 9 April, 1667.
- vi. MARGARET, born in New England; m. James Trowbridge, 30 Dec. 1659.
- vii. REST, bapt. 26 May, 1639; m. Obadiah Swift, 15 March, 1660-61.
- viii. INCREASE, bapt. 2 Jan. 1612; d. at sea, Jonathan admin. Aug. 1673.
- ix. THANKFUL, bapt. 28 April, 1614; m. Thomas Bird, Jr., 2 April, 1665.
- x. HOPE (Rev.), bapt. 30 Aug. 1616; m. Sarah Hollister, 1671.
- xi. WATCHING, bapt. 24 Aug. 1651; m. Elizabeth Rigby, 23 Jan. 1678-9.
- xii. PATIENCE, bapt. 2 April, 1654; m. Isaac Humphrey, 1655.

GRANTEES OF MEADOW LANDS IN DORCHESTER.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE following list of grantees of meadow lands in Dorchester, is copied from the original Dorchester Records, vol. i. p. 31.

A rude map of the localities, made probably not later than 1637, may be seen on the Records; names and quantities given below. The map and names were omitted in the Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners, recently published.

* We would caution our readers against assuming this conjecture, which is a very plausible one, to be a fact.—EDITOR.

† "Nathaniel Wales son of John Wales of Idle baptized Februarie xxvj 1586-7."—*Registers of Calverly, co. York, edited by Samuel Margerison*, p. 52. He was a brother of Rev. Elkanah Wales, of Trin. Coll., Cambridge. "For accounts of this celebrated minister, see his memoir by Rev. James Sales, Birch MSS. No. 419, in the Brit. Mus.; Turner's Non-conformity in Idle; Round about Bradford, &c." The editor supposes Nathaniel to be the person of this name who came to New England. No sister Mary is found among the baptisms.

The Map of the Meddows beyond the Naponset riuer and how y^t is allotted out.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Squantom | 48 Picher 4 [a] |
| 2 Mr. Hill 6 D. | 49 Rocket 4 a. |
| 3 Jo Phil [ips?] | [50] Rositer |
| 4 M ^r Duncan 4 acres. | 51 Lumbert 6 a |
| 5 Marshfeild 5 a | 52 M ^r Egleston 4 a |
| [6] George Way 8 acr. | 53 Hart 4 a |
| [7] Hall 4 a. | 54 M ^r Branker |
| [8] J. Knill 2 a. | 55 T [?] Hull 6 [a] |
| [9] R. Calicot 8 a. | 56 venner [?] 6 [a] |
| 10 M ^r Purchas 2 a. | 57 Brins[mead] |
| 11 M ^r Richards 12 a. | 58 H way |
| 12 J. Barber 2 a. | 59 M ^r Tery 12 [a] |
| 13 Stev. french 4 a. | the next wilbe out of order |
| 14 M ^r Hill 5 a. | Λ a rock poynting to the place |
| 15 M ^r Johnson 6 a. | M ^r Way had marsh out other |
| 16 J: Eales 4 a. | sides of that M ^r Tery. |
| 17 Nich Vpshal 8 a. | 60 J. Wichfeild 4 a. |
| M ^r Newbury v hows | 61 M ^r Hosford 2 a. |
| 18 Caping 6 a. | 62 M ^r Sention 2 a. |
| 19 Swift 4 a. | 63 J. Hull 6 a. |
| 20 J. Caping 2 a. | 64 T. Dewis 4 a. |
| 21 J. Walcot [?] 2 a. | 65 T. Holcom 3 a. |
| 22 Jo: Pierce 4 a. | 66 G. Phillips 5 a. |
| 23 M ^r Warū 6 a. | 67 M ^r Hulbert 6 a. |
| 24 M ^r Maverick | 68 J. Heyden 3 a. |
| 25 Jos: Holy 4 a. | 69 Mathews 3 a. |
| 26 Tho Jefreys 3 a. | 70 Grenway 3 a. |
| 27 Roger Clap 3 a. | 71 M ^r Holman |
| 28 M ^r Smith 4 a. | 72 M ^r Parker 4 a |
| 29 C. Gibson 2 a. | 73 Ca[pt.] Mason 6 a. |
| 30 War. filer 6 a. | 74 R. Elwel 3 |
| 31 G. Gibbs 4 a. | 75 W. Rockwel 4 a. |
| 32 J. | † aboue M ^r Roseiter ioyning to |
| 33 N. gillet 4 a. | him M ^r wolcot 14 a. next m ^r |
| 34 Holland 3 a. | wolcot |
| 35 M ^r Hull 4 a. | 76 w. Gaylor 6 a. |
| 36 T. J. more 4 a. | 77 T. Hach 2 a. |
| 37 6 a. | 78 Henery Fooks 8 a. |
| [3]8 G. Dyer 4 a. | 79 T. Tilestone 3 a. |
| 39 Eales, 2 a. | 80 Nuton 2 a. |
| 40 W. Philps 6 a. | 81 ancient Stoughton 6 a. |
| 41 Hannā 2 a. | this runs vp between the higher |
| 42 M ^r Piney 10 a. | land & m ^r Roseiter |
| 43 Denslow 3 a. | 82 John Hill 4 a. |
| 44 Wilton 5 a. | 83 M ^r Tillie 4 a. |
| 45 Meinot 4 a. | 84 Elias Parkman 4 a. |
| 46 Pope 4 a. | 85 El: Pomery 6 a. |
| 47 M ^r Hathorne | M ^r Stoughton 16 a. |

GENEALOGY OF LIEUT. ABEL WRIGHT, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

By REV. STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Glen's Falls, N. Y.

1. Lieut. ABEL WRIGHT¹ was found among the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts, in the Connecticut Valley, who spent a mature life of seventy years there, from 1655 to 1725, when he died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Where he came from or who were his parents, I have been unable to ascertain. There were other Wright settlers in the colonies before him in Eastern Massachusetts,—as Capt. *Richard Wright*, at Lynn, in 1630; *John Wright*, at Woburn, in 1641; *Robert Wright*, at Boston, in 1643, according to Dr. Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary*, besides others in various places of a later date than the above named. And at Wethersfield, Conn., below Hartford, there was a *Thomas Wright* as early as 1639, who had quite a family. Also Dea. *Samuel Wright* was an early settler at Springfield about the same year, 1639-40, who had a family of eight children, all named; but no *Abel* among either of these families is given in their records.

It is possible, if not most probable, that these last two settlers, so near each other, were brothers, and from the date of their family records, uncles to *Abel Wright*, who might naturally have followed in the wake of his kinsman to Springfield, at the age of twenty-four years, where he is found in January, 1655. Hence I can safely begin his record at that date, and shall endeavor to follow his line of posterity for several generations, according to authentic information obtained by much labor, from both town and family records.

Although the town had been settled in 1636, it was still in its infancy when our *Abel* appeared on the stage, to claim a place among his fellow men. I give two or three extracts from the town records of Springfield, which I made in November, 1863, that read as follows: "Jan. 2, 1655,—There is granted to *Abell Wright*, a home lot containing three acres in the land next ye Round Hill." And Feb. 13, 1656, again: "It is granted to *Abell Wright* an amount of Twenty (20) acres which had formerly Come into the hand of Rowland Thomas, lying in ye great plain over ye great river, called Chickuppy plain, provided he continues five years in town." And it seems in the sequel that *he came to stay*, as he did for seventy years.

Again says the record: "March 13, 1660,—There is granted to Thomas Bancroft *Abell Wright*, John Lumbard and Richard Sikes, a parcel of land lying on the west side of y^e great river over against y^e long meadow below George Colton's, which land hereby granted, lyeth between two brooks, and it is to run westward from y^e river to a hill about 40 rods westward;—Thos. Bancroft to lie next to the Southermost brook, *Abell Wright* next toward the north, John Lumbard next to him, and Richard Sikes next to him:—They four sharing thereof equally in three-score acres of land, if there be so much there;—or if there be not so much they are to divide the piece equally amongst them, lying as above expressed."—See *Record of Deeds*, vol. i. p. 203. Various other grants of land, to the number of sixteen in all, from 1655 to 1695, as well as several to his sons Joseph and Abel, Jr., are on the town records also. In those primitive times the farming was on a smaller scale than we see now, and hence the few acres allotted to each

settler in these grants. Contemporary with Abel Wright were such men as Col. John Pynchon, Samuel Terry, John Bliss, Thomas Root, Robert Ashley, Hugh Dudley, Thomas Sewall, Obadiah Miller, Eliezer Holyoke, John Holyoke, James Osborne, Nathaniel Pritchard and Thomas Gilbert; with Deacons Samuel Chapin, Samuel Wright (until 1657, when he removed to Northampton, and died there Oct. 17, 1665, when asleep in his chair), Jonathan Burt, Benjamin Parsons, John Hitchcock and James Wariner, and Rev. PELATIAH GLOVER from 1659 to 1692, and Rev. SAMUEL BREWER from 1694 to 1725, and onwards to 1733, when the last pastor died; all these in the First Congregational Church.

"Feb. 23, 1662. In the order of Seating persons in church, *Abell Wright* is put in the 'eighth seat' with Mr. — Horton, John Bag, Joshua Riley and Lyman Beaman. And Samuel Terry in the 9th seat with four others." According to the Springfield Records that I saw, and handled in 1863, the following facts are shown:

ABEL¹ WRIGHT married Dec. 1, 1659, Martha Kitcherel, daughter of Samuel K. of Hartford, Conn., and had a family of thirteen children, of whom ten married (see names below). He was a citizen of some note, both in the civil and military service of the town. In 1695 he was elected to the "General Court," and in May, 1696, Dea. Burt and Lieut. Abel Wright were chosen to answer a petition of the people on the west side of the river asking to become a separate parish and procure a minister of their own. In 1708, July 26th, Indians came upon the town and despoiled his family, scalping his wife, who died in consequence on the 19th of October following. They also killed an infant of his son Henry, and captured his wife, who died soon after. But this venerable ancestor lived until 1725, for his tombstone record says: "Lieut. ABEL WRIGHT died October 29th, 1725, aged 94 years." His children were as follows:

2. i. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 1, 1660, and m. Sarah Osborne.
- ii. MARTHA, b. Nov. 29, 1662; m. Thomas Marlow.
3. iii. ABEL, b. Sept. 25, 1664; m. Rebecca Terry, Sept. 16, 1691, and had thirteen children.
4. iv. BENJAMIN, b. March 14, 1667; m. Mary Chapin in 1694; had three children.
- v. HANNAH, b. July 28, 1669; m. Joseph Saxton, Nov. 20, 1690, and had seven children: — *Gershom*,² b. 1691; *Hannah*,³ 1692; *Joseph*,³ 1694; *Mindwell*,³ 1696; *David*,³ 1700; *Ezekiel*,³ 1704; and *Charles*,³ 1708, at Enfield.
- vi. HENRY, b. May 23, 1671, and d. young.
- vii. SARAH, b. May 8, 1673; m. Thomas Chapin, Feb. 15, 1694, and had eleven children. She died July 26, 1770, aged nearly 98.
- viii. MARY, b. March 9, 1675; m. Nathaniel Bliss in 1698.
5. ix. HENRY, 2d, b. June 8, 1677; m. Hannah Bliss, May 21, 1705.
6. x. SAMUEL, b. June 17, 1679; m. Mary Case, of Lebanon, Nov. 27, 1710.
- xi. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 15, 1682, and d. June 17, 1683.
- xii. JOHN, b. April 21, 1685, and d. soon.
- xiii. ELIZABETH, 2d, b. Aug. 22, 1687; m. Ebenezer Dewey, of Lebanon, Nov. 8, 1709, and had *Elizabeth*,³ b. Oct. 7, 1710, and *Ebenezer*,³ Jr., b. Jan. 24, 1712.

2. JOSEPH² WRIGHT (*Abel*¹). b. Sept. 1, 1660, at Springfield; m. Sarah Osborne, Dec. 29, 1687, and had eight children, born in S., as below. He must have followed his younger brother Abel to Lebanon, Conn., about 1708, as a petition of his to the town authorities is on record there, dated Dec. 13, 1708, asking for a grant of land near Abel Wright's first division, "because the enemy had spoiled and carried away much of his estate" at Springfield; which was granted him Dec. 17th, 1808. How long he continued at L. we are unable to say. His children, born at S., were:

- i. MINDWELL, b. Sept. 24, 1688, and d. young.
- ii. JOSEPH, Jr., b. Oct. 14, 1690.
- iii. SARAH, b. Nov. 20, 1692, and m. probably June 20, 1719, Hezekiah Porter, of Hartford, Conn.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 11, 1694, and slain by the Indians in 1712.
- v. MINDWELL, 2d, b. March 4, 1697.
- vi. MARTHA, b. June 16, 1699; m. probably, Jonathan Old, Feb. 18, 1720.
- vii. MARY, b. Sept. 24, 1702.
- viii. RACHEL, b. Dec. 4, 1706. Can give no more of this family now.

3. Ensign ABEL² WRIGHT (*Abel*ⁿ), b. Sept. 25, 1664; m. Sept. 16, 1691, Rebecca Terry, b. Dec. 5, 1673, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Lobbell) Terry, of S., and had thirteen children, like his father before him, of whom *nine* married. Of these, *four* were born in Springfield, when he removed to Lebanon about 1700, where the other *nine* are on record. He spent forty-five years of his life there, and became quite a landholder and business man among his fellows. In 1702 he bought ninety acres of land of Josiah Dewey and William Clarke "for Seven Pounds. Silver. Current money of New England;" and January 24, 1703, twenty-one acres more of Philip Smith; and in 1711, June 6, nine acres more of Dewey and Clarke; making one hundred and twenty acres in all. But his greatest purchase was, May 30, 1717, of Rev. Samuel Whiting, minister of Windham, of eight hundred and twenty-nine acres, partly in W. and partly in Lebanon, for 250 pounds, as the deed on record at Windham says. From these lands he afterwards deeded one hundred and forty acres to his daughter Rebecca and her husband Jacob Ordway, in 1718 and 1720; to his son Abel, Jr., one hundred and eighty acres, Oct. 22, 1718; and to his loving son Ebenezer, one hundred and eighty acres, Aug. 24, 1722; being part of the tract bought of Rev. Samuel Whiting, and sold still to several others as late as the year 1739. His last will is dated Jan. 10, 1744, in which he names four sons and four daughters, making his "Beloved wife Rebecca and son Ebenezer Wright the Executrix and Executor of his last will and Testament." &c. This will was probated before Judge Jonathan Trumbull, at Windham, Sept. 18, 1747, and certified in due form on the records by Ichabod Robinson, clerk of said court. He had died June 2, 1745, and was buried in Lebanon near the graves of the Trumbull, Fitch and Terry families. The names of his thirteen children are as follows:

- i. REBECCA, b. Sept. 7, 1692; m. Jacob Ordway, of L., about 1711, who had four children:—1. *Mary*,⁴ b. Aug. 16, 1712. 2. *Rebecca*,⁴ b. Jan. 16, 1714. 3. *Jemima*,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1715. 4. *Rachel*,⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1717. (See Leb. Rec.)
- ii. SAMUEL, b. July 4, 1694, and d. July 10, 1694.
- iii. ABEL, b. Aug. 22, 1695; m. Mary Calkins, at L., Nov. 7, 1717, and had:—1. *Sarah*,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1718. 2. *Samuel*,⁴ b. May 14, 1720. 3. *Abel, Jr.*,⁴ b. Feb. 23, 1722. All at Windham.
- iv. SAMUEL, 2d, b. Dec. 2, 1695, and no more of him.
- v. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 22, 1701, at Lebanon; m. Elizabeth Newcomb.
- vi. MARY, b. Nov. 22, 1702, and no more of her.
- vii. EPHRAIM, b. Feb. 29, 1704; m. Hannah Wood, June 29, 1724.
- viii. MARTHA, b. April 12, 1705; m. — Holbrook, as named in her father's will.
- ix. JEMIMA, b. Sept. 24, 1707; m. — Hutchinson, as in the will.
- x. ANN, b. June 1, 1709; m. — Buell, as named in will.
- xi. MIRIAM, b. Nov. 11, 1710, and no more of her.
- xii. BENJAMIN, b. July 29, 1712, and d. Aug. 1712.
- 9. xiii. BENJAMIN, 2d, b. March 3, 1714; m. in 1731, Rachel —.

4. BENJAMIN² WRIGHT (*Abel¹*), b. March 14, 1667; m. Mary Chapin in 1694, dau. of Henry C. of Springfield, likely, and had three children, and died Dec. 25, 1704, and his widow died Jan. 13, 1708. Their children are as follows:

- i. BENJAMIN, b. May 22, 1697.
- ii. HENRY, b. May 19, 1700.
- iii. MARY, b. May 1, 1705; posthumous.

5. HENRY² WRIGHT, 2d (*Abel¹*), b. June 8, 1677; m. Hannah Bliss, dau. of John Bliss, May 24, 1705, and had two children. His wife was captured by the Indians July 26, 1708, and with her infant son was killed soon after, at the calamity already named. He then married, March 15, 1711, Sarah Root, daughter of Thomas Root, of Westfield, probably, who bore him six more children. He also must have followed his older brother Abel to Lebanon, and lived awhile, as it is there recorded that Henry Wright deeded thirty acres of land to his brother Abel, Nov. 23, 1705. And again May 5, 1707, Henry Wright and Hannah deeded a piece of land to Abel Wright, as Josiah Dewey had deeded twenty-one acres to Henry Wright, Feb. 1, 1703. The presumption is that he sold out his interest at Lebanon and returned to Springfield, where the great calamity mentioned above fell upon him in 1708; when he married second wife, Sarah Root, raised up his family, lost Sarah, and married a third wife Elizabeth —, who, as the Springfield records say, died June, 1738. His own death is there recorded as transpiring in 1768, at the age of 91. His eight children are given as follows:

- i. HANNAH, b. May 18, 1706.
- ii. HENRY, JR., b. Jan. 9, 1708, and killed July 26, 1708.
- iii. MOSES, by second wife, b. about 1713; date not given exactly.
- iv. STEPHEN, b. 1716.
- v. CALEB, b. 1718.
- vi. ELISHA, b. 1720.
- vii. SARAH, b. 1723.
- viii. DEBORAH, b. —. No date at all.

6. SAMUEL² WRIGHT (*Abel¹*), b. June 17, 1679, at S.; m. Mary Case, of Lebanon, Nov. 27, 1710, and had three children recorded there, as given below. He must have followed his brother Abel to Lebanon, as the records show a deed of two hundred acres of land from Josiah Dewey and William Clarke to Samuel Wright, dated January 30, 1702. (See Old Records, pp. 84, 85.) Little more can be said of him than to give the names of his children, and that he married, Dec. 13, 1727, Anna Loomis, of L., and that he lived at Norwich awhile. His children were:

- i. AARON, b. March 29, 1713.
- ii. JOHN, b. Sept. 23, 1716.
- iii. MARY, b. May 10, 1721.

By second wife:

- iv. REBECCA, b. Sept. 24, 1728.
- v. ELIJAH, b. Aug. 11, 1730.
- vi. ANNA, b. Oct. 7, 1732.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 17, 1735.
- viii. ELEAZER, born Aug. 3, 1739.

7. EBENEZER³ WRIGHT (*Abel² Abel¹*), b. Feb. 22, 1701, at Lebanon; m. April 20, 1721, Elizabeth, b. 1701-2, dau. of Simon and Deborah (—) Newcomb, of L., who bore him three children, and died Jan. 13, 1727. He married second, March 23, 1728, Sarah Huntington, b. May 25, 1705,

dau. of Dea. Joseph and Rebecca (Adgate) Huntington, and sister to Gov. Samuel Huntington's father, by whom eight children, when she died Oct. 19, 1775. He married third, Feb. 15, 1776, Mrs. Mary (Mason) Huntington, the widow of David H., a brother of his wife Sarah, with whom he lived ten years, and died April 22, 1786, at Mansfield, aged 85. He was a farmer and quite a land owner, like his father Abel. He removed to Mansfield about 1740, where he became a baptist, as several of his children did also. His last will, dated Dec. 2, 1768, at M., names all his eleven children, and makes his wife Sarah, and his son Capt. Amaziah W., the executors of his estate. The following are his children:

- i. ZERVIAH, b. March 12, 1722, at Windham; m. Jan. 8, 1741, John Upton, and had Sarah,⁵ b. Oct. 17, 1741, and others we presume, as he mentions the heirs of his beloved daughter Zerviah Upton in his will.
- ii. DEBORAH, b. Jan. 29, 1725; m. Paul Davison, May 7, 1747, and had Abiah,⁵ b. March 7, 1748, and Deborah,⁵ b. May 11, 1750. Mr. D. died Aug. 20, 1751, at Newtown, N. J., when she married, second, Aaron Younglove, Jan. 17, 1753.
10. iii. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 2, 1727; m. Mercy Leach, who had ten children.
11. iv. REV. ELIPHALET, b. Feb. 27, 1729; m. Hannah Marsh.
- v. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 30, 1730; m. Eleazer Baldwin, April 8, 1751, and had nine children, from whom a large posterity have come.
- vi. SARAH, b. Sept. 22, 1732; m. Dea. Jeremiah Leffingwell, of Pomfret, Ct., about 1755; had nine children and a large posterity.
12. vii. ELISHA, b. Sept. 18, 1734; m. Hannah Baldwin, Oct. 28, 1756.
- viii. MARY, b. Jan. 15, 1737; m. John Turner about 1763, and had ten children, from whom a large posterity.
13. ix. CAPT. AMAZIAH, b. Feb. 11, 1739; m. Zerviah Fitch, dau. of Capt. and Dea. Eleazer F., of Windham, and had ten children.
14. x. ELEAZER, b. April 12, 1741; m. Anna Mersh, dau. of Joseph M., of Windham, April 25, 1765, and had twelve children.
- xi. REBECCA, b. about 1744 or 45 (date wanting); m. — Marsh, of Killingly, Ct., and as tradition in the family says, had one son, James,⁵ who married and went into central New York, had four or five children, and was despoiled or killed by the Indians, and his family lost to the knowledge of their kindred.

8. EPHRAIM³ WRIGHT (*Abel*² *Abel*¹), b. Feb. 29, 1704, at Lebanon; m. June 29, 1724, Hannah Wood, and had six children at Lebanon. He was a farmer, and deeded lands to several persons from Sept. 30, 1737, to June 14, 1751, according to the records of L. and Windham. His wife died March 18, 1737, and he married again and raised a second family of several children, as an extant letter in my possession from his youngest son, Gen. Daniel Wright, testifies, dated May 2, 1809, at Westport, Essex Co., N. Y. He says he was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1756, and that he was the son of Ephraim W., and after the death of his brother, Lieut. Beriah W., and his father also in the French war, about 1758-9, his mother put him in the care of his uncle Ebenezer³ W., at Mansfield, at the age of five, as she had several small children, so he was brought up among his kindred there. So far as known his children were:

- i. JOHN, b. March 18, 1726.
- ii. HANNAH, b. Feb. 21, 1731.
- iii. MARTHA, b. Jan. 14, 1733.
- iv. EPHRAIM, JR. } twins: b. March 16, { Ann m. March 11, 1756. John
- v. ANN, } 1735. { Huntington, of Windham, and
had a daughter Wealthan,⁵ b. Jan. 6, 1757, and the mother died May 6, 1758.
- vi. LIEUT. BERIAH, b. Feb. 22, 1737, and died at Albany in 1759, returning from his military campaign, and his father Ephraim only reached his home at H. to die very soon.

vii.—ix. Several, whose names are wanting.

x. Gen. DANIEL, b. in 1756 at Hebron; m. Patience —, and had several children—the oldest, *Jerusha*,⁵ b. about 1778, m. Elias Sturtevant, b. 1769; had son Dea. George W. S., and died June 20, 1856, aged 87 years, as his son did Feb. 23, 1863, aged 61, at Westport, N. Y., leaving several children. Gen. Wright was in the war of the revolution some years after 1775, and afterwards removed to New Hampshire for a time, but in 1793 located at Westport, where he died, Oct. 1, 1822, and his wife Patience April 17, 1829, aged 71 years.

9. BENJAMIN³ WRIGHT (*Abel*,² *Abel*), b. March 3, 1714, at Lebanon; m. Rachel — in 1734, and had nine children, as recorded in L. I have only an imperfect knowledge of him and his posterity, but can give the names and birth-dates of his children, as below. In 1865 Rev. Jehiel Kellogg Wright, an aged baptist minister at West Cornwall, Vt., gave me some account of this family in the line of his son *Benjamin*,⁴ b. July 5, 1737, and his son *Daniel*,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1776, who died at Cornwall, Jan. 5, 1837. Rev. J. K.⁶ Wright was b. Aug. 15, 1801, and d. Aug. 25, 1875. By him I learned there was a large posterity from his grandfather *Benjamin*⁴ of 1737, of whom I hope to gather fuller records. About the same year I gathered from Mr. *Elijah Wright*, of Westport, N. Y., some account of ABEL,⁴ born Aug. 8, 1742 (*Benjamin*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*), who m. Elizabeth Baldwin, had three children at Hartford, Vt., where he died Feb. 1828, aged 85½ years. This *Elijah*,⁶ b. Dec. 28, 1799, was at his grandfather's funeral, being a son of *Abel*³ and Alice (Page) Wright, who had six children, and died July, 1827, at Hartford, Vt. He reports quite a posterity from *Abel*,⁴ of 1742, more of whom I hope to reach in due time. The children of BENJAMIN and Rachel were:

- i. LUCY, b. May 15, 1735.
15. ii. BENJAMIN, b. July 5, 1737; m. Ann Redington.
- iii. MERCY, b. July 26, 1739.
- iv. ABEL, b. Aug. 8, 1742; m. Elizabeth Baldwin, and three children, *Abel*,⁵ *Irene*,⁵ and *Mary*,⁵ and died as given above, Feb. 1828.
- v. MARY, b. Oct. 2, 1741.
- vi. RACHEL, b. Feb. 13, 1747; m. Whiting Strong.
- vii. Major DAVID, b. March 14, 1749; m. — Bailey, as reported, and had five children in Hartford, Vt., viz.: *David*,⁵ b. about 1775-6; *Hannah*,⁵ b. 1778, m. Milo Marsh, and six children; *Daniel*,⁵ M.D., b. about 1780; *William*,⁵ b. about 1783-4; and *Wealthy*,⁵ b. about 1786-7, and m. — Pinneo.
- viii. REBECCA, b. April 2, 1752; m. Christopher Pease, and had six children or more.
- ix. JONATHAN, b. March 31, 1754; m. — Ryder, as reported, and died in Lebanon, N. H., or in that vicinity. I have 175-200 of the posterity of BENJAMIN W.,³ of 1714, more or less correctly named and dated.

10. EBENEZER⁴ WRIGHT (*Ebenezer*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*), b. Jan. 2, 1727, at Windham; m. March 11, 1751, Mercy, dau. of Amos and — Leach, and had ten children, and has had a posterity of over twelve hundred to the tenth generation already attained. He was a farmer, lived in Mansfield a few years, then in New Fairfield, Conn., then in Newtown, Sussex Co., N. J., and about 1765-6 removed to Shaftsbury, Vt. The events of the war of the revolution sent him to Canada West, where he spent the evening of his life, with his companion and five children near him, at Cornwall and Johnstown, where he died July 18, 1809, as his wife had done May 13, 1801, aged 67½ years. Their children were:

16. i. Dea. ABRAHAM, b. July 13, 1752 (N. Style); m. Sarah Babcock, and had nine children, and second, Phebe Burt, and three more.
17. ii. Capt. ASAHIEL, b. Aug. 18, 1751; m. Eve Haynes, and nine children.
- iii. ZERVIAH, b. Dec. 4, 1756; m. March 3, 1775, Charles Spencer (b. Mar. 10, 1749), of Shaftsbury, and had eight children, and died April 29, 1793. Mr. S. was a soldier in the revolutionary war, a farmer, and died Nov. 18, 1813, aged 94 years and eight months. A posterity of about 200 have come from *Zerviah W. Spencer*.
18. iv. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 15, 1758; m. about 1780-8 Rachel Marsh.
19. v. AMOS, b. June 22, 1761, at Newtown, N. J., and m. Sabra Wilcox, of ———, about 1785, and had four children. He died July 18, 1796.
20. vi. DAVID, b. Nov. 16, 1763, at Newtown; m. Tamar Burritt about 1796; had eight children, and died Oct. 25, 1819, at Cornwall, a farmer.
- vii. MERCY, b. March 26, 1766, at Shaftsbury, Vt.; m. Nov. 12, 1783, George McEwen, a farmer of Hinesburg, Vt.; had nine children, and died at H., Dec. 26, 1847, leaving a good posterity. Her children were—Dea. *James*,⁶ b. Jan. 23, 1786, and five children; *Charles*,⁶ b. July 19, 1787, four children; *Augustus*,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1788, had twelve children; Capt. *Carlton*,⁶ b. March 25, 1791, and seven children; *Ransom*,⁶ b. Dec. 26, 1792, m. but no children; Dea. *George*,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1794, and ten children; *Caroline*,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1798, and one child; *Rebecca*,⁶ b. July 11, 1800, m. and died soon; and *Mercy Morinda*,⁶ b. May 31, 1802, and had six children. A large posterity came from *Mercy W. McEwen*.
- viii. SARAH, b. Sept. 2, 1768; m. Peleg Spencer, a brother of Charles, above, and had seven children, and died Jan. 2, 1844, at Johnstown, C. W.
- ix. ELIZABETH, b. April 24, 1773, and d. Oct. 9, 1777.
- x. REBECCA, b. April 24, 1776; m. — Mace, and one child, *Sybil*,⁶ born 1795; m. second, Henry Barnhart, Sept. 2, 1800, and had nine children and over fifty grandchildren. A farmer's wife, and d. Sept. 1, 1847, at Cornwall, C. West.

11. Rev. ELIPHALET⁴ WRIGHT (*Ebenezer*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*¹) was born Feb. 27, 1729, at Windham, Conn. He married, May 22, 1751, Hannah, dau. of Thomas Marsh, of W., and had nine children born at W. and South Killingly, Ct. He was a tanner and currier and shoemaker by trade in early life, but became pastor of the Congregational church at South Killingly in 1764, where he continued until his lamented death, Aug. 4, 1784. His widow lived to a great age, and died Jan. 2, 1815, at Hinsdale, Mass., at the home of her son, Capt. Samuel⁵ Wright, who cared for her in the decline of life. Though not liberally educated, Rev. Eliphalet Wright was an acceptable preacher, and published a sermon preached on Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 5, 1776, of which I now possess a copy, that has the ring of true patriotism in it, for those "times that tried men's souls." It was printed by J. Trumbull, of Norwich, Conn. His children were:

- i. HANNAH, b. Jan. 9, 1752, at M.; d. April 6, 1753.
- ii. HANNAH, 2d, b. July 9, 1754; m. Jan. 1772, Barnabas Davis, and had seven children. She died at Killingly, Sept. 24, 1844, aged 90.
- iii. ELIPHALET, Jr., b. Dec. 16, 1756; d. 1760.
- iv. EUNICE, b. May 3, 1759; d. Aug. 11, 1760.
21. v. Capt. SAMUEL, b. April 12, 1761; m. Keziah Stearns, had eight children; by second wife, Betsey Watkins, had four more.
- vi. EUNICE, 2d, b. March 1, 1764; m. — Day.
- vii. SARAH, b. March 7, 1766, at Killingly; m. Isaac Sprague and had seven children, among them Rev. *Ezra Sprague*,⁶ of the M. E. order.
- viii. REBECCA, b. Dec. 1, 1767; m. James Parkis, and had five children.
- ix. OLIVE, b. Jan. 6, 1770; m. Capt. Abraham Washburn, of Hinsdale, Mass., in April, 1806, as second wife, and had three children—*Abraham*,⁶ d. young; *Mary Northrop*,⁶ b. May 9, 1808, m. Elijah H. Goodrich of H. (had seven sons, of whom two are college gradu-

ates, Rev. John E.¹ of the University of Vermont, class of 1853, and Rev. Chauncy,⁷ of Wms. College, class of 1861; and *Olive*,⁶ b. June 4, 1810. Mrs. Washburn died June 22, 1842, and her husband Aug. 23, 1851, aged nearly 98 years, having been born Dec. 20, 1753.

12. ELISHA⁴ WRIGHT (*Ebenezer*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*¹) was born in Windham, Sept. 18, 1734. He married, first, Hannah, daughter of John Baldwin, of Norwich, Oct. 28, 1756, and had ten children, when his wife died June 6, 1777, and five of his children also, of an epidemic, in five months of time. He married, second, Chloe Spafford, April 14, 1778, who bore him three more children. He was a tanner and small farmer at Mansfield, where he died, Oct. 23, 1785, being crushed under a cart wheel. His widow outlived him fifty-four years, dying April 10, 1844, aged 95. Their children were:

- i. ARAUNAH, b. Nov. 15, 1757; d. May 6, 1777.
22. ii. ELISHA, b. Nov. 9, 1759; m. Asenath Brigham about 1792, and had four children.
- iii. HANNAH, } twins; b. Feb. 4, { Hannah d. Aug. 27, 1777.
- iv. ELIZABETH, } 1762. { m. Paul Clark, a soldier of the revolution, and a farmer, in 1785, and had eight children, all born in Hartford, Vt., of whom seven married and had about fifty children in their families. Mrs. Clark died Sept. 24, 1843, at Williston, Vt.
- v. MARY, b. Feb. 22, 1764; d. Aug. 10, 1777.
- vi. LUCY, b. Sept. 30, 1766; m. Amasa Watkins, of Reading, Vt., and had eight children.
- vii. OLIVE, b. March 7, 1769; d. Aug. 13, 1777.
23. viii. ABRAHAM SPAFFORD, b. Jan. 19, 1772; m. first, Hannah Dunham, and second, Polly Shaw, and had eleven children in all. He died March 4, 1826, at Royalton, Vt.
- ix. PARTHENA, b. May 23, 1774; d. Aug. 6, 1777.
24. x. JOHN HYDE, b. April 19, 1777; m. Lorinda Royce, of Mansfield, Oct. 7, 1802; had four children. He was a farmer, and d. in Willington, Ct., Feb. 1866, aged 89, as his wife did the same month.

By second wife:

- xi. HANNAH, 2d, b. Feb. 16, 1750; d'ed at Lebanon, August 29, 1810.
- xii. OLIVE, b. Jan. 1, 1782; m. Timothy Williams, of Lebanon, Sept. 23, 1809, and had eight children. Mr. Williams had been a school teacher in early life, and was a member of the Connecticut legislature several terms in his maturer years.
- xiii. PARTHENA, 2d, b. July 23, 1784; m. 1805, Dea. Jesse Gurley, of Mansfield (b. May 1, 1755), and had three daughters who each became the second wife of Baptist ministers—*Sophia Sybil*,⁶ m. Rev. Leonard Slater, missionary to the Indians; *Sophronia Spafford*,⁶ m. Rev. Bela Hicks; *Mary*,⁶ m. Rev. Miner G. Clarke, and has an only son, William Cary,⁷ in business at Chicago. Mrs. Mary G. Clarke has done good work with her pen.

13. Capt. AMAZIAH⁴ WRIGHT (*Ebenezer*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*¹) was born Feb. 11, 1739, at Windham. He married, April 1, 1762, Zerviah, dau. of Capt. and Dea. Eleazer Fitch, of W., and had five sons and five daughters. He served in the war, was a farmer in Mansfield, and the executor of his father's last will, dated Dec. 2, 1768, and probated in 1787-8. About 1793-4, he removed to Salisbury, in the north-west corner of Connecticut, where he and his wife (who were both baptists) died not long after. But definite information is lacking. Their children were:

- i. SARAH, b. Tues. 2 o'clock P.M., March 29, 1763.
25. ii. EBENEZER, b. Wednes. 1 A.M., April 10, 1765; m. Anna Galusha, a sister of Gov. Jonas G., of Shaftsbury, Vt., about 1787-8, and had eight children and a large posterity widely scattered.

- iii. ZERVIAH, b. Nov. 21, 1767; d. unmarried.
- iv. ELEAZER FITCH, b. March 22, 1770; m. but lost to kindred.
- v. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 6, 1773; m. — Nichols, in Salisbury, had three children, all dead, and she died Dec. 18, 1819, at Canfield, Ohio.
- vi. DR. AMAZIAH, b. Jan. 5, 1776; m. Maria A. Lane, of New Milford, Ct., Jan. 10, 1809; had a son *George William*,⁶ b. March 22, 1813, and one daughter. He died at N. Milford, Dec. 11, 1838, after a successful practice in New York city.
- vii. ELIPHALET, b. Dec. 28, 1777, and d. at Salisbury, unm.
- 26. viii. THOMAS, b. March 1, 1779; m. Clarissa Hollenbeck, and second, Eliza Pryor, and had ten children; was a farmer; d. August 21, 1854, at Hudson, O.
- ix. MARY, b. Feb. 23, 1782; m. Augustus Hammett, at Jewett City, Ct., and had one son, *Samuel Adams*,⁶ b. Feb. 4, 1816, who was a captain in the Mexican war, an author, and a merchant in New York city. Mrs. H. died in New York city April 5, 1826.
- x. JERUSHA, b. Aug. 29, 1784; m. Ensign Church, in Salisbury, Ct., and had two children, when Mr. C. died in 1813. She m. second, Eli T. Boughton, May 22, 1814, and had four more children. One, *Mary Sophia*⁶ Church, b. Feb. 20, 1807, is the wife of Judge Ebenezer Newton, of Canfield, Ohio, where the mother died about 1870, leaving quite a posterity.

14. ELEAZER⁴ WRIGHT (*Ebenezer*,³ *Abel*,² *Abel*¹) was born at Mansfield, April 12, 1741, and m. Anna Marsh, April 25, 1765, dau. of Joseph M., of Windham, b. Nov. 3, 1745, and had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all born in M., where the parents lived and both died—the father Jan. 1, 1825, and the mother April 10, 1825. They were baptists, as many of their children and posterity are. Their children were as follows:

- i. ANNA, b. Oct. 2, 1766; m. Capt. Daniel Dimock, of Coventry, Ct., Nov. 16, 1786, a farmer, and had nine children. She died June 20, 1832, and he died Aug. 1, 1833.
- ii. PARTHENA, b. Dec. 20, 1767, and died Sept. 2, 1769.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. July 21, 1769; m. Capt. Shubael Dimock (cousin of Daniel), Jan. 23, 1789, and had eight children. She died August 1, 1837, at Mansfield.
- iv. ELEAZER, JR. b. Feb. 23, 1771, and d. Sept. 21, 1802, unm.
- v. MARVIN, b. June 8, 1772; d. Dec. 27, 1773.
- vi. ELIPHALET, b. Nov. 30, 1774; d. Nov. 3, 1775.
- vii. CLARA, b. Aug. 19, 1776; m. Robert Barrowes, a farmer of M., Nov. 25, 1799, and had ten children, and d. March 3, 1836, at M., as her husband did March 24, 1850.
- viii. MARY, b. May 19, 1778, and d. unm. Aug. 23, 1851.
- ix. JEMIMA, b. Aug. 25, 1780; m. Abram Parrish, March 15, 1801, and had ten children, and d. Jan. 11, 1823, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- x. SOPHIA, b. Sept. 28, 1782; m. Horace Hanks, of M., March 11, 1801, and had eight children—one, Rev. *Stedman Wright*,⁶ now of Boston, b. Sept. 6, 1811, was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1837. She died Jan. 1, 1850, at Mansfield.
- 27. xi. STEDMAN HUNTINGTON, b. July 4, 1784; m. Polly Barrows, of M.; had ten children, and died at South Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 3, 1857. Two of his daughters were the wives of Rev. Sylvester Barrows, a baptist pastor.
- xii. OKRILLA, b. May 3, 1786; m. Ralph Storrs, of Mansfield, a farmer, Jan. 14, 1810, and had five children, and died March 8, 1864.

Note.—Of other families I may not give an account at present, for want of room, from numbers 15 to 27, as I had intended.

S. WRIGHT.

Nov. 22, 1880.

LETTERS WRITTEN DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Communicated by JOHN S. H. FOGG, M.D., of South Boston, Mass.

I. *Robert Morris to John Bradford.*

John Bradford esq.

Phil^a Decemb^r 24. 1776.

Dear Sir

I have just received your favours of the 28th Nov. & 5th Dec: by the first it appears to me that you have written some letters that have never come to hand, for I know nothing about the ship loaded with Staves in *a particular manner*: nor have I heard any thing of the others you say were to be sold in the course of a Month. I suppose the letter in which these things have been mentioned must have fallen into the Enemy's hands. The bill you have drawn for Acc^t of the schooner Wolfe & Cargo shall be paid when presented, and I am very glad you have drawn it as I wished the matter settled before I left this Town: if I should be obliged to leave it. You must have undoubtedly heard of our unhappy situation here, the Enemy have marched unmolested through New Jersey with an avowed design of taking possession of this City, & yet the Militia, or rather associators both of that & this State cannot be prevailed on to turn out in that general and spirited manner that People should do on such an Occasion: their backwardness does not proceed from want of Spirit, but from a dissatisfaction that is but too general both there & here, with the Constitutions formed for their future Governments, with many of the People now in Power, with the scarcity & high price of Salt & many other Articles. The Tories & disaffected People amongst us take advantage of the present confusion, work on the fears of the timid, excite the jealousies of the suspicious, and in short, one way or the other prevent the Force of the Country from being exerted in this day of Tryal.

I am now at the 26th Dec^r & have the pleasure to tell you the associators are coming down from the back parts of this State; those from the City have been with Genl. Washington for some time & I begin to have hopes that Phil^a may be preserved from the hands of our Enemies. The loss of it would be the most fatal blow that America could receive as our artificers & manufacturers have proved a Constant Magazine of Necessaries for the Army, Navy & all the other States. — The Congress adjourned about a fortnight ago to Baltimore in Maryland, at that time I sent away my Family, Books, papers, and a considerable Value in Effects, but having still a great deal left here I am unwilling to depart until it becomes absolutely necessary for personal safety, especially as I find myself very useful in adjusting a deal of Public business that the Congress left unfinished. I mention these things to shew you that I have not with me the Copies of the former letters I wrote you, nor any other of your Letters than the two acknowledged in the beginning of this. I cannot help regretting very much that your answer to my letter of the 8th Oct never came to hand, for it was in that Letter of the 8th if I remember right that I proposed Speculating in Prize Goods &c. Your reply therefore would have been very useful & for want of it I am much at a loss what to say on that subject.

Having been called off when I had got thus far on with this letter I am

now at the 12th Jany. You will think it strange I should be so long as from the 24th Dec^r to the 12th Jany writing you a letter & so it seems to me, but I declare to you my time is so taken up with Public business since the Congress departed from hence that I am obliged to neglect my own affairs totally. With respect to any purchase you have made on speculation in which you have interested me or did intend to interest me, I am content to abide by what you have done and reposing unlimited confidence in your judgment and integrity, I agree that you proceed in such speculations as I formerly proposed to the extent then mentioned, and I will send you money to pay my quota fast as you advise me of the sums necessary. Thank God I think our City is now perfectly safe, and as I think the British Troops must soon evacuate all New Jersey our intercourse will become free & open again: in the mean time if you are obliged to advance Money or borrow it, to pay a part of the purchase I will cheerfully pay the interest.

The Congress have appointed myself & two other Members that happened to remain here, a Committee to Conduct the Continental business in this place & plenty of it we have & are like to have.

I gave Mr: Alex: Rose & Mr: N. Eveligh of South Carolina letters of introduction to you. these Gentⁿ deposited considerable Sums of Money in the Loan Office here & took with them the Continental Loan Office Certificates bearing interest. I persuaded them to this measure supposing they would readily get money for the notes in all or any of the Eastern States, but depend on you to prevent their being disappointed, of which however I hope there is not any danger; but rather than they should suffer I will send them the money from hence on notice that it is necessary. I am very happy to learn the *Alfred* is arrived in your Port & her Prize at Bedford in Dartmouth: the Cargo of that Prize will be particularly useful to the States at this time as the recruiting Service for the New Army goes on very fast. The *Wolfe* is sailed from Virginia with a Cargo of Tob^o for Curracoa & I hope will arrive safe. Your draft on me was paid soon as it appeared & if you can draw on me for any Money, wanted in our speculations the bills shall meet equal honor.

I congratulate you on our late successes in New Jersey and with great esteem remain Dear Sir Your obed^t hb^te Servant

ROBT. MORRIS.

P. S. I expect to write you separte letters on Public business.

John Bradford Esq.

[Addressed: "To | John Bradford Esq: | Agent to the Continental | Navy, | Boston." "Free | Robt Morris."]

II. *From Francis Lightfoot Lée.*

Philadelphia Jany 5 1779.

Dear Bro :

The uncertainty of the Post last week prevented me from writing, and now from the uncertainty of this Letter's reaching you before you leave home, I am at a loss what to say.

Common Sense has attacked Mr: Deane something in his own way, but I think has not made the best use of the materials in his hands: however it appears he has stung the Gent^l, for he has had the impudence to complain to Congress, of his being abused by Payne in his official charac-

ter, in consequence of which we have had some warm debates, not much to Mr. Deanes advantage. The impudence and villainy of this man are beyond expression: & it much increases my bad opinion of mankind, & the unfavorable prospect of our affairs, to find him so warmly supported. It appears to me at present that he will be continued in the public service, with an approbation of what he has done, but you will probably have time to be present at the shameful decision. Your piece is in the hands of Mr. Adams for his opinion; tho I am inclined to delay it till you come, as the public is likely to be entertained in the mean time. Finance is finished, 15 million dollars raised by tax, this year, 6 millions yearly for 16 years as a sinking fund, the two last large emissions, amounting to 40 odd millions, which are supposed most counterfeited, are called in by the 1st June, and new money given in Exchange. I fear the plan will not sufficiently check the rapid depreciation which has lately taken place as the money has almost ceased to be current in the Eastern States. Altho we have regularly the report of the day, yet there is very little of consequence to be depended on, tho I believe it is certain the Enemy's Shipping at N. York, has suffered much by the late bad weather. It is said to day, that there is a fleet of Merchantmen in the mouth of the River convoyed by a french line of battle ship and a Dutch man of war.

I have Letters for you from Dr. Lee late in Sept^r. they are in Cypher & will wait for you here, nothing new in Europe when these Dispatches came away. If you have an opportunity to M^r Airy before you leave home shall be obliged if you will get from Mrs. Garrett a sealed Packet I left in her care: and bring it up with you, it contains my Loan Office certificates, Lottery Tickets & some Money. Love to Chantilly & Stratford.

Yours Affly.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

The report of the fleet in the River not true.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

BRYANT.—Since the article on Lt. John Bryant in this issue (pp. 37-9) was printed, I have been able to verify the statement that John Bryant married Abigail, dau. of Stephen Bryant. I have found recorded in the Plymouth County records, a deed dated January 24, 1669, in which Stephen Bryant conveys "to my son-in-law John Bryant, mariner," &c.

By mistake in the same article, I made Levi Berry, who married Lusannah, dau. of Solomon Bryant, the son of George of Falmouth. He was the son of William of Falmouth, grandson of George and Sarah Stickney, great-grandson of George and Elizabeth Frink; great-great-grandson of George and Deliverance Hales, of Kittery: probably g. g. grandson of Joseph, and g. g. g. grandson of William, of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1631.

WILLIAM BERRY LAPHAM.

Augusta, Me.

PORTRAIT OF THE HON. WILLIAM ADAMS RICHARDSON.—A fine portrait of Hon. William A. Richardson, Judge of the United States Court of Claims, has been painted by Staigg. The subject of the picture was Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Grant, and this is his official portrait, to be put up in the Treasury Department together with those of previous secretaries. Judge Richardson was very popular as Judge of Probate in Middlesex County, in this state; and his friends.

recognize with pleasure the skill of the distinguished artist in placing on canvas a very life-like expression of his face: the firm mouth, and very keen but genial eyes are especially noticeable.—*Boston Traveller*.

Judge Richardson is an honorary vice-president of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

PHELPS.—I learn through correspondence with administrator and friends of Henry J. Wright (late of Hartford, Conn., deceased 1871), that information concerning Phelps Genealogy cannot be had through his former efforts, as "his books and papers which he had been to so much pains to collect, were burned in New York a year or two before his death." Some manuscript in regard to his own (the Wright) family is in existence.

B. R. PHELPS, Jr.

W. R. Junction, Vt.

MEACHUM.—In Savage's Gen. Dict. it is stated that "Jeremiah Meachum, of Salem, 1660, married *Deborah*, dau. of John Brown of Watertown," &c., and died 1695, æ. 81. Having had occasion lately to look up the Meachums and Hackers, I find an egregious mistake regarding the above marriage, which should be set right. The above Jeremiah made his will April 12, 1694, at which time he styles himself "quite ancient, and about 81 years old." His will was proved Nov. 18, 1695, at which time he would be 82 years old. He also names his first wife Margaret, deceased, and his present wife *Alice*.

Mr. Meachum was born about 1613. Mr. Brown, father of Deborah, born 1631, and the last named born 1673.

In farther search I found it was Mr. Meachum's grandson *Jeremiah*, born Dec. 21, 1673, who married said Deborah, a partial account of whose family is on Salem records. I thought an abstract of the foregoing, published in the REGISTER as errata, would prove beneficial to the public. I would say that the grandson Jeremiah was son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Mary, dau. of Henry Trask.

PERLEY DERR.

Salem, Mass.

INSCRIPTIONS AT WAKEFIELD.—The following inscriptions were copied by Alfred Poor, Esq., from the burial ground at this place:

Lt Wm. Hescy, aged about 70 years, died 30th of May 1659.

Nathl Goodwin aged 51, died Aug. 23, 1693.

Capt Jona. Poole died 1678, in his 44th year.

Matthew Edwards, aged 52, died Dec. 23, 1683.

Dea. Thomas Parker, one of the foundation of the Church, died Aug. 12, 1683, aged about 74.

DENNYSVILLE, ME.—The 75th anniversary of the organization of the Congregational Church at this place was celebrated there, Oct. 25, 1880. An account of the services, including the Historical Address by the Rev. Charles Whittier, the pastor, is printed in the *Eastport Sentinel*, Nov. 24, 1880.

THE HOME FARM.—Messrs. Boardman & Hall, Journal Building, Augusta, Me., have commenced the publication of a weekly agricultural paper, under the title of "The Home Farm: a Journal of Practical Agriculture and Home Life." The editor is Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., a writer of ability, whose contributions to the REGISTER have made him familiar to our readers. He has had much experience as an agricultural editor, having served on the staff of the *Maine Farmer* and *American Cultivator*. The first number was issued Nov. 13, 1880. Each number contains 8 quarto pages, 13½ by 20 inches. The subscription price is \$1.50 a year. Mr. Boardman makes a very interesting and valuable paper, and he and his partner have our good wishes for their success.

EARLY AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The October, 1880, number of Walch's *Literary Intelligencer* contains a valuable bibliographical list of the early newspapers printed in the Australian colonies. The first newspaper named is the *Sidney Gazette* and *New South Wales Advertiser*, published at Sidney by George Howe. The first number bears date March 5, 1803.

CENSUS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1775.—The following is a copy of an apparently contemporary document furnished for the REGISTER by John Langdon Sibley, A.M., late librarian of Harvard University :

Number of Inhabitants—Extract—Mins of Comtee of Safety 1775.

COUNTIES OF	Males under 16 years of age	Males from 16 to 50 years	Males above 50 years	Persons in the Army	Females	Negroes & Slaves for life	Amot of the foregoing	Not returned—estim'd at	Sum total of the Inhabitants
Rockingham	9165	6283	1865	1027	19070	440	37850	37,850
Strafford	3371	2282	520	273	6162	103	12713	12,713
Hillsborough	4300	2563	610	650	7737	87	15947	500	16,447
Cheshire	2983	2009	323	376	4961	7	10659	430	11,089
Grafton	1044	834	118	158	1698	24	3876	225	4,101
	20,863	13,971	3,436	2,486	39,628	661	81,045	1155	82,200

[Underneath in another hand is:]

Massachusetts March 1776.

343876 Whites

5249 Blacks

352171 Whites 1786

4371 Blacks

LIBRARY OF THE LATE HON. WILLIAM GREEN.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of this valuable library, advertised in the present number of the REGISTER, and to the review of its catalogue among our "Book Notices."

QUERIES.

HEZEKIAH HAYDEN.—Stiles, in History of Windsor, says he was taken prisoner in 1776 and died of starvation on board the prison ship at New York. He was then 35 years old. Was he a married man? Did he leave any children?

Charles Hayden, the father of Judge Chester Hayden, of Oneida Co., N. Y., was born Wallingford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1762. His father, according to family tradition, "died on board the British prison ship Jersey." Was he a son of Hezekiah? The writer will be very grateful for an answer.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

SAUNDERSON, SWALLOW AND WARNER.—Information is desired which will lead to the identification of the persons named in the following items:

"Susanna Saunderson married Joseph Swallow."

"Samuel Warner was married to Sarah Swallow the 4th of May 1681."

The latter is found in the records of the old town of Dunstable, now preserved at Nashua, N. H.

EDWARD E. SWALLOW.

Needham, Mass.

DENNIS.—Any one possessing any records or items concerning the family of "Dennis," of the colonies of Massachusetts or Rhode Island prior to 1776, will please forward the same to the undersigned, and in this way assist in establishing a reliable record of the family back to the English County families.

Auburn, N. Y.

C. E. DENNIS.

WRIGHT.—Can any one help me in reference to the following dates and persons of the Capt. Amaziah⁴ Wright family? Capt. Amaziah W., son of Ebenezer³ and Sarah (Huntington) Wright, of Mansfield, born Feb. 11, 1739; m. Zerviah Fitch, April 1, 1762, a daughter of Captain and Deacon Eleazer F., of Windham, Conn. He lived in Mansfield most of his life, where his *ten* children were born from 1763 to 1785. He settled the estate of his father, who died April 22, 1786, in M., and removed soon afterwards to Salisbury near the northwest corner of the state, where he and his wife died, and also son *Eliphalet*⁵ born Dec. 28, 1777.

Who can give the *dates* of these three deaths? or any of them from tombstone inscriptions or authentic records? Or the *date* of their settlement in Salisbury?

Again: he had a son *Eleazer Fitch*⁵ W., born March 22, 1770; m. — (can any one say to whom?), removed to central or western New York, and had sons and daughters—*Walter*,⁶ *Maria*,⁶ *Caroline*⁶ and *Electa*.⁶ Caroline married Mr. Richard Morris and went to Cedar Lake, Waushara Co., Wis.; and Maria lived with them unmarried, years ago. Who can give any knowledge of this family, or any of them? or their P. O. address, so I may try to reach them?

Glen's Falls, N. Y., Dec. 1880.

S. WRIGHT.

WOOD.—Any one possessing any records or items concerning the family of "Wood," of the colony of Rhode Island, prior to the marriage of Isaac Wood and Ruth Barker, of Dartmouth, R. I., about 1755, will please forward the same to the undersigned, and in this way assist in establishing a reliable record of the family, back to the English County families, if possible.

Auburn, N. Y.

C. E. DENNIS.

EARLY BOSTON BORN CHILD.—Ipswich, Nov. 27, 1730. On Thursday last in the Forenoon died here Mrs. Grace Graves, Widow, in the 99th Year of her Age. She was one of the first Female English Children that was Born in Boston in New England; She retained her reason and understanding to a good degree to the last.—*Boston Gazette*, Nov. 30, 1730.

Query. What was her maiden name?

PEMBERTON.—Rev. Ebenezer, D.D., installed over Brick Church, Boston, 1754; m. Anna, daughter of John Pownall, Esq., when? She died in Boston, March 8, 1770, æt. 47 years. He made his will, June, 1777, mentions no wife, but gives to Susannah, wife of Rev. Mr. Syms, of Andover, and sister to the testator's *last* wife, seven worked chairs which belonged to his said wife. He died Sept. 9, 1777, æt. 73. What were the maiden names of his previous wife or wives, and when did he marry them?

It appears from a deed of Ebenezer Waters, of Boston, dated July, 1786, recorded Suffolk Probate, Bk. 153: 155, that he sells to Henry Newhall, of Boston, shipwright, who had married his niece Hannah Newhall, deceased, house and land near Bennett Street, given and granted by John Charnock to John Pim, and devised by said Pim to his wife Hannah, who afterwards married the aforesaid Henry Newhall, and their estate which "my said niece inherited after the death of her sister, the wife of Parson Pemberton, deceased."

I am inclined to think from the above, that one of his wives was a Waters.

Salem, Mass.

MATTHEW A. STICKNEY.

ANGIER, COLSON, HOWLAND, PHILLIPS, TILDEN AND OSMENT.—Information is desired of the parentage of Dorothy —, wife of Samuel Angier, of Cambridge. She was born 1688 (probably July), died at Pembroke, Sept. 14, 1752.

Of Ann Colson, who married Abram Howland, of Duxbury or Pembroke, about 1706.

Of Thomas Phillips, of Duxbury, who died Dec. 17, 1759, aged 81 years. His mother's name was Mary.

Name and parentage of the wives of Samuel Tilden, born 1660, of Scituate, and Samuel Tilden, born 1718, of Scituate or Marshfield.

Any information concerning the name of Osmont, or any family of the name. It appears in Plymouth Deeds (I think but once) in 1711.

So. Hanover, Mass.

C. T. PHILLIPS.

CONCORD (MS.) SLEEPY HOLLOW BURIAL GROUND.—On the most elevated portion of this cemetery is a slab over a tomb more than a hundred years old, if I mistake not, containing the remains of a Mr. Bond. After enumerating his virtues and the honors paid to him, the inscription terminates with the following quotation:—"What now but immortality can please?"

Over another tomb or grave, near by, the slab records the death of a Mr. Beaton, and states at the end, in quotation marks, "He closed his eyes and saw his God."

From whom or what are these quaint quotations?

L.

MAYO, MERRICK AND CLARK.—Deacon Joseph Mayo, of Brewster, or Harwich (?), Mass. (born 1696, died 1772); married in 1717-18, Abigail Merrick or Myrick. Who were her parents and grandparents?

Scott Clark, of Harwich, Mass. (born 1680), was married in 1706 to Mary ——. Whose daughter was she? N. F. CLARKE.

81 Milk Street, Boston.

NICHOLAS YOUNGMAN, born in Boston, Oct. 18, 1723; married Mary Wright; was living in Dunstable, N. H., in 1756, and in Hollis in 1770. Can any one inform me when and where he married? where he lived previous to 1756, and where between 1756 and 1770? He had sons John and Thomas, who each served during the revolutionary war, and afterwards settled in Vermont. Can any one inform me in what towns? Please address:

DAVID YOUNGMAN.

Boston, Mass., 657 Tremont St.

MATHER, JEREMIAH.—Joseph Riggs, of Roxbury, Mass., in his will, dated Feb. 5, 1714-15, proved May 5, 1715, speaks of his daughter Hannah Mather, and her husband Jeremiah Mather. Who was this Jeremiah Mather? To what family did he belong?

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

VALUE OF A POUND IN MASS. AND CONN. COLONIES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.—What was the value of a pound, "old tenor," in Mass. Colony in 1646? in 1688? in 1716? In Conn. Colony in 1749? in 1754? in 1765? in 1775? and 1780? Was the value of the pound nearly the same in Massachusetts, R. Island and Conn. colonies at the same time? I think the value of the pound was generally regulated by the worth of an ounce of silver plate. What was the value of an ounce of silver at each time specified? When did the value of a pound in this country first become the same as in England? Address:

J. QUINCY ADAMS.

Natick, Kent Co., R. I.

SWEET.—Can any one give me the date and place of birth, and of the marriage of Silas Sweet, who died Nov. 25, 1822, and who was buried at or near Bradford, Vt.? His wife, Mary Blackman, died Feb. 27, 1827. Silas was the father of Paul and the grandfather of the Hon. Ezra Smith Sweet—the writer's grandfather. Any further information respecting Silas or his antecedents will be gladly received and duly appreciated.

CHAS. SWEET JOHNSON.

1121 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

REPLIES.

FRENCH PRIESTS MENTIONED BY PENHALLOW.—In the REGISTER, xxxiv. 90-3, was printed a report by Samuel Penhallow of a mission by Theodore Atkinson and himself in 1703, to the Penobscot Indians. In it three friars, Monsieurs Pelasus, Gaulin, and Philip Rogent, are mentioned. We wrote to John Gilmary Shea, LL.D., of Elizabeth, N. J., asking for information relative to them. He answers as follows:

"Rev. Michael Anthony Gaulin was a priest of the Seminary of Quebec, and Missionary Apostolic. He was born in the parish of la Sainte Famille, Isle Orleans, his parents being Francis Gaulin and Mary Rocheron. He was ordained priest Dec. 21, 1697.—Tainguay, Repertoire Gen., p. 71. He succeeded Thury on the Penobscot in 1699, and as missionary of the Abenakis of Acadia, attended the great treaty of

Montreal in 1700.—N. Y. Col. Doc. ix. p. 720. He remained with the Penobscot Indians with Rev. Mr. Rageot till 1703, and returned to Quebec in Sept. 1704. Mr. Noisieux, a Canadian compiler some years ago, states that he founded a mission among the Cenis in Texas, and was there two years. The Spanish Franciscans had missions in that tribe, and would not have permitted a French priest there. Nor does Gaulin's name appear in any Louisiana document. This statement looks very doubtful. He was certainly near Port Royal in 1711, and in September notified Costebelle of the weakness of the English garrison, and that the Acadians and Indians needed only a French officer to carry the place.—Canada Doc. ii. pp. 893-6; N. Y. Col. Doc. ix. 859, 929.

"He at this time owned a bark on the coast, which was apparently taken by English privateers (ib. p. 930). In 1713 he was asked to urge the Acadians and Indians to remove to Louisburg. In 1726, as missionary to the Micmacs, he induced them to make peace with the English, and incurred the displeasure of the French authorities.—N. Y. Col. Doc. ix. 950. He was still there later and was imprisoned by the English—Charlevoix, v. p. 297, but was still on his mission work in 1727-8. He died at the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, March 6, 1740, aged 66, and was buried in the Cathedral, in the sanctuary of the Holy Family.—*Tainguay, Repertoire*, p. 71.

His associate, Rev. Philip Rageot, evidently the Regent of Penhallow, was born at Quebec, June 11, 1678, son of Giles Rageot and Magdalen Morin, and was ordained July 14, 1701.

"From 1704 to his death in 1711, he was engaged in parochial duties in Canada, and was at the time of his decease, curé (i. e. parish priest) of Kamouraska.—*Tainguay, Repert.*

"Monshieur Pelassus, the Norridgewalk friar, puzzles me. Rasles could not easily be twisted into Pelassus, yet I think he was intended; for I know no other name that will come near it."

ALLEN (vol. xxxiv. p. 204).—I am informed by E. C. Leonard, Esq., of New Bedford, that my grandfather, John Allen, who came to this town from Plymouth, Mass., about 1810, was of the sixth generation from *George¹ Allen* of Sandwich, 1640, through *Ralph² Joseph³ William⁴* and *William⁵* his father.

Croydon, N. H.

ALONZO ALLEN.

WINDHAM CANADA.—In the REGISTER for April, 1880 (vol. xxxiv. p. 203), F. C. Pierce inquires where Windham village, *alias* "Canada," was located. The manual of the old Congregational Church in Windham, Ct. (formed Dec. 10, 1700), and printed at Norwich in 1860, now before me, says: "In 1723, a Colony of over sixty members was dismissed to form a church at 'Canada,' now Hampton." Does not this fact settle his question? But further: in this manual a list of more than 1280 names are printed, and among them occur those of *Elizabeth* and *Ruth Bemis* (Nos. 224 and 374), who went from the Windham to form this Hampton church. This may account for the dismissal of "Stephen Pierce and wife Abigail Bemis to Windham Canada"—as some of her kindred already may have lived there in 1732.

S. WRIGHT.

Glen's Falls, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1880.

[Barber (Conn. Hist. Coll. 424) calls it "Kennedy."—Ed.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON.—Arthur B. Ellis, son of the Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., pastor of the First Church in Boston, is writing a history of that church from 1630 to 1880. His uncle, the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., will furnish a preface to the work. The first chapter has been printed as a specimen of the work, which promises to be one of much merit.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

Aylsworth. By Dr. Homer E. Aylsworth, of Roseville, Warren county, Ill.—The ancestor of this family was Arthur Aylsworth or Aylworth, who emigrated before July 29, 1679, married Mary Brown, of Providence, R. I., and settled in N. Kingston, R. I., where he died in 1725, leaving six sons.

Cleveland. By J. B. Cleveland, of Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y.—This is intended to contain a record of all the Clelands in America descended from Moses Cleveland, who emigrated in 1635 and settled in Woburn, Mass. It will be published in quarterly numbers of from 48 to 60 pages, at 50 cents each, or 6 numbers for \$2.50. The whole work will be furnished for \$5. The first number will probably be issued in February, 1881. It may be ordered of the author, as above, or of H. G. Cleveland, Clifton House, Chicago, Ill.

Emerson. By Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson, Ph.D., of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.—He has been for a long time engaged in collecting materials for an Emerson genealogy.

Hopkins. By James H. Hopkins, 9 Hollis Hall, Cambridge, Mass.—Mr. Hopkins is tracing the descendants of Stephen Hopkins, of Plymouth, who came in the Mayflower, particularly the branch that settled in Barnstable county. Those who claim to be descendants of the Pilgrim are requested to send him any facts that will aid him.

Jacobs. By John A. Alton, of Webster, Mass.

Learned. By the Hon. William L. Learned, justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Albany, N. Y.—Judge Learned is preparing a genealogy of the family of Learned—otherwise spelled Larned, Larnard, and Lerne—descendants of William Learned, of Charlestown, Mass.

Merriam. By M. B. Merriam, 9 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.—The work is now in preparation for the press. Family data, anecdotes, or any other material suited to add to the interest of the work, may be addressed as above.

Payson. By John P. Payson, of Chelsea, Mass.—Mr. Payson has been engaged in collecting materials for a genealogy of this family for upwards of thirty years, and has nearly completed the lines of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He would like definite information regarding any of these lines of descent. He has had the use of the collections of the late Rev. Abner Morse, of Boston, and the late Lewis F. Payson, Esq., of San Antonio, Texas.

Pierce. By Fred. B. Pierce, 47 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.—The genealogy of the Pierce family, from Thomas Pierce, of England, who settled with his family in Charlestown, Mass., in 1634, to the present time, is now, after a hard and laborious work of about ten years and at great expense, completed—and will be published, provided enough subscriptions can be obtained. It will include *fac similes* of over three hundred original autographs, including that of the original ancestor, besides steel-plate engravings, heliotypes, and copies of original deeds and wills. It will be a work of some 500 pages, and will cost \$5 per copy.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts. Wednesday, September 1.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 13 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair. In the absence of the recording secretary, George H. Allen was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The president announced the death of the historiographer, the Rev. Samuel Cutler, and appointed the Rev. Drs. Durus Clarke and Thomas R. Lambert, and William B. Trask a committee to prepare resolutions of respect to his memory.

A nominating committee for 1880-81 was chosen, viz., the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, C. Carleton Coffin and Elbridge H. Goss.

William Lawton, of New Rochelle, N. Y., a retired New York merchant, eighty-six years old, gave some interesting reminiscences of that city in the early part of this century.

George H. Allen read a paper on "Col. John Crane of the Massachusetts Artillery."

The president next introduced the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., secretary of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, then on a visit to this country, who made some remarks upon the fraternal relations between his own country and the United States.

The president, in the name of the society, thanked Dr. Rogers for his eloquent address and his good wishes, and on his retiring to fill an engagement elsewhere, the members honored him by rising as he left the hall.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Lawton and Allan, and Dr. Rogers.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported 153 volumes and 300 pamphlets, as donations since the last meeting.

William C. Bates, historiographer *pro tem.*, reported memorial sketches of six deceased members, namely, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, M.D., LL.D. of New York, Rev. Samuel Cutler of Boston, Rev. Daniel Lancaster of New York, Nathaniel C. Nash, Simeon P. Adams, and Strong B. Thompson of Boston.

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory, chairman of the committee on heraldry, made a report on the question whether Gov. John Leverett was knighted by Charles II., as has been assumed by some modern writers.

The president announced that the society had been invited by the city authorities to take part in the procession in honor of Boston's 250th anniversary on the 17th of this month.*

October 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, president Wilder in the chair.

William W. Wheelton made some remarks upon the approaching centenary of the constitution of Massachusetts on the 25th of this month. He thought, though it was too late to celebrate so important an event in a suitable manner, the day should not be suffered to pass without some observance. The matter was referred to the board of directors with full powers.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., chairman of the nominating committee, reported the names of John Ward Dean, A.M., Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Rev. Edmund F. Slatier, A.M., Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., William B. Trask, Henry F. Waters, A.B., and Henry H. Edes, as a committee on publication for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected.

William A. Mowry, A.M., of Providence, R.I., read a paper on "Our Possessions in Oregon; How we Secured them and how we Retained them."

Remarks on the subject and the paper followed from C. Carleton Coffin, Hon. Stephen M. Allen and President Wilder, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Mowry.

The librarian reported 23 volumes and 69 pamphlets as donations.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slatier, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from Alexander Brown, of Norwood, Va., as corresponding; and Alonzo B. Wentworth, of Dedham, R. A. Ballou of Boston, J. C. Kittredge of Tewksbury, and Charles A. Rogers of Boston, as resident members.

William C. Bates, historiographer *pro tem.*, reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, namely, the Rev. John Waddington, D.D., of London, Eng., the Hon. Aaron C. Mayhew of Milford, and Richard W. Sears of Boston.

* The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston occurred on the 17th of September, 1880. The society having been invited to take part in the ceremonies, joined the procession in fourteen carriages, the first of which was the carriage of Gov. Eustis, in which Gen. Lafayette entered Boston in 1824. The following members occupied these carriages, namely, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president; Hons. George C. Richardson, Israel Washburn and Joseph B. Walker, vice-pres'ts; Mr. William H. Montague, the last survivor of the founders of the society; Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford and Messrs. Jeremiah Colburn, William B. Trask and John Ward Dean, committee of arrangements; Mr. Isaac Child, Hon. Edward S. Moseley, Mr. Aaron D. Weld, Col. Henry Smith, Hon. Francis B. Hayes, Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, Mr. J. Henry Stickney, Hon. Stephen M. Allen, Hon. George L. Davis, Hon. George Cogswell, Mr. George Craft, Mr. Elbridge Wason, Mr. Edward P. Burnham, Hon. Edwin H. Bugbee, Hon. James W. Clark, Hon. Otis Clapp, Hon. Cyrus Woodman, Hon. James W. Austin, Mr. George K. Clarke, Hon. Charles L. Flint, Mr. Daniel T. V. Huntton, Hon. Samuel B. Noyes, Mr. Alfred H. Hersey, Mr. John W. Letherbee, Mr. Horatio N. Perkins, Mr. Elisha Clarke Leonard, Edward T. Eastman, M.D., Mr. David Pulsifer, William H. Page, M.D., Mr. John T. Moulton, Mr. C. Granville Way, Mr. Oliver B. Stebbins, Mr. Ebenezer C. Milliken, Mr. Edward Russell, Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, and Capt. Pierce W. Penhallow. The occupants of the Lafayette carriage were, Mr. Benjamin G. Smith, marshal, Mr. William E. Baker, the owner of the carriage, and his son Master Walter F. Baker.

Monday, October 25.—A special meeting to commemorate the centenary of the constitution was held at the Society's House, at three o'clock this afternoon, it being one hundred years this day since the organization of the government of Massachusetts under the constitution of 1780. President Wilder presided. In the absence of the recording secretary, George H. Allan was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The president made some introductory remarks, and read a letter from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, expressing regret at his inability to be present; also a note from His Excellency John D. Long, governor of the Commonwealth, who had intended to be present, but was prevented by a prolonged executive session.

Historical papers, suitable to the occasion, were read by William W. Wheilden, of Concord, and the Hon. Thomas C. Amory and the Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford, of Boston, for which thanks were voted.

Remarks were made by the Hon. G. Washington Warren, David Pulsifer and George H. Allan.

Wednesday, November 3.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The president announced the death of Simeon P. Adams, Esq., a life member, who left a legacy to the society, and appointed the Hon. G. Washington Warren, the Hon. James W. Austin and George T. Littlefield a committee to prepare resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions on the death of the Rev. Samuel Cutler, historiographer of the society, in which the principal events in his life were recited; and regret was expressed at the loss of a sincere friend, a wise counsellor and a faithful officer. After remarks by William C. Bates, Dr. William M. Cornell and the president, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Charles Carleton Coffin then read a paper on "The History of the Northwest and its Future Relations to Boston."

Remarks were made by several members, after which thanks were voted to Mr. Coffin.

The librarian reported 12 volumes and 28 pamphlets as donations.

The historiographer *pro tem*. reported memorial sketches of six deceased members, namely, the Hon. Peleg Sprague, LL.D., Thomas C. Smith, the Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, the Hon. William B. Spooner and the Hon. John T. Clark, of Boston; and Joseph Leeds, of Philadelphia.

December 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon. President Wilder being absent, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., was chosen president *pro tem*.

David G. Haskins, Jr., read a paper on "The United States and the Indians." Remarks followed from several gentlemen, and thanks were voted to Mr. Haskins.

The librarian reported 19 volumes and 153 pamphlets as donations.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, October 5, 1880.—A quarterly meeting was held this evening, at 7.45 o'clock, at the Cabinet in Waterman Street, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Edwin M. Stone, the librarian, reported the donations since the last quarterly meeting, and gave a retrospect of his connection with the society as librarian, to which office he was elected January, 1851, nearly thirty years ago. He thus concludes his report:

"And now, Mr. President, with duties of a domestic and personal nature demanding in future a large portion of my time, I now, with no common emotion, fulfil a purpose long since formed, and respectfully resign my office as librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society."

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper, the following resolutions, drawn up by Prof. J. Lewis Diman, were unanimously passed:

"Whereas, the Rev. Edwin M. Stone has tendered his resignation of the office of Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Rhode Island Historical Society, held by him for the past thirty years,

Resolved—That in accepting the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Historical Society desires to express its sense of the zeal shown by him during this long period in promoting the interests of the Society, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him."

Sidney S. Rider, in behalf of the library committee, made an exhaustive report upon the improvement recently introduced. Rules for the regulation of the library were then adopted.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair. The attendance, both of ladies and gentlemen, was unusually large.

Sidney S. Rider read a defence of two Rhode Island writers (Rev. James D. Knowles and Prof. William Gammell) against a charge of falsification; after which he presented, by the aid of the stereopticon, photographs of a variety of historic relics. Thanks were voted to Mr. Rider.

Thursday, Nov. 4.—A meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

William A. Mowry, A.M., read a paper on "Our Possessions in Oregon: How we Secured them, and How we Retained them."

Remarks on the subject followed from the Hon. Amos C. Barstow and President Allen. Thanks were voted to Mr. Mowry.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.—A meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Stephen B. Miller, of Hudson, N. Y., read a paper on "Hudson and Providence." The former place was settled by Providence people about a century ago. Remarks followed by Charles E. Carpenter, Prof. John W. P. Jencks, Hon. Amos Perry and Col. Nicholas Van Slyck, and thanks were voted to Mr. Miller.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—A meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Col. John Ward, of New York city, read a paper on "Rhode Island's Statesmen at the period of the Stamp Act and during the Early Sessions of the Continental Congress."

Remarks followed from the president, Prof. Gammell, Prof. Diman and the Hon. Amos Perry, and thanks were voted to Col. Ward.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by WILLIAM C. BATES, Esq., Historiographer *pro tem.* of the Society.

THE historiographer *pro tem.* would inform the society, that the memorial sketches which are prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund" is provided. The first volume, prepared under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, has just been issued.

THE HON. AARON CLAFLIN MAYHEW, of Milford, Mass., a life member and benefactor, died there, Sept. 26, 1880, aged 68 years.

Mr. Mayhew was born at Hopkinton, Mass., July 22, 1812, the son of John and Nancy (Freeland) Mayhew. He was educated at the common schools of Hopkinton and Framingham, and attended one term at the Framingham Academy. At the age of seventeen he went to learn the tanning and currier trade with the Hon. Lee Clafin, of Milford. In 1835 he engaged with Mr. David S. Godfrey in the manufacture of leather and boots and shoes, the firm being Godfrey & Mayhew. On the death of Mr. Godfrey the firm became in 1853 A. C. Mayhew & Co.

Mr. Mayhew was successful in business and acquired a competency. He married, April 23, 1831, Olivia Loring Sumner, and had—1. Sarah Elizabeth, born July 26, 1835; 2. John Sumner, born Feb. 11, 1843. Both of them, with the widow of Mr. Mayhew, survive.

Mr. Mayhew was a man of untiring industry and energy, and was deeply interested in public affairs. He was a prominent Republican, and had been a member

of the State Central and District Committees. For two years, 1859-60, he was a member of the Governor's Council (with Gov. Banks), and in 1875 and 1876 was a member of the State Senate. He was twice a member of the house of representatives. For many years he was president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company; vice-president of the Milford Savings Bank. From 1854 he was president of the Milford National Bank.

He was admitted to membership Dec. 31, 1873.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, Esq., of Arlington, Mass., a life member and benefactor, died at Arlington, August 31, 1880, aged 76 years.

He was born at Scituate, Mass., April 6, 1804, a son of John and Deborah (Cushing) Nash. He attended the common school of his native town; came at an early age to Boston and entered the store of the late Joshua Sears. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business; and of late years was largely interested in the importation of sugar and molasses, and in the Revere Sugar Refinery, the firm name being Nash, Spaulding & Co.; but for several years preceding his death he did not take an active part in business.

He acquired a large property during his long business career, and was noted as one of the solid business men of Boston. His education had been mainly that of affairs; and he brought to bear upon the questions of the day not only a sound business judgment, but a far-seeing mind which looked to results beyond the present. His interest in public affairs led him to considerable activity in promoting movements likely to enhance the public welfare. He was an early advocate of the levelling or removing of Fort Hill, Boston, and was among the first to recognize the need of better buildings for business purposes. He was earnestly in favor of the opening of the Boston Public Library on Sundays, and was an active opponent of monopolies, among which he classed the supply of gas in cities. Mr. Nash was an opponent of slavery and an adherent of the republican party from its organization. He sympathized with the theological views of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, being what is called a liberal, progressive man. He was firm in his opinions and outspoken in their expression, securing the respect of those who differed from him by his evident sincerity, and by the ability with which he advocated his own views. While hardly, in the general sense, a public speaker, he could well express his convictions and enforce them by the logic of facts.

Mr. Nash was called to public service in the Common Council of the city of Boston in 1856, in the Board of Aldermen from 1864 to 1867, and to the state legislature in 1858, 1868 and 1869.

He married, May 31, 1849, Lucy Turner Briggs, who deceased April 14, 1862. One son survives, *Nathaniel Cushing Nash*, born April 4, 1862, who entered Harvard College, 1880.

Mr. Nash left a large property and made several public bequests. The later years of Mr. Nash were spent at Arlington, Mass., where he died.

His membership in this Society is from Dec. 31, 1873.

The Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER, A.M., of New York city, a corresponding member since Nov. 10, 1846, died at New York, May 28, 1880, aged 83.

He was born at Acworth, N.H., Nov. 30, 1796, the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Davidson) Lancaster, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1821, and at Andover Theological Seminary 1824. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Gilmanton, Sept. 21, 1825, and was dismissed July 25, 1832. After supplying from August, 1832, he was installed pastor of the Centre Church in that town, and continued there till Jan. 26, 1852. During this time Mr. Lancaster gained a wide influence in the denomination to which he belonged. He was for twelve years secretary of the State Bible Society, and nine years scribe of the Deerfield Congregational Association; he was many years a trustee of the New Hampshire Missionary Society and of the Gilmanton Academy. For three years he was Chaplain of the State Insane Asylum, and for one session was chaplain of the legislature. In 1845 he published a History of Gilmanton, N. H.

After leaving New Hampshire he was acting pastor at Middletown, N. Y., from 1855 to 1859. After the latter date he resided in New York city.

He was chiefly instrumental in the formation of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York, and was the last surviving member of his class.

Mr. Lancaster was twice married: Aug. 29, 1827, to Annie E. Lemist, daughter of John Lemist, of Dorchester; and second to Eliza G. Greely, daughter of Daniel Greely, Esq., of Foxcroft, Me., Feb. 14, 1831.

RICHARD WILLARD SEARS, Esq., a resident member, died suddenly on the morning of Sept. 15, 1880.

He was born at Boston, Nov. 22, 1835, and was the son of Eben Sears, formerly a well known builder of this city, by his wife Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Warden) Crease.

He was seventh in direct lineage from Richard¹ Sears the Pilgrim, who came over with the last sixty of John Robinson's congregation from Leyden, and landed at Plymouth, May 6, 1630, through Paul.² Capt. John,³ Willard,⁴ Willard,⁵ and Eben.⁶ He was descended also from Gov. Prince, Elder William Brewster, John Howland and other fathers of the Old Colony.

Early left an orphan, he was placed by his uncle and guardian, Mr. Willard Sears, at school at Easthampton, and afterwards at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. On completing his education in 1854, he sailed for the West Indies as supercargo in the barque "Alfred Hill," belonging to the firm of Hill, Sears & Co., of which his brother was a member, it being her first voyage. At Matanzas he was brought to death's door by a violent attack of yellow fever, from which he barely recovered, having to lament the loss of his *compagnon du voyage*, Henry Mead, son of Samuel O. Mead, formerly of Belmont.

Soon after his return home, he was offered a position in the Banking House of Coolbaugh & Brooks, Burlington, Iowa, but after one or two years service he left them to become a partner with his brother in the firm of E. & R. W. Sears, shipping merchants of this city. Since the decline of this business, consequent upon the rebellion, Mr. Sears has devoted his attention to mining interests, in connection with which he recently spent a year in Colorado.

For several years he had been a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, and once passed a year in Europe in hopes of getting relief at some of the mineral springs. During the last two years his health had been very precarious, and he was aware that he was liable to a fatal attack at any time. The evening before his death he spent at his brother's house, suffering extremely from pain in his left hand and wrist, which were excessively swollen, and was obliged to leave at an early hour for his room at the Parker House, retiring about 8 P.M., though the waiter was in attendance upon him till near 2, A.M. In the morning his brother called and found him, as he supposed, quietly sleeping, and was about to leave the room without disturbing him, when upon a closer examination he found that he was dead. From his perfectly natural position and placid expression it was evident he had passed away without a struggle.

Mr. Sears was of a very sunny, genial disposition, always thoughtful for others, kind hearted to a fault. Throughout his life he attached to himself hosts of friends, who now deeply feel his loss. He was never married.

His elder brother, Mr. Eben Sears, survives him, and also two sisters, Mrs. Emma E. May and Mrs. Adelaide L. Gilman, of Newton.

Mr. Sears was a member of Revere Lodge, St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, Sovereign Consistory 32°, the Athenian, Apollo, and Artists' Clubs, etc.

His membership in this society dates from March 31, 1877.

S. P. MAY.

EBENEZER TRESCOTT FARRINGTON, Esq., of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., a life member and benefactor, died at that place, Aug. 6, 1880, aged 75.

He was the son of Oliver and Betsey (Trescott) Farrington, and was born at Wrentham, Mass., Dec. 15, 1804.

Mr. Farrington came to Boston at the early age of fifteen, and was employed by the firm of Bartlett & Woodman, wholesale grocers. On the death of Mr. Woodman in 1825, he was admitted a partner in the new firm of Levi Bartlett & Co., and this relation was continued for nearly forty years, till 1864, when it was terminated by the death of Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Farrington continued in the same business for several years, under the firm name of Farrington, Tozier & Hall, and became largely interested in the importation and refining of sugar, an outgrowth of their interest being the organization of the Standard Sugar Refinery, of which Mr. Farrington was a director.

He married in 1825 Eliza Delano, of Kingston, Mass., who deceased January 9, 1880. One son, Charles F., survives.

Mr. Farrington never held public office: he was, however, held in high esteem by his associates, and was a director in the Bank of Commerce for twenty-three years. For more than fifty years he was identified with a single business interest of Boston, and as a consequence was widely known and respected for his steadfast, even-going business career.

The Rev. EPHRAIM ABBOT, A.M., corresponding member, died at Westford, Mass., July 21, 1870, aged 90.

A sketch of the Rev. Mr. Abbot's life was printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxvii. p. 88; and he is noticed in vol. xxviii. 252. In both places it is correctly stated that he was born in *Newcastle, Maine*, and in the latter that he died at *Westfield, Mass.*, in August, an error for *Westford, Mass.*, on 1st July.

The late Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., furnished a note which was printed in vol. xxix. p. 321, but accidentally his name was not appended. In it Dr. Bouton corrects the error in vol. xxviii. as to the place of Mr. Abbot's death, and also states that he was born in *Concord, N. H.*, and not in *Newcastle, Me.* We wrote recently to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Abbot, to ascertain the truth in this matter, and the following is an extract from her letter:

"I answer the question about the birthplace of my father, Rev. Ephraim Abbot. He was born in Newcastle. We all distinctly remember having repeatedly heard him say so, and I copy from written statements now before me. From the Family Record of Benjamin³ Abbot, my father's grandfather [see Abbot Genealogy, 113], I transcribe a part of a note appended in my father's handwriting:

"Benjamin Abbot and Sarah Brown joined in wedlock, Jan. 29, 1778.

Ephraim, their son, was born in Newcastle, D. Maine, Sept. 28, 1779.*

Hannah, their daughter, was born in Pownalborough, March 9, 1782. Ruth and their other children were born in Concord, N. H. Ruth Morrell, June 27, 1784," etc.

In the family record of Benjamin⁴ Abbot I find the following:

"Ephraim Abbot son of Benjamin Abbot and Sarah His wife was born in Newcastle in Massachusetts, the 28th of September 1779. Hannah Abbot Dafter of Benjamin Abbot and Sarah His Wife Was Born in Pownalborough in Massachusetts, the 9th of March, 1782. Ruth Morrell Abbot Dafter of Benjamin Abbot and Sarah His Wife was born in Concord New Hampshire the 27th of June 1784," etc.

From an unfinished autobiography of my father I copy:

"I was born in Newcastle Me. 28th Sept. 1779. Soon after my birth my Father moved to a place which he had bought in what was then called Pownalboro', in that part of it which is now called Alney." "In May 1784 my Father moved his family to Concord, N. H.," etc.

The sketch of my father's life in the REGISTER, xxvii. 88, to which you allude, seems to have been chiefly condensed from an article prepared by my brother for Harvard Necrology. See pp. 10-13, of a pamphlet entitled "The Necrology of Harvard College, 1869-1872." As it appears in the REGISTER, this sketch contains one or two unimportant errors, which I will notice. First, it states that in 1811-12 Mr. Abbot was a missionary to the *Indians* in Eastern Maine. It is true that he went under the auspices of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among Indians and others," but the great majority of those to whom he ministered were white people, and we have quite full lists of their names and places of residence, and also a manuscript journal of his life there. He always congratulated himself that he succeeded in distributing a large number of bibles and school books just previous to the last war with England, during which the recipients would otherwise have been without them.

Second, it states that he was ordained in Greenland the 28th of Oct. 1813. It should say the 27th of Oct. 1813.

It is not strange that the Rev. Dr. Bouton made the mistake in his statement in the REGISTER, xxix. 321, as he knew that in Concord were the homesteads of Benjamin Abbot, Sen. and Jr., that my father's youth was spent there, and that he always retained his interest in the town, giving it the same affection as if it had really been the place of his nativity. With the exception of the two errors above mentioned, the statements in the biographical sketch in the REGISTER appear to be correct. We have just verified them by reference to family records, journals and other original documents."

* George E. H. Abbot, A.M., the writer of the article in the "Necrology of Harvard College," referred to in the text, furnishes us with the following extracts from the fly leaf of a pocket cash book of his father. They "appear to have been hastily jotted down by him as he received the information from the lips of some older friend some time in the spring of 1811":

"I was born in New Castle, now New Milford, in the house owned by John Bradstreet, built by James Carr. James Ayers can tell me concerning the place of my nativity. . . . At the head of the tide on Sheepscot river a Mrs. Plummer owns the house [probably in Alna] in which my father lived before his removal to Concord."

GEORGE FREDERICK GRAY, Esq., of Dover, N. H., a resident member, died March 6, 1880, aged 51.

He was born in Dover, July 23, 1823. His father, George Gray, son of Samuel Gray, of Salem, Mass., was born in that place, Dec. 31, 1800. His mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Jones Barden, was a daughter of Frederick Barden, who was superintendent of a nail factory in Dover, from 1824 to 1828.

George F. Gray received his education at the Franklin Academy in Dover. For five years he was local editor of the *Dover Gazette*, and was afterwards editor of the *Dover Press*. From 1852 till his death he was the Dover correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. In 1875 he visited Europe, where he spent about a year, and wrote very interesting letters to this country, which were published in Dover newspapers.

He married, Oct. 13, 1875, Mary Ednah Hill, daughter of Nathaniel R. Hill, by whom he had three children—1. *George Frederick*; 2. *Charles Hill*; 3. *Ruth Elizabeth*. His wife and two of his children survive.

He was social and kindhearted; was a racy, pleasing writer, and had the faculty of making his articles readable.

He was admitted a member June 10, 1879.

ROBERT MAYO, M.D., of Washington, D. C., a corresponding member, was born at Fine Creek, in Powhatan County, Va., April 9, 1784; and died in Washington, Oct. 20, 1864, aged 80.

He was the son of Joseph and Martha (Tabb) Mayo, and was educated at William and Mary College under Bishop Madison's presidency, and at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, where he graduated with much distinction about the year 1805 or 1806. For several years after his graduation he resided at Philadelphia. He never extensively or sedulously practised his profession, yet few of its followers possessed more science or more of the qualifications to make a successful and distinguished physician. His tastes directed him to literary pursuits, and his acquirements, talents and labor were chiefly devoted to the compilation of educational books, being an ardent devotee of learning from the rudiments up to the classics. He was the author and first projector of a rhyming spelling book. He likewise wrote or compiled systems of mythology and ancient geography for the use of seminaries. The following is a list of his publications as far as they have come to our knowledge:

1. Inaugural Thesis on the Sensorium, University of Pennsylvania, 1808.
2. View of Ancient Geography and Ancient History. Philadelphia, 1813.
3. Epitome of Ancient Geography, with Maps, for the use of Seminaries. Philadelphia, 1814.
4. New System of Mythology. 4 vols., Philadelphia, 1815-19.
5. Pension Laws of the United States, including sundry resolutions of Congress, from 1776 to 1833. Washington, 1833.
6. Political Sketches of Eight Years in Washington. Part I. 8vo. Baltimore, 1839, pp. 216.
7. Synopsis of the Commercial and Revenue System of the United States. Washington, 1847.
8. Treasury Department in its various fiscal Bureaus; their Origin, Organization and Practical Operations, illustrated. Washington, 1847.
9. [With F. Moulton.] Army and Navy Pension Laws, and Bounty Land Laws of the United States, including sundry resolutions of Congress, from 1776 to 1852. 8vo. Washington, 1852.

Dr. Mayo was a singularly handsome man, tall, well formed, athletic and of great courage. His habits were always social, yet he was strictly temperate in all things. His tastes were refined, delighting in the arts, and, though no performer, in music. He was a fine Latin scholar and mathematician. He spoke and wrote French with ease, and was fond of the society of cultivated Frenchmen.

About the year 1822 or 23 Dr. Mayo returned to Virginia and settled at Richmond, and when Gen. Jackson came to the front as a candidate for the presidency, he started a newspaper called the *Jackson Republican*, strongly and efficiently advocating the general's claims. After Jackson's election in 1823, Dr. Mayo removed to Washington and held office under that administration. He married there his only wife, Catherine Elizabeth Harbaugh, who died in Washington Jan. 10, 1847, aged forty-four years. They had two children, Martha who died in infancy, and Robert, born Feb. 10, 1840, still living.

For several years previous to the death of Dr. Mayo he was zealously engaged in the preparation of a genealogy of the Mayo Family and its connections.

He was admitted to membership June 5, 1855.

AMOS LAWRENCE, Esq., an honorary member, died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1852, aged 66. Admitted Jan. 8, 1817. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxiv. pp. 9-14. A memoir of him by William M. Cornell, LL.D., will also be found on pages 500-504 of the first volume of "Biographic Memorials of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society," just published at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund.

The Rev. JOHN ADAMS VINTON, A.M., a life member, died in Winchester, Mass., Nov. 13, 1877, aged 76. Admitted Feb. 3, 1863. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, xxxiv. pp. 127-31.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The History of the Honourable Artillery Company. By Captain G. A. RAIKES, F.S.A., F.S.S., F. R. H. Soc., Third West York Light Infantry Militia, Instructor of Musketry Hon. Artillery Company. Corresponding Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Author of "Historical Records of the First Regiment of Militia." With Maps and Illustrations. In Two Volumes. London: Richard Bentley & Son, New Burlington Street, Publishers in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen. [8vo. vol. i. 1878, pp. 491; vol. ii. pp. 563.]

Of the numerous institutions organized on the continent of North America in imitation of those which have existed in Europe, the oldest is The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and an authentic history of its parent in our father-land,—the Honourable Artillery Company of London,—is consequently a valuable addition to every collection of historical works on either side of the Atlantic.

The London company was originally chartered by Henry VIII., on the 25th of August, 1537, as the Guild of St. George, for "improvement in the science of Artillery, or Long Bows, Cross Bows and Hand Guns." Its place of rendezvous was called the Artillery Garden, and when,—during the reign of queen Elizabeth,—the Spanish Armada threatened the destruction of London, it furnished officers from its ranks for the Train Bands of the British metropolis, and of other parts of the kingdom. From that time down to the present day, the Honourable Artillery Company of London has continued to teach its members the Art of War, and has always,—in times of danger at home or abroad,—proved a reliable arm of the military service of Great Britain.

When an English commercial company planted the Colony of Massachusetts Bay on our rock-bound coast, the emigrants were well supplied with armor, arms and ammunition by the Board at London. A prominent member of this Board was Capt. Henry Waller, who was at that time the commander of the Honourable Artillery Company, and it is reasonable to suppose that he encouraged some of the members who sought homes in the new world to form a similar company there. Captain Waller died at London, where he was buried on the 31st of October, 1631, and his funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. George Hughes. He was styled "the Worshipful Captain Henry Waller, the worthy commander of the renowned Band of the Honourable City of London, exercising arms in the Artillery;" and we learn from the discourse that he was much esteemed both in public and private life,—that he was one of the Common Council of the City,—and that he was about to be proposed as its representative in Parliament when he died.

There was some disension in the Honourable Artillery Company about the choice of a successor to Capt. Waller, and King Charles I. settled the dispute by declaring that thenceforth the Sovereign would name the commander. The second captain thus appointed was Walter Neale, who had previously resided three years in New England, where he had established a colony on the banks of the river Piscataqua. In 1638 Captain Neale urged the King to appoint him "marshal" of

Virginia, with the charge of all military affairs in that colony, and he subsequently petitioned that he might be appointed "Governor of New England."

"The Military Company of the Massachusetts" was chartered by Gov. Winthrop, by order of the General Court, on the 17th of March, 1638. Military organization was then the only social distinction in the infant colony, for while all acknowledged allegiance to God and to the commonwealth, there were no forms in religion or nobility in the government. The clergy pointed out their narrow road to Heaven, and the drill-sergeants taught men of dauntless energy how to use weapons for their self-defence while on earth. The early confederation of the United Colonies of New England, for mutual military self-defence against savage foes and French invaders, finally resulted in independence, followed by the establishment of the United States of America.

Capt. Robert Keayne, one of the charter-members of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, and its first commander, had been admitted a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London on the 6th of May, 1623. Another charter-member of the Massachusetts company, Robert Sedgwick, was—as we are told by Johnson, a contemporary writer—"brought up in London's Artillery Garden." He subsequently served with distinction in the British army, and died in England, having attained the rank of Major General. Several other members of the Massachusetts and of the London company served in the Parliamentary army organized by Oliver Cromwell, and are honorably mentioned in history.

The British company had its annual "feast," preceded by a sermon, until 1685, an example which has been followed by the Massachusetts company to the present time, and there are other points of resemblance between the two corps. The British company has refused, with a single exception, to admit honorary members, and the only ones ever chosen by the Massachusetts company are two distinguished captain-generals of the British company: Prince Albert in 1857, and his son Prince Albert Edward in 1878—both having been proposed by Past Commander the Honourable Marshall P. Wilder.

Captain Raikes (who is the author of several other valuable military historical works), is Inspector of Musketry to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and he has collected, in two handsome volumes, the leading events in its history, which are profusely illustrated by portraits of commanders; pictures of armory buildings, uniforms, flags and weapons; illustrations of the manual exercise; and maps of the company's drill-yards in the city of London. Unlocking the historical treasures of the glorious old company, he has traced its progress through the fierce struggle which has gradually changed the unwritten British constitution from the aspect which it wore in feudal times into that form of rational liberty which it now bears, and has made dear Old England as young in energy, capability and progress as she was when the Honourable Artillery Company of London was summoned to the field by queen Elizabeth,—the type of queen Victoria, as well in the truly English complexion of her character, as in the hold which she possessed over the hearts of the Anglo-Saxon race on both shores of the Atlantic.

The British company now consists of a troop of Light Cavalry, a Battery of Field Artillery and a Battalion of Infantry. Each member pays an entrance fee of £5, and an annual subscription of £2. 2s., and provides his own uniform, the approximate cost of which is: for the cavalry, £29; the artillery, £14, and the infantry, £13. Arms and accoutrements are provided and kept in order by the company. The drill-yard is six acres in extent, and the drill hall is 160 by 40 feet. There are regular drills for the Infantry on Monday and Thursday evenings, for the Artillery on Tuesday evenings, and for the Cavalry on Wednesday evenings. Instruction in fencing and in broadsword exercise is given free of charge to those members who wish to receive it.

It is to be regretted that Captain Raikes could not have given us more details concerning the personal appearance, history and habits of those who have been prominently connected with the British company, and have enlivened his accurate historical details with graphic descriptions of the "feasts" and "field-days." But he has nevertheless furnished a valuable contribution to military literature in thus chronicling the oldest martial organization in the world. He has also given many interesting facts concerning the Massachusetts company,—the oldest martial organization on this continent, although they are clumsily arranged, and fail to give an idea of the strength and position of the junior corps, which has outlived every institution except the Christian church and the public school that was in existence in the colony of Massachusetts Bay when it was chartered. Each organization forming a link between past and present generations, is Ancient and Hon-

orable, and the old quotation may well be applied to them: "Fair Mother—Beautiful Daughter."

[By Major Ben: Perley Poore, of West Newbury.]

A Relation of a Voyage to Sagadahoc. Now first printed from the Original Manuscript in the Lambeth Palace Library. Edited, with Preface, Notes and Appendix, by Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press, 1880. [8vo. pp. 43. Private edition, reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May, 1880.]

The fact of the Sagadahoc Colony is as well established as any fact of history. The earliest writers on America, the earliest voyagers to the new world, the later histories of our country based on the authority of early MSS. and accepted as trustworthy, acknowledge the existence of the Sagadahoc, or Sir John Popham colony, at the mouth of the Kennebec River in Maine, in 1607. There is not the shadow of a historic doubt upon this point. But the *historical significance* of this colony has in late years formed the subject of much unnecessary and bitter controversy, though, as we are glad to acknowledge, this fog of controversy is clearing up, leaving us to see beneath the clear statements of historic truth, upon which all students may rest and form such conclusions as in their own minds the facts seem to warrant. The general historian has not yet dealt largely with the philosophy of the historic significance or value of the Popham colony; this has been left to the special historian and historical essayist. But after going carefully over the whole subject, and giving a close reading to all the existing information upon the subject, who will not say the compact argument of the late Hon. John A. Poor, in his "First Colonization of America," is not as worthy of acceptance as the rhetoric of the late Hon. Erastus C. Benedict, in his "Beginning of America;" or that the solid, candid explanation of historic facts by the late Dr. Edward Ballard, the learned and polished and gentlemanly secretary of the Maine Historical Society, is not entitled to as much weight as the criticisms of Mr. William Frederick Poole. Much has been contributed to this controversy, especially that which was occasioned by the action of the Maine Historical Society in erecting the Memorial Tablet to Popham in the walls of Fort Popham in 1862, that has been of little consequence, and which will be entirely overlooked by historical students as the years go on; for even now, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, who places any particular value upon half the statements forming the staple of public discussion of that date, and which their writers thought so important? The facts of history remain, and as the years go on their historical importance and significance will receive the proper recognition and acceptance. We need not fear that when this acceptance is established, any locality, or person, or fact of importance, will be overlooked, or fail to receive its just share of merit and distinction. The facts of history cannot be warped in such way that the testimony of the centuries will not sometime set them right.

The literature of this subject has received a new contribution in the tract now under notice. William Strachey, Gent., of whom but little is known, was Secretary and Recorder to the Virginia Company of London,* in America, 1609. In 1612 he was in London, and edited a quarto book accompanying Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia, at Oxford, in that year. He wrote an account of the early settlements in Virginia "upon the Island of Roanoak," at "the expense and charge of Sir Walter Raleigh;" and also "gathered" (so says the title page of the original MSS. in the library of the British Museum), a book "of the Northern Colonie, seated upon the River of Sachadahoc, Transported Anno 1585, at the charge of Sir John Popham, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice of England." This narrative of Strachey was published by the Hakluyt Society of London in 1849; in 1852 portions of it were reprinted in the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Series iv. vol. i. p. 219), and in 1853 those chapters of this work relating to the colony of "Sachadahoc," four in number, were re-published by the Maine Historical Society (Collections, vol. iii. p. 2-6). It has been evident, from a careful study of Strachey's report of the "Northern Colonie," that he derived his information from some source which he did not credit; and Mr. De Costa believes that the "Relation of a Voyage to Sagadahoc," which he now gives to the public, is the one from which Strachey drew his information. This manuscript was found by Mr. De Costa in the Lambeth Palace Library, London, in the summer of 1875, and he is satisfied that the MS., or at least a tolerable copy of it, passed through Stra-

* Neill's History of the Virginia Company of London, 1869, p. 43.

chey's hands, and formed the principal source of his knowledge respecting the Popham colony. Its author is believed to have been James Davis, one of the council of the colony. The title of the MS. found by Mr. De Costa, states that it was found among "ye papers of ye truly Wors^{hip}ful Sr Ferdinando Gorges K^{nt}, by me William Griffith."

The Relation occupies seventeen pages of Mr. De Costa's very unique pamphlet, beginning with the first day of June, 1607, and ending 26th September, to which is appended, from the Oxford MS., the portion corresponding with the last pages of the narrative which forms the conclusion of Strachey's "Historie," the last words of which are so familiar to historical students, "And this was the end of that northern colony upon the River Sachadehoc." The narrative abounds in curious details, is enriched with copious notes, and contains those quaint outline representations of the various islands and headlands seen along the coast, first given in the Hakluyt Society volume. In his preface, which occupies twelve pages, Mr. De Costa gives an interesting account of the original MS. of this voyage, how it was discovered and copied, the evidences of its authorship, and reviews at considerable length and with great candor and wealth of learning the historic significance and claims of the colony of Sagadahoc. A full investigation of the facts shows that the Popham colonists were men of fair character, though the majority may not have been superior to colonists of 1600 in general. Still, the record of Sagadahoc is unstained, and its claims do not conflict with the claims of Plymouth, which have received full acknowledgment. It is undisputed that Sagadahoc formed an essential preliminary to the colonization of New England, and an essential part of the irrepressible British activity abroad, not only in New England but in Virginia; and so far as the historic facts remain, we believe the Sagadahoc colonists can never be deprived of the credit due them in laying the foundations of New England. And it is an honor to the colonists that on "Sondaye, beinge the 9th of August in the morninge," the "holl company" landed, the cross was erected, and the devoted clergyman, Rev. Richard Seymour, delivered a sermon, "giving God thanks for our happy meetinge and safe arryvall into the contry." And is it too much to say in the words of Mr. De Costa: "A christian priest stepped upon the soil of New England for the first time at Monhegan in 1607, an authorized minister pronounced the first blessing, and then and there New England was formally consecrated to christian civilization."

Historical students everywhere, whether accepting the full claims of the Sagadahoc colony, as stated by Mr. De Costa, or not, can but thank him for the great care with which he has edited this tract, the richness of the learning and historic explanations which he has added to the text in copious notes, and the broad spirit of historic unselfishness and desire for accuracy which seems to have prompted every expression of opinion, or inference from a fact.

[By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.]

Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: Containing—I. A Narrative of the Organization and of the Early Measures of the Church; II. Additional Statements and Remarks; III. An Appendix of Original Papers. By the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D.D. Edited, with Notes and a Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Colonial Church, by the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1880. [8vo. pp. 474. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.]

The reader takes up this volume with pleasure as he regards the superior typography, the fine paper and the excellently engraved portrait of the venerable author opposite the title page.

It is hardly necessary to remark upon the judicious manner in which it is edited by the learned historian, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, who is known not only for his general large historical information, but as one who has studied and published valuable contributions relating to the annals of the church of which this book is a memoir.

To the churchman and ecclesiastical scholar this work of Bishop White has long been known, and its accuracy and value appreciated, but it will interest the general reader who may be tempted to study this contribution to the religious history of our country, to know something of its venerable author and his eminent fitness for the work.

The Rev. Dr. William White is known to popular fame chiefly as the chaplain of the Continental Congress in 1775, also of that assembled at Yorktown at the time of the capture of Philadelphia. He at one time wrote: "I continued as did all of us

to pray for the king until Sunday before the 4th of July, 1776. Within a short time after I took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and have since remained faithful to it. My intentions were upright and most seriously weighed."

In the revision of the forms of service of the Church of England, after the independence of this country had been established, and in adapting the united action of parishes of that communion in convention to the newly existing condition of affairs in the United States, his eminent abilities were most useful. His sound judgment united with extensive information, and his intellectual attainments, well qualified him for the task.

There was a strong popular prejudice against this religious body through the country, arising from jealousy of apprehended prelatical and political tendencies, and active measures were used to prevent the ardently desired wish of its people to perfect their organization by the necessary consecration in England of bishops for America. Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, had been consecrated by the Scottish non-juring bishops at Aberdeen in 1781, but the desire for continuity with the English succession led the first general convention of this church held in Philadelphia, of which Dr. White was unanimously chosen president, to forward a petition for the consecration of American bishops through Mr. Adams, the American minister in London, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Adams readily undertook the service and assisted its object. He wrote several years after, "There is no part of my life on which I look back and reflect with more satisfaction than the part I took, bold, daring and hazardous as it was to myself and mine, in the introduction of episcopacy in America."

Dr. White was subsequently unanimously elected Bishop in Pennsylvania, embarked for London, and was consecrated at Lambeth Chapel in 1787, being the first bishop of the strictly English succession consecrated for America.

He was not prelatical in its offensive sense. The many trusts and offices of dignity which had been placed upon him by popular and also ecclesiastical favor did not affect the mild urbanity and humility of his character. He believed with quaint Francis Quarles's *Enchiridion*, "If thou art not worth more than the world can make thee, thy Redeemer had a bad pennyworth."

Calm, dignified, thoroughly informed, exact, he was eminently fitted to prepare these Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the value of the work will not be likely to be overestimated by one studying the general history of ecclesiastical movements in the United States.

The book had become rare and consequently expensive, and the thanks of the public are due to Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. for reproducing it in such excellent form, and to the Reverend Editor for his labors which add value to it.

[By J. Gardner White, A.M., of Cambridge.]

An American Edition of the Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, from the Booke of St. Albans, by DAME JULIANA BERNERS, A.D. 1496. Edited by GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, of the New York Bar. New York: Orange Judd Company. 1880. [Sq. 16mo. pp. 118. Price \$1.50.]

The "Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" is not only the very earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon the subject which has ever appeared in the English, or perhaps in any other language. There has been some doubt as to the authorship of this celebrated book, but it has by general consent been attributed to Dame Julians (or Juliana) Berners, Bernese or Barnes, prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family, and celebrated for her learning and accomplishments. It was first written in 1480, and fragments of a MS. of the treatise are found in one or two private libraries in England. The first edition was "Emprynted" by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, and but two or three copies of this edition are known to be in existence—one in the library of the British Museum. It was originally included in "Treatyses perteynynge to Hawkyng, Huntynge and Fysshynge with an angle"—although an edition was printed by de Worde in a separate form. The popularity of the book, if we may use a modern term, is attested by the fact that it had "run through" ten editions before the death of Queen Elizabeth; and for nearly a hundred years it was the sole book of its kind. Leonard Mosconi writing his "Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line" in 1599. Walton's "Compleat Angler" did not appear till 1653, and he borrowed many of his practical suggestions from Dame Juliana, as an examination of the two books will show. The several reprints of the "Treatise" have been—one by William Pickering, London, in 1827, from the types of John Baskerville; one by Thomas White, London, in 1832; one by James L. Black, New York, in 1875, and one by Mr. Elliot Stock,

London, in 1880. This last is a very rich edition, in *fac-simile*, reproduced by photography from the copy of the first edition now in the British Museum, and edited by Rev. G. M. Watkins. The first American edition was edited by Mr. George W. Van Sielen, of the New York bar, for whom it was privately printed, and by him dedicated to the members of the Willewenoe Club, an association of New York lovers of the "gentyle cryft" whose headquarters are on the Beaverkill in Sullivan county, N. Y. It is from the plates of this edition, we judge, that the present publishers have issued the new impression now under notice, as it is in every respect identical with that, though on many accounts we prefer the genuine "Van Sielen edition." But in the larger Orange Judd edition, the fresh, quaint, charming "Treatyse" is sure to find many admirers, and the patient, mediæval spirit of its four-hundred-year-old wisdom will charm many a modern disciple of Dame Juliana and dear old Isaak.

[By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq.]

History of the Flag of the United States of America, and of the Naval and Yacht-Club Signals; Seals and Arms, and Principal National Songs of the United States, with a Chronicle of the Symbols, Standards, Banners and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations. By GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Rear-Admiral U.S.N. Second Revised Edition. Illustrated with ten Colored Plates, Two Hundred Engravings on Wood, Maps and Autographies. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1880. [8vo. pp. xxi.+815. Price \$7, including postage in the United States or to any Postal Union country.]

Charles Lamb once said that previous to reading Milton he wished to hear a solemn service of music, that he might be prepared to appreciate the grandeur and magnificence of his poems. It would be fitting before following the author through this volume, that one should listen to the booming of cannon from a man-of-war, or hear the strains of martial music from a full band, and so be charged with patriotism, that he might appreciate the glory attending his country's flag as here traced from its humble beginnings to the present time when it floats so proudly among those of the most favored nations. The author's enthusiasm for his subject, the length of time given to it, and the untiring industry of research displayed, have brought a wealth of material to his command that must make the book a fountain to draw from, as well as authority to look up to, for any future writer on this interesting theme.

It is none too soon either to have some one gather up and record, as is here done, the facts and incidents concerning our flag during the late war against the union. The truth in regard to causes and conduct of war between widely separated nations is difficult to discover and unfold, but to unravel the snarled skein in a fratricidal strife of such magnitude, where disloyalty to the country's flag was within our own borders, is doubly so. This Admiral Preble, with a clear insight into the state of mind then prevailing, endeavors to do, and has succeeded in presenting a trustworthy and succinct history of the flag during that eventful period. One cannot read it, even at this distant day, without trembling for the fate of the stars and stripes. Trained in the dust as it was by rebel hands, all such indignity and humiliation only served to endear it the more to loyal hearts. It had perforce to be struck to its enemies, but never with dishonor. In truth it emerged from the conflict with added lustre. One very significant illustration of this is the reference by Admiral Preble to the lines by Campbell, the poet of Hope:

"Your standard's constellation types

White freedom by its stars:

But what's the meaning of your stripes,—

They mean your negro's scars."

This taunt, at the time it was given, did have its sting, notwithstanding the reply by Hon. George Lunt, admirable as that was. Bandyng wrong against wrong did not, however, lessen the sting in either case. It was only after our own nation had wrestled with the wrong and overcome it, that it could proudly point to its standard with the stain removed.

Another important part of the text of the book is the chronicle of the Symbols, Flags, &c., of ancient and modern nations. The dust of many an old, forgotten tome must have been disturbed in gathering this mass of curious information. Here we find matter and incidents relating to the Cross, Crescent, Egyptian Standards, Eagles of the Romans, Banners of the Knights, Masonic Emblems, Lilies of France, and a long catalogue beside, too numerous to mention. It is to be feared the scheme

of this part of the work is too comprehensive, and that the general reader will pass it by in order to come directly to the main object of the book. As might have been expected from the author's outlook, the navy comes in for a fair portion of his pages. The beginnings of our Naval Organization are given with great detail. It is interesting to note what a wide scope was taken in giving names to the first five vessels purchased in 1775. "The first was named Alfred, in honor of the founder of the greatest navy that ever existed; the second, Columbus, after the discoverer of this quarter of the globe; the third, Cabot, for the discoverer of the northern part of this continent; the fourth, Andrea Doria, in honor of the great Genoese admiral; and the fifth, Providence, the name of the town where she was purchased, and the residence of Hopkins who was appointed the first captain."

To the Alfred is claimed the high honor of being the first to wear "the flag of America." She was reported as mounting twenty 9-pounders; and, that one may see what have been the changes in naval warfare within a hundred years, Admiral Preble states the weight of shot thrown from the Alfred's entire battery or both broadsides was not equal to the weight of a single shot thrown by one of our modern monitors. To one who has spent so many years under the folds of the flag, and who has kept step to the music of the union upon the quarter-deck so much of that time, it is but natural that an account of the songs of our country should go with the history of its flag. Consequently 53 pages are added at the end, wherein a great number of interesting facts are brought together regarding our patriotic songs, from Hail Columbia to the famous John Brown song. In respect to the latter, a great amount of evidence is given as to its origin, from which it seems conclusive that the song originated in the very beginning of the war, at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and was first published in Charlestown. Probably no one song was ever so distinctively a soldier's song as this, made up as it was line upon line by the soldiers themselves. It possessed the impelling force of the old hero himself, and was the rallying song through the long years of that war his daring deeds and heroic death did so much to precipitate upon his countrymen.

There are other features in this valuable book that demand notice, as the most casual reader of even the title-page will observe, but lack of space forbids touching upon them. It is to be hoped the book will find its way into many homes of our land, to diffuse its patriotic spirit, and that the joy of loyalty and devotion to our national flag in the future shall cause it to be held in that honor and respect described by Admiral Preble as accorded in the Russian navy to its nation's colors.

The ensign is lowered with great formality at sunset. The officers are assembled on the quarter-deck, with the band in position, and the crew in their places; as the flag begins to descend the national air is played, and the officers and crew stand uncovered before the emblem of the nation's sovereignty. It is hoisted with similar ceremonies.

[By Abram E. Cutter, Esq., Charlestown, Boston, Mass.]

Proceedings of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Gathering in England, Departure for America and Final Settlement in New England, of the First Church and Parish of Dorchester, Mass., coincident with the Settlement of the Town. Observed March 23 and June 17, 1880. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis, Publisher, 101 Milk Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 176. Price 75 cents in cloth, or 50 cents in paper.]

The two services of the first parish in Dorchester, commemorative—as stated in the title-page of the book before us—of the gathering of the church, its departure from England, and its planting on these shores, were admirably conducted, as a reference to the printed pages will show. The Rev. Mr. Barrows, in the first of his sermons, entitled, "The Genesis and Exodus of the first Church at Dorchester," in a learned, lucid and satisfactory manner traces the incipency, progress and ultimate development of Puritan principles, and their effects upon the lives and characters of our fathers, permeating their thoughts and feelings, making true noble men, fit for the stirring duties and conflicts of their day and generation. There was a gradation of steps, it may be said, from John Wycliffe the reformer, to John White the "patriarch of Dorchester." They might be considered relatively as the cause and sequence of principles and ideas that resulted in the formation of the Dorchester church, which was organized in Plymouth, England, and came over a distinct, embodied church. Whether the portion of the church that left for Windsor, Conn., in 1636, under Warham, the junior pastor, or the other portion who remained with the senior pastor, Maverick, in their midst, should be entitled to the appellation of the First, the original church, the fact remains, as Mr. Barrows

has well said, "that both the church at Windsor and that at Dorchester directly owe their origin to the little band that gathered in Plymouth, England, in 1630." The afternoon services of that day consisted of a welcome by the pastor, singing from the version of Sternhold and Hopkins, words and tunes used by our fathers two hundred and fifty years ago, with other tunes and words of more modern composition. Addresses were made by, or letters received from, ministers representatives of churches in Plymouth, Salem, Boston, Watertown, Roxbury, the second church in Dorchester and the church in Milton. At the second celebration, June 17th, the subject of the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Barrows was, "The vine planted in the wilderness." It was substantially a history of the church, interspersed with notes of some contemporaneous events which occurred in various countries of the world, the religious epochs of the church, the growth and development of the country, and various other topics flowing legitimately out of the subject before him. Interesting addresses were made in the afternoon by Gov. Long, Prof. William Everett, Edward Everett Hale, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. George E. Ellis, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Windsor, Conn., and others. The Appendix contains letters received from distinguished personages, among them Gen. Grant, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the Hon. E. W. Stoughton.

The following telegram was received that day from the Mayor of Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England: "Old Dorchester sends cordial congratulations to New Dorchester upon its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and warmly reciprocates its affectionate attachment."

[By William B. Trask, Esq., of Boston.]

Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners. 1880. [City Seal.] Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers. 1880. [8vo. pp. v.+332. With Index of names.]

This is the fourth report of Messrs. Whitmore and Appleton, the Record Commissioners of the city of Boston. The three previous reports have already been noticed in the REGISTER (xxxi. 347; xxxii. 110; xxxiii. 264). In these notices we have expressed our opinion of the value of the work the commissioners are doing. The present report contains the first volume of the records of the old town of Dorchester, Mass., from 1632 to 1654.

It is asserted in the History of Dorchester (p. 29), that this record book, "in point of time, takes precedence of any town records in Massachusetts." We know of no contemporary town record of earlier date. The Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., 1831, wrote a description of this book, which was printed in a pamphlet of four pages, now very rare, under the title, "Some Account of the Old Book of Records of the Town of Dorchester." This pamphlet is reprinted by Mr. Trask in the REGISTER (xxi. 163) in the introduction to his annotated copy of the early portion of these records (Jan. 21, 1632, to Sept. 2, 1637), which appeared thirteen years ago in the REGISTER for April, July and October, 1867, and January, 1868. A list of grantees from the original book is printed in this number of the REGISTER, page 72.

We are glad to see prefixed to this volume the admirable report of Alderman O'Brien, chairman of the committee on printing, as it contains sound views on the duty of towns to preserve their ancient records, and the best way of printing them. We understand that the commissioners have in press two other volumes to be issued soon, namely, a volume of the town records of Roxbury, and the articles of the late Mr. Nathaniel I. Bowditch in the Boston Evening Transcript, under the signature of "Gleaner," upon the history of real estate in Boston.

Fifth Register of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Boston, May, 1880. Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill. 1880. [12mo. pp. 46.]

This order was instituted April 9, 1865, "to cherish the memories and associations of the war in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic," and for kindred objects. The Massachusetts Commandery was organized and instituted in March, 1863, and is in a flourishing condition. The present pamphlet contains a register of every member of the commandery, living and dead, to May, 1880, with the date of admission, the original entrance into the service, present address of the living, and other particulars. Prefixed is a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the parent order.

The Lake of the Red Cedars; or Will It Live? Thirty Years in Lake. A Record of the First Thirty Years of Baptist Labors in the County of Lake, State of Indiana. By Y. N. L. Crown Point, Ind.: T. H. Ball, Publisher. 1880. [12mo. pp. 357. With map.]

This little volume deals mainly with the experiences of a small Baptist colony from West Springfield, Massachusetts, who in 1837 left their old family homes in that town and founded a settlement in Lake, the northwesternmost county of Indiana, and now almost under the shadow of the great city of Chicago. The spot chosen for this settlement was a lovely one, and the varying fortunes of the settlers, though written in a rambling, disconnected way, are described in an interesting manner. There are no accounts of hair-breadth escapes from Indian attacks, no perilous adventures or other thrilling incidents peculiar to early border life in the West, but only a simple history of the rise, progress and development of a western township based on New England traditions and New England character. Aside from its merit as a narrative of religious progress, the book contains some interesting family sketches and personal records which are of value to those engaged in tracing family lines to which these are related. The appendix, which adds ten years record to the body of the work (from 1868 to 1878) contains, among other interesting matter, a record of Baptist marriages in Lake County, from March 3, 1812, to March 20, 1880. The style, as has been already stated, is rambling, but is varied in an entertaining manner by personal anecdotes and incidents. The principal defect of the work is the lack of an index, which in all books pertaining to family history is necessary and desirable.

[By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of Boston.]

Pierce's Colonial Lists. Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies. Comprising Colonial, County and Town Officers, Clergymen, Physicians and Lawyers. With Extracts from Colonial Laws defining their Duties. 1621—1700. By EBENEZER W. PIERCE. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street; David Clapp & Son, 564 Washington Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 156. Price \$2, including postage.]

Of this book it may truly be said that it supplies a want that has long been felt. Whitmore's "Massachusetts Civil List," the only book resembling this, contains the colonial officers of Plymouth colony, but does not give the military and town officers and the professional men. A list of the officers and professional men in Rhode Island is here first collected. The facts gathered up and clearly arranged in this book are such as are often found the hardest to obtain, and those who have spent days and weeks in endeavoring to ascertain a single fact in our early history, will be thankful to Gen. Peirce for the labor which future investigators into local history and genealogy will be spared by the use of this book.

We had no idea that such complete lists, as we find in this book, of the "colonial, county and town officers, clergymen, physicians and lawyers" of the colonies of Plymouth and Rhode Island could be gathered together. To do this must have required much unremitting toil, and the perseverance which the compiler has shown is worthy of all honor. The extracts from colonial laws defining the functions of officials have been made with judgment, and will be found very useful.

"Should the demand for this work," we are informed in the preface, "seem to warrant the effort for a further and enlarged publication in the same line, the compiler will probably, ere long, publish in like form the Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Haven and New Hampshire colonies, which, with the present work, will constitute complete books of reference to all Colonial New England." We trust that sufficient encouragement may be given to Gen. Peirce for him to continue his labors.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from May, 1757, to March, 1762, inclusive. Transcribed and Edited in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly. [State Seal.] By CHARLES J. HOADLY, State Librarian. Hartford: Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1880. [8vo. pp. 662.]

The eleventh volume of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, issued last September, brings the records down to the year 1762. This volume contains "the first four hundred and forty-six pages of the ninth manuscript volume of the Public Records of the Colony. Neither the Journal of the Governor and Council, nor that of either branch of the General Assembly during the years which this volume embraces, are known to be extant." The "Answers to Queries from the Board of

Trade, 1761-2," printed as an appendix, "from copies procured at the Public Record office in London," show the condition of the colony at that time in regard to trade, manufactures, &c.

Like previous volumes, a full index of subjects and names is given. Mr. Hoadly deserves great credit for the superior manner in which he brings out these volumes.

The Early Records of Groton, Massachusetts, 1672—1707. Edited by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton: 1880. [8vo. pp. 201.]

The town of Groton is fortunate in having a son like Dr. Green, who is interested in gathering up and preserving every incident in its early history, and rescuing from oblivion the memory of its founders, among whom we find the name of Benjamin Garfield, ancestor of Gen. James A. Garfield, president elect of the United States. His historical addresses, which have been noticed in the REGISTER (xxx. 483; xxxiv. 231), are replete with the lore of the past.

The volume before us is a work of marvellous industry, though few who look upon its clear type and beautiful paper, will probably suspect it. Those, however, who have seen the tattered pages of the original record and pored over its perplexing hieroglyphics, portions of which are gone and others half obliterated, to which fantastic spelling adds other difficulties, can form some idea of the amount of labor which Dr. Green has bestowed upon the work.

Portions of this book, under the titles of "Early Records of Groton" (xxxiii. 451), and "Early Land Grants of Groton" (xxxiv. 112), have been noticed in the REGISTER.

These "records of the town of Groton are the earliest extant, and were probably the first made of any meeting held within its limits. They are copied from the only book of records kept during the Indian wars, and are now printed in accordance with a vote of the town. From the fact that the book was for a while preserved rolled up, it acquired the name of 'The Indian Roll.' It appears to have been lost at one time, but was subsequently found."

The copying and superintending the printing of this volume is entirely a labor of love.

Washington Academy. Historical Address of the Hon. James Gibson at the Centennial Celebration, held at Salem, N. Y., on August 25-26, 1880. [Royal 8vo. pp. 25.]

The one hundredth anniversary of this academy, located at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., was celebrated last August. The full proceedings are printed in the *Salem Press*, Sept. 3 and 10, 1880. The oration by the Hon. James Gibson is reprinted from the *Press* in the pamphlet before us. The town of Salem was settled between 1764 and 1770 by Scotch Irish, German Palatines and New England people. In 1780 there were three hundred families there. In that year a classical school was founded, which eleven years later was incorporated as "Washington Academy," whose centenary was observed on the above-named occasion.

Mr. Gibson in his address gives an interesting narrative of the settlement of that part of New York state, and biographies of the principals of the academy and others connected with it, with glances at the state of society and of education there at different periods. The author of this address has prepared a full history of the academy, which he will publish if sufficient encouragement is given. We trust that he may be encouraged to do it.

Suffolk Deeds, Liber I. Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch St. 1880. [8vo. pp. 827.]

This volume has been printed by order of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, acting as County Commissioners. The original, which has a value to the historical student as well as the conveyancer, had become so much dilapidated that the most prominent members of the Suffolk bar petitioned Feb. 10, 1879, that the volume be copied and printed verbatim, which has been done. The copy has been made by William B. Trask, Esq., than whom no more competent person could be found. Mr. Trask has superintended the printing. He has also indexed the work in a thorough manner, there being five separate indexes, filling 330 pages. John T. Hassam, Esq., to whom the public are more indebted than any other person for bringing this matter to the attention of the members of the bar and the board of aldermen, has rendered valuable assistance on the indexes and in other ways.

The volume has been completed at so late a day, that a notice worthy of the book cannot be prepared in season for this number. We hope to do justice to it in our April issue.

The Relation of the Fisheries to the Discovery and Settlement of North America. Delivered before the New Hampshire Historical Society, at Concord, June, 1880, and the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protection Society, at Boston, 1880. By CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers. 1880. [8vo. pp. 26.]

Mr. Woodbury is well known as a diligent student of New England history. This short essay is the result of his studies of some of the early European voyages of discovery to these shores, and particularly fishing voyages. He points out some interesting relations between the winter fisheries and settlements not hitherto noticed. He also touches upon many points relating to the period of discovery and colonization, that historical students will find worthy of their consideration. Our space will not allow us to indicate fully Mr. Woodbury's interesting views of the characters and events of the period upon which he writes. We commend this review to all who desire to see this great subject freshly and vigorously considered. We regard it as an earnest of what we may expect from his other historical researches.

[By Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., of Boston.]

The Life of James A. Garfield. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN (War Correspondent "Carleton"). *With a Sketch of the Life of Chester A. Arthur. Illustrated.* Boston: James H. Earle, Publisher. 1880. [12mo. pp. 364.]

This book was written in haste in the early portion of the recent presidential campaign; and now that the subject is soon to be raised to the highest gift in American citizenship, a new interest surrounds it. Though written in haste, it is well done. The aptness of Mr. Coffin in collating incidents which are surrounded by things exciting interest, is shown in this work. The subject of this biography affords a fine field for research and writing, which makes the book one of great interest. The struggle of the parents, the youth of Garfield, his endeavors to secure education, his aptness in the class room as teacher, his patriotism and service in the war, and the breadth and culture displayed in Congress in dealing with the multitudinous questions which arise in the affairs of state, all of these open to a wide-awake author a richness of theme rarely surpassed. Mr. Coffin has done his work well; and in this brief notice we will not mention it as a mere campaign book, for it has proven itself more than that already, but speak of it as a foundation on which can be made a standard work among the biographies of those representing the best American life.

[By the Rev. Aaron Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Mass.]

Reminiscences of Distinguished Men of Essex County. Communicated by Hon. NATHAN CROSBY, LL.D. From the Hist. Coll. Essex Inst., vol. xvii. part 2. Salem: Printed at the Salem Press. 1880. [8vo. pp. 29.]

This paper was read before the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, on the 7th of April last (REGISTER, xxxiv. 318). It was again read on the 19th of the same month before the Essex Institute, and printed in their Collections, from which this reprint is made.

Judge Crosby prefixes to his reminiscences some eloquent remarks upon the pre-eminence of Essex County in the history of this commonwealth. "She is," says he, "our Mecca and our Antioch; our national birth-place and our christening." The reminiscences relate chiefly to three eminent men of about the author's own age, viz.: the Hon. Rufus Choate, the Hon. Caleb Cushing and the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., "born within a few miles of each other, Choate in 1799, Cushing in 1800, and Rantoul in 1805, of parents of about equal condition and position in society." Among the other celebrities with whom Judge Crosby was acquainted and has given interesting recollections here, are Garrison, the anti-slavery leader, Prescott, the historian, Whittier, the poet, Hawthorne, the novelist, Peabody, the benevolent banker, and Miss Hannah F. Gould, the poetess.

Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the State of Vermont and the Battle of Bennington, August 15 and 16, 1877. Westminster—Hubbardton—Windsor. Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Official Printers and Stationers to the State of Vermont. 1879. [8vo. pp. 232.]

The services on the two days named in the title of this book were intended to commemorate the centenaries of two separate events in the history of Vermont; the first the independence of the state, and the second an important revolutionary battle fought on its soil. The true centenary of the independence of Vermont was—

Jan. 17, 1877, that being one hundred years from Jan. 17, 1777, when a convention of the people at Westminster declared Vermont to be "a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or state." It was thought best, however, to combine the two celebrations.

The oration on Vermont day was by Daniel Roberts, Esq., of Burlington, and that on Bennington day by the Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., president of Dartmouth College. Both are worthy of the occasion that called them forth. Some of the most eminent men in the nation contributed to the interest of these two days, and their speeches and writings are printed with the above-named orations in this volume. The volume also contains a good account of the Battle of Bennington, by the venerable Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., and the proceedings at three local celebrations in 1877, namely, one in Westminster Jan. 15, the centenary of the declaration of independence by Vermont; another at Hubbardton July 7, the centenary of the battle of Hubbardton; and the last at Windsor July 8 and 9, the first day being the centenary of the adoption of the constitution of Vermont. Several fine engravings on steel embellish the volume. The celebration was a credit to the state, and the book is a fitting memorial of it.

The Writings of Louis Hennepin, Recollect Franciscan Missionary. By Rev. EDWARD D. NEILL, President of Macalester College. [1880. 8vo. pp. 10.]

The Rev. Mr. Neill, the author of this paper, which was read Sept. 6, 1880, at the monthly meeting of the Department of American History, Minnesota Historical Society, has done much by original research to elucidate the early history of our country. Mr. Neill here shows that Hennepin's first book, "The History of Louisiana," is "a compilation from the writings of others with the interjection of exaggerations." In his "New Discovery" gross falsehoods are pointed out. The authorship of this work has been doubted, but Mr. Neill gives reasons for believing it to be by Hennepin. "Recent doubts," he adds, "can never shear him of his reputation as the author of the 'Nouvelle Découverte,' and nothing has been discovered to change the verdict of two centuries, that Louis Hennepin, Recollect Franciscan, was deficient in christian manhood."

Catalogue of the Choice and Extensive Law and Miscellaneous Library of the late Hon. Wm. Green, LL.D., Comprising nearly 10,000 Volumes. To be sold by Auction, January 18. 1881. John E. Laughton, Jr., Auctioneer. No. 916 Main Street, Richmond, Va. [8vo. pp. 210.]

An advertisement of this sale, to which we refer our readers for details, will be found on the cover of this REGISTER. The catalogue, which was prepared under the supervision of R. A. Brock, Esq., corresponding secretary and librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, and a personal friend of the late owner, exhibits care and lucid arrangement. It is a neatly printed book of 210 pages, and in the department of law particularly has special value, as presenting, possibly, a more complete bibliography of the "tortuous science" than has yet appeared, as the library contains many volumes which are said by those well informed, and whose dictum is authority, not to exist elsewhere. The late owner was a profound bibliophile as well as lawyer, and it was his uniform habit to annotate his books, which are thus well freighted with the wealth of his untiring investigations. Many of them are attractive also by reason of past associations, containing as they do memorials of distinguished ownership in England and America, autographs, book-plates, MS. notes, &c.

Census of Seymour. 1880. Price 25 cts. Published by W. C. Sharpe, Seymour, Conn. [12mo. pp. 25.]

This pamphlet contains the names of all the residents, male and female, of Seymour, Conn., June 1, 1880, as taken by Mr. Henry Bradley, the United States census enumerator for that town, but without the ages and other particulars. It will be useful to genealogists.

The Family of Fuller. Some Royal, Noble, and Gentle Descents of the Kerry Branch. Compiled for his Descendants, by JAMES FRANKLIN FULLER, F.S.A. [Motto.] (Twenty copies only.) Printed at the Private Press of John Wilson, C. E., Ormond Road, Dublin. 1880. [Folio, 33 leaves unpagged.]

The Jarvis Family; or The Descendants of the First Settlers of the Name in Massachusetts and Long Island, and those who have more recently Settled in Other Parts of the United States and British America. Collected and Compiled by GEORGE A. JARVIS of New York; GEORGE MURRAY JARVIS of Ottawa, Canada; WILLIAM JARVIS WETMORE of New York; assisted by ALFRED HARDING of Brooklyn, N. Y.

- Hartford: Press of The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company. 1879. [8vo. pp. vii.+350+19. With blank Family Record, 4 leaves appended.]
- Peirce Genealogy, being the Record of the Posterity of John Pers, an Early Inhabitant of Watertown in New England, who came from Norwich, Norfolk County, England; with Notes on the History of other Families of Peirce, Pierce, Pearce, etc.* By FREDERICK CLIFTON PEIRCE, Esq. Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, No. 301 Main Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 278. Price \$4.]
- Memoir of Col. Joshua Fry, sometime Professor in William and Mary College, Virginia, and Washington's Senior in Command of Virginia Forces, 1751, etc. etc.; with an Autobiography of his son, Rev. Henry Fry, and a Census of their Descendants.* By REV. P. SLAUGHTER, D.D., Author of "History of St. George's Parish," "St. Mark's Parish," "Bristol Parish," etc. etc. [1880. 8vo. pp. 112.]
- Genealogical Memoirs of John Knox and the Family of Knox.* By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., Historiographer of the Royal Historical Society. London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. 1879. [8vo. pp. 184.]
- Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie.* Compiled from Family Papers and the Public Record, by the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D. London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. 1878. [8vo. pp. 78.]
- Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Colt and Coutts.* By the Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D. London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. 1879. [8vo. pp. 59.]
- Sharpe Genealogy and Miscellany.* By W. C. SHARPE, Author of the "History of Seymour." Record Print, Seymour, Conn., 1880. [12mo. pp. 178; with portraits, fac-similes and coat-of-arms. Price \$1.50, to be obtained of the author, Seymour, Conn.]
- Some Account of the Clayton Family of Thelwall, co. Chester; afterwards of St. Dominick's Abbey, Doneraile and Mallow, co. Cork. A Paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Chester, 4th March, 1880.* By J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A., &c. [Seal.] Liverpool: T. Brakell, Printer, 58 Dale Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 20.]
- The Starkie Family of Pennington and Bedford, in the Parish of Leigh, co. Lancaster. Two Papers.* By J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A. Leigh, Lancashire: 1880. (Not Published.) [8vo. pp. 18.]
- Contributions to the Genealogy of the Burbank and Burbank Families in the United States.* By G. T. RIDLON. Saco, Me.: From the Press of C. P. Pike. 1880. [8vo. pp. 56.]
- A Genealogy of the Littlehale Family in America from 1633 to 1680.* Collated and Compiled by F. H. LITTLEHALE, of the Eighth Generation. Dallas, Texas: Bolles & Stevens, Mercantile Job Printers. 1880. [8vo. pp. 10.]
- A Memorial of a Respectable and Respected Family, and especially of Joshua Bicknell, Former, Representative, Senator, Judge and Eminent Christian Citizen: "The Noblest Roman of them All."* Boston, Mass.: New England Publishing Co., Printers. 1880. [8vo. pp. 32+xvi.]
- The Towne Memorial; Compiled from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Towne Manuscripts, Public and Family Records, for A. F. Towne, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.* By EDWIN HUBBARD. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1880. [8vo. 114+xvi.]
- We continue this quarter our notices of genealogical works recently published. The elegant work on the Fuller family, whose title heads our list, consists of thirty tables, giving the descent of the author's children from "royal, noble or gentle" families for several hundred years. Among their ancestors may be named Charlemagne and Alfred the Great. Mr. Fuller has been very successful in tracing these descents, and has displayed them in a clear manner.
- The Jarvis genealogy is a neatly printed work of nearly four hundred pages, with numerous portraits and other illustrations. Among the distinguished persons of this name recorded here are—Edward Jarvis, M.D., the venerable president of the American Statistical Association; William Jarvis, U. S. Consul and chargé d'affaires at Lisbon; the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D.D., bishop of Connecticut, and his son the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D.D., LL.D. An index would double the value of the volume.
- The Pierce genealogy is by the author of the History of Grafton, noticed by us in April last (REGISTER, xxxiv. 220). The book seems to be thoroughly prepared,

being precise and full as to names and dates; and is clearly arranged, with good indexes. The volume is handsomely printed, and is illustrated with numerous steel-plate, heliotype and artotype portraits and views. Among the distinguished descendants of John Peirce of Watertown, may be named Gov. John A. Andrew, the Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, the Hon. George F. Hoar, Prof. Benjamin Peirce of Harvard University, and the Hon. Henry L. Pierce.

The Rev. Dr. Slaughter's book contains much interesting local and general history, as well as the biography and genealogy of the Frys. It is well prepared and well printed.

The three volumes of genealogy by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of London, are like all his works, models of historical and genealogical research. In the first book, the genealogy of the famous reformer, John Knox, is traced, and his biography fully given. The Scottish families to which the other books are devoted, have a historic record.

The author of the Sharpe genealogy published a work in 1874 on this name which was noticed in the REGISTER (xxxiii. 267). The present work is much enlarged and improved. Among those who have aided the author is Miss Thomasin Elizabeth Sharpe, of Kensington, England, author of "A Royal Descent and other Pedigrees" (REGISTER, xxxi. 349). English genealogy and biography, as well as American, are here given.

Of the two works by Mr. Rylands, the first is a reprint from the "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," for the year 1880; and the second is a reprint of two Papers contributed to the "Historical and Genealogical Notes" in the *Leigh Chronicle*. They are valuable additions to the genealogy of the two counties of Lancaster and Chester.

The Rev. Mr. Ridlon's pamphlet is the first work yet published on the Burbank family, and is a valuable "contribution" to its genealogy.

The Littlehale pamphlet gives descendants of Richard Littlehale, an early settler of Rowley. The author, who resides in the state of Texas, deserves much credit for compiling so satisfactory an account of the Littlehales under the disadvantage of distance from his kindred and the records of his family.

The Bicknell genealogy gives the ancestry and descendants of Joshua⁶ Bicknell (Joshua,⁵ Joshua,⁴ Zachariah,³ John,² Zachary¹), with biographical matter. Appended is the pamphlet noticed in July last (REGISTER, xxxiv. 231).

The Towne genealogy is by the author of the pamphlet noticed last October (REGISTER, xxxiv. 432), but is much enlarged and improved. The manuscript genealogy of this family by the late William B. Towne, Esq., to which Mr. Hubbard acknowledges his indebtedness, ought to be published in full. Mr. Towne spent more or less time for nearly half a century in collecting and arranging his materials, some of which were obtained from persons now dead, and from records which cannot now be found. His work is very full and quite voluminous.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

Presented to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to Dec. 1, 1880.

Atlas of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. Compiled from recent and actual surveys and records, under the direction of the publishers. Published by George H. Walker & Co., 81 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. 1880. [Folio, pp. 81.]

Pictorial History of Lynn. Lynn, Mass., 1880. Published by the Photo-Electrotype Co., 171 Devonshire St. Boston. James H. Stark, C. A. Wood, Editors. Price 15 cents. [Folio, pp. 24.]

Mémoires de la Société Historique de Montréal. Voyage de Kalm en Amérique. Analyisé et traduit par L. W. Marchand, Avocat, Griffier de la cour d'appel, Membre de la Société Historique de Montréal, Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord, etc. etc. [Arms.] Montreal: Imprimé par T. Berthiaume, Nos. 212 et 214 Rue Notre-Dame. 1880. [Royal 8vo. 2 Nos. Septieme Livraison, pp. 168. Huitieme Livraison, pp. 255.]

The City of Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, and the surrounding country; their condition, resources and advantages, and the inducements they offer to those seeking homes or places for business, investments, etc. By Jed. Hotchkiss, Consulting Engineer, author of the "State Summary of Virginia," "A Prefatory" and "A Complete Geography of Virginia," etc. Staunton, Va. Spectator Steam Printing-House. D. E. Strasburg, Book and Job Printer. [Imp. 8vo. pp. 48.]

The Charter and By-Laws of the Tennessee Historical Society, revised Oct. 1878, with a list of members. Nashville: Printed for the Society. 1880. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Memorial of the Centennial Celebration of the battle of Paulus Hook, Aug. 19th, 1879; With a history of the early settlement and present condition of Jersey City, N. J. Edited by George H. Farrier. . . . Jersey City: M. Mullone, Printer. 1879. [8vo. pp. 182.]

The First Church in Gloucester. An authentic historical statement. Showing also the legal relations of Parishes and Churches. Procter Brothers, Printers, Gloucester. 1880. [8vo. pp. 27.]

Subjects for Master's Degree in Harvard College. 1655—1791. Translated and arranged with an introduction and notes by Edward J. Young. [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Mass. Historical Society, June, 1880.] Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1880. [8vo. pp. 38.]

The City of Buffalo and its surroundings, its business facilities and its advantages as a place of residence and summer resort. . . . Buffalo: Published by William Thurston. The Courier Company, Printers, 197 Main Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 43.]

A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia. Fifty-sixth Session. 1879-80. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, cor. 10th and Main Sts. 1880. [8vo. pp. 64.]

Memoirs of George B. Wood, M.D., LL.D. By Henry Hartshorne, A.M., M.D. (Read before the American Philosophical Society, Oct. 11, 1880.) [8vo. pp. 35.]

The two hundred and forty-second Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. 1879-80. Sermon by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, Mass. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School St. 1880. [8vo. pp. 117.]

Necrology for 1879-80, Dartmouth College. [8vo. pp. 20.]

The Fencing of Railroads. A correspondence between William O. Brown, Esq., chairman of the board of County Commissioners of the County of Worcester, and Hon. A. A. Burrage. Published by request. Boston: Printed by Warren Richardson, 146 Franklin St. and 149 Congress Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 39.]

The Boston Public Latin School, 1635-1880. By Henry F. Jenks. Illustrated. Cambridge, Mass.: Published by Moses King. 1881. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Act and Bull, or Fixed Anniversaries. A paper submitted to the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1880, by Lewis A. Scott, with an appendix containing the Bull of Gregory XIII. translated, and the body of the Act of Parliament. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Biographical Memoranda respecting all who ever were members of the Class of 1832, in Yale College. Edited by the Class-Secretary, for private distribution. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. [1880. Folio, pp. 306+.]

Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute; the autobiography of Commodore Charles Morris, U.S.N. [Seal.] Published by the Institute, Annapolis, Md. [8vo. pp. 219.]

Harvard University Library Bulletin, No. 16, October 1st, 1880. Vol. II. No. 3.

Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, at its first three meetings. . . . With Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thompson, Publisher, 179 Vine St. 1880. [8vo. pp. 56.]

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Brevet Maj. Gen. U.S.V. Boston: A. Williams & Co., Publishers, 283 Washington Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 299+.]

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Obituary Record of Alumni of Wesleyan University for the academic year ending June 24, 1880. Issued for the use of the alumni. No. 17 of the printed series. Middletown, Conn. 1880. [8vo. pp. 22.]

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Correspondence connected with the withdrawal of Mr. Theodore Thomas from the College of Music of Cincinnati. Cincinnati: Press of Robert Clarke & Co. 1880. [8vo. pp. 15.]

Address at the Unveiling of the Monument erected to the memory of James Lewis Young, delivered in Machpelah Cemetery, Mt. Sterling, Ky., on October 2, 1879. By Wm. C. P. Breckinridge. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1879. [8vo. pp. 20.]

Unveiling of Ward's Equestrian Statue of Major General George H. Thomas, Washington, November 19, 1879. Address by Stanley Matthews. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1879. [8vo. pp. 30.]

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Report on the Training Systems for the Navy and Mercantile Marine of England, and on the naval training system of France, made to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting U. S. Navy Department. September, 1879. By Lieutenant Commander F. E. Chadwick, U. S. Navy. Washington Printing Office. 1880. [8vo. pp. 207.]

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Annual Report Secretary of the Navy on the operations of the department for the year 1879. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. [8vo. pp. 379.]

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An Account of the Commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Boston Street M. E. Church, Lynn, Mass., May 24, 1878. Lynn, Mass.: Leach & Lewis, Printers, Sherry's Block, Munroe Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 49.]

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DEATHS.

APPLETON, Mrs. Frances Anne Atkinson, wife of the Hon. Edward Appleton, at Reading, Mass., Friday morning, July 30, 1880, aged 63. She was a dau. of Theodore and a granddaughter of William K. Atkinson, of Dover, N.H., of which place she was a native. She was educated at the academy in that town, and in 1812 married Mr. Appleton, who in 1814 removed to Reading, where she has since resided.

Her life work has been chiefly in her own household, the care of a large family, in the frequent absence of Mr. Appleton in his professional work, devolving upon her. In the discharge of these duties she found her highest pleasure, making her home attractive alike to her family and friends. While she was eminently social, the life and the light of her household, her sympathies reached out to those around. She was thoughtful of the poor, and kept in preparation things that she might bestow for their comfort. Many will rise up to call her blessed.

Mrs. Appleton was of one of the most prominent pre-revolutionary N. Hampshire families, viz., that of Col. Theodore Atkinson, councillor, secretary of the Province, and at one time owner of about one-fifth of the state not previously granted or settled. The town of Atkinson was a portion of his possessions, and also the towns of Frances-town and Deering, named in honor of his son's wife, Frances Deering Wentworth, daughter of Samuel Wentworth, of Boston, who was a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments.

By her mother's side she was a descendant of the Harris, Mason and Wendell families of this state, her grandmother being a sister of the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., of Dorchester.

Mrs. Appleton had a large collection of family souvenirs of more than ordinary interest and value, some of them associated with historic families and dating back to colonial times. She was quite a student of genealogy, and collected many facts concerning the ancestry of her relatives and friends.

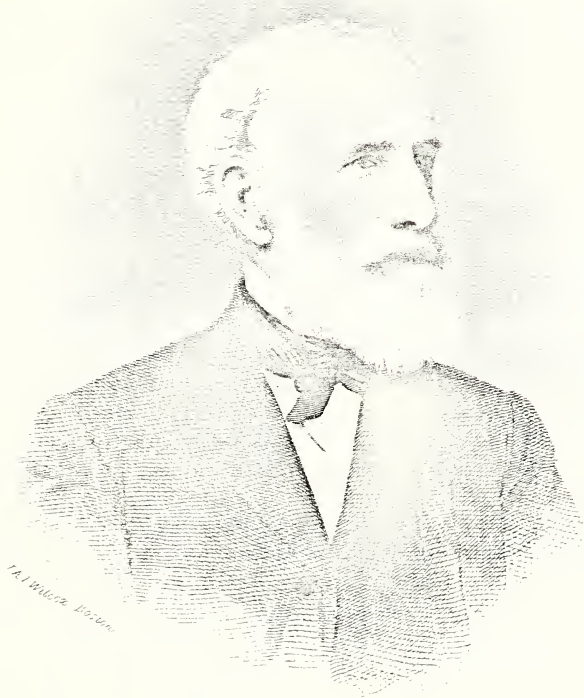
COWLES, William Wade, Esq., at Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1880, aged 62. He was born at Granby, Mass., May 28, 1818. He was for over twenty years a well known broker in Boston, where he was a prominent member of the New Jerusalem church.

FULLER, Hiram, at Paris, France, Nov. 19, 1880, aged 66. He was a son of Thomas and Sarah Fuller, of Halifax, Mass., where he was born Sept. 6, 1814. His emigrant ancestor was Dr. Samuel Fuller, of the Mayflower Pilgrims. After teaching the public school in Plympton one winter, and a private school in Plymouth several years, Mr. Fuller became the principal of Green Street Seminary, Providence, R. I., where he had as an assistant the gifted Margaret Fuller, a descendant of Thomas Fuller, of Woburn (REG. xiii. 357, 363), not known to be related to the Pilgrim. He was afterwards a bookseller in Providence. In 1843 he was associated with Nath'l P. Willis and George P. Morris in publishing the *New Mirror*. The *Evening Mirror* was a later venture by the three, but Mr. Fuller subsequently became the proprietor. He was a genial, sociable companion and a writer of considerable talent. His pupils in Plymouth are said to speak of him as an excellent teacher, and hold him in affectionate remembrance.

Some years ago he went abroad, espoused the Confederate cause, and established at London *The Cosmopolite*, a weekly newspaper. He was afterwards engaged in journalism in Paris. He published *The Groton Letters*, N. Y., 1845; *Belle Britain*, or a Tour in Newport, N. Y., 1853; *Sparks from a Locomotive*, N. Y., 1859; *North and South*, by the White Republican, London, 1863.

HAYDEN, William, Esq., at Malden, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880, aged 84. He was born, Nov. 8, 1795, at Richmond, Va., but was of New England ancestry. He was descended from the Vassals of Cambridge (REGISTER, xxv. 41). His education was received at the Boston public schools, and he has been prominently connected with public affairs here in city and state. From 1824 to 1841 he was auditor of Boston, and was afterwards editor of the *Boston Atlas*. He was several years a member of the Boston common council, and a representative of this city in the Massachusetts general court.

WYMAN, Miss Hannah Adams, in Medford, Mass., Oct. 5, 1880, aged 63 yrs. 7 mos. 16 days. She was a daughter of the late Joseph, Jr., and Elizabeth Lynde (Blanchard) Wyman.



J. B. Wright.

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

APRIL, 1881.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT.

By the Rev. THOMAS HILL, D.D., LL.D., of Portland, Me.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, April 23, 1800, and died there, Dec. 17, 1879.

Mr. Bright's volume, "The Brights of Suffolk, England," printed for private distribution in 1858, but accessible to genealogical inquirers, closes with Henry Bright, Jr., who came to New England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Henry Bright, Jr., married Anne Goldstone, who came from Suffolk, England, in 1634. Through her he inherited the homestead of her parents, in Watertown, east of and adjoining the estate of the late John P. Cushing, and opposite that of the late Alvan Adams. Here Henry Bright, Jr., lived and died.

His son, the first Nathaniel Bright, of Watertown, married Mary Coolidge, of the same town; and their son, the second Nathaniel Bright, married Ann Bowman, all of Watertown. The homestead of the second Nathaniel Bright was about three-fourths of a mile west of the Goldstone place, and still remains in the hands of his descendants. The old house upon it, taken down in 1877, was said to have been built before 1700.

The third Nathaniel Bright, son of the second, married Sybil Stone, of Sudbury, Mass., a descendant of Gregory Stone. Their son John Bright, of Waltham, married Elizabeth Brown, of Watertown, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Brown. This John Bright settled, in 1776, in Waltham, where he lived until his death, in his 87th year, in 1840. His ten children, of whom Jonathan Brown Bright was the youngest, were born in the house which stood nearly where that stands in which the latter died, on the main highway into Waltham, on the eastern bank of Beaver Brook, the estate being divided by Grove Street.

Elizabeth Brown, the mother of Jonathan B. Bright, was a daughter of Jonathan Brown, of Watertown (captain in the army

at Lake George, 1758) and Esther Mason, of Watertown, a descendant of Hugh Mason. Capt. Jonathan Brown was a son of Jonathan Brown, of Watertown, and Elizabeth Simonds, of Lexington. This Jonathan was son of Capt. Abraham Brown, of Watertown, and Mary Hyde, of Newton. Capt. Abraham Brown dropped the final e, which his father Jonathan Browne and grandfather Abraham Browne had carried. Abraham Browne had married Lydia —, in England, and settled in Watertown, Mass.; and his son Jonathan married Mary Shattuck of that town.

The old Brown estate, an original grant to the first Abraham, now reduced in size, is still owned by descendants of the name. The main body of the house was built by Capt. Abraham Brown, but a part is still more ancient. It stands on the road from Watertown village to Waltham, a little to the east of the estate once owned by Gov. Gore, afterward by Theodore Lyman.

The items given above may be recapitulated in the following table, giving the pedigree of Jonathan B. Bright, on both the father's and the mother's side.

Henry Bright, Jr. = Anne Goldstone.
 Nathaniel Bright = Mary Coolidge.
 Nathaniel Bright = Ann Bowman.
 Nathaniel Bright = Sybil Stone.
 John Bright = Elizabeth Brown.

Abraham Browne = Lydia —.
 Jonathan Browne = Mary Shattuck.
 Capt. Abraham Brown = Mary Hyde.
 Jonathan Brown = Elizabeth Simonds.
 Capt. Jonathan Brown = Esther Mason.
 Elizabeth Brown = John Bright.

John Bright, the father of Jonathan Brown Bright, was a farmer and a tanner. Only two of the descendants of Henry Bright, Jr., are known to have received a college education; Henry, Harvard 1770, and Nathaniel Francis, Harvard 1866. But they have been and are, almost without exception, men of good sense, with a taste for reading, and of practical sound judgment. Mr. John Bright's large family made industry an essential virtue among his children; and his strictly religious character made him a strict disciplinarian to enforce it. At the age of four Jonathan B. was sent to the district school; and during the next ten years was taught to read, to write and to cypher, working at home during the long vacations. At fourteen he was sent for one quarter to Westford Academy; after which he took lessons for a short time of the Rev. Samuel Ripley, so long pastor of the first parish, Waltham; but, having no desire for a collegiate education, he resumed labor on the farm and in the tan-yard.

In 1816 he attended, one term only, Framingham Academy. The next year, having no more taste for tanning or farming than for study, he went, with an older brother, to New Orleans by sea, thence up the river to St. Louis, and became his brother's clerk in a store. Here he remained until of age, with the exception of one season in a branch store at Franklin, on the Missouri. As soon as he was of age he began a retail business for himself in St. Ste-

phens, Alabama; but the next year moved to Selma. During the following year, 1823, of the seven men of northern birth in that town, four died of fever; and the other three, including Mr. Bright, suffered severely with the same disease. This decided him to quit the South. In 1824, finding no vessel at Mobile for Boston, he went to New York and sought employment. Making an engagement with Blackstock, Merle & Co., cotton brokers, he paid first a brief visit, after seven years' absence, to his home; then returning, spent twenty-five years in New York, first as clerk, afterwards as partner; the firm changing to Merle & Bright, and then to Merle, Bright & Co.

In 1849 he returned to the homestead on Beaver Brook, then occupied by his maiden sister Mary; with whom also an unmarried brother John resided. Mr. Bright built here a larger house a few feet east of the old one; and he and his only child, with the brother and sister, constituted the family. Thirty-two years absence had not diminished his attachment to the old place and to the companions of his childhood. They passed away before him, but the thirty years of quiet enjoyment which followed his retirement to the place of his birth, were made much happier by the prolongation of the sister's life nearly to the close of his own.

In 1827 Mr. Bright married Miss Mary Huguenin Garbrance; but his happiness with her was interrupted by her early death in 1830. Her only child, a daughter, came with her father to Waltham in 1849, and in 1861 married her cousin William Ellery Bright. They with their three children still occupy the estate.

The thirty years, from 1849 to 1879, in which Mr. Bright lived free from active business cares, were by no means years of idleness. With the exception of a journey in 1859 to Nassau, Havana, New Orleans and St. Louis; and a shorter one in 1860 to Buffalo and Quebec; the occupation of all those years was found in his native town, doing private kindnesses and fostering public improvements. I remember that one of the earliest impressions I received of him was from the chairman of the board of assessors, who told me that he had just had a peculiar experience; Mr. Bright had come in, after the town had been assessed, and said, "You have not made my tax large enough; add so many thousand dollars to my personal property." It revealed the character of the man; it was both his integrity and his public spirit that made him thus voluntarily assume a larger proportion of the public expenses.

In 1856 he was put on a town committee to select ground for a new cemetery; drew up the report which was accepted, and named all the avenues in the new grounds, Mt. Feake, after ancient Waltham families; a token of the strong interest which he then took in the matter of genealogy.

He furnished a good deal of valuable local history and antiquarian lore to the Waltham Sentinel and the Waltham Free Press, during the years 1856-1863. He was an active promoter and lead-

er of the Union League of the town during the civil war; and before that in the organization of a Farmer's Club, which is still in active operation. But the wire-pulling necessary to success in carrying on matters dependent on popular votes was so distasteful to a man of his pure, simple and manly integrity, that, after 1858, he resolutely declined to serve on any committee in town affairs.

In 1848, just before retiring from business in New York, Mr. Bright accidentally heard that Dr. Henry Bond, of Philadelphia, had a genealogy of the Bright family. Mr. Bright had a great interest in that matter, although up to that time he had had no leisure to examine it. He immediately wrote to Dr. Bond, and the correspondence was kept up until the latter gentleman's death. Dr. Bond proved to have descended, in one line, from Henry Bright, Jr., and was also remotely connected with Mr. J. B. Bright by the marriage of his grandfather to Mr. Bright's aunt. Dr. Bond visited Mr. Bright at Waltham and spent some weeks there, while both were much engaged in collecting genealogical material. Mr. Bright afterward employed Mr. H. G. Somerby to make researches in England; and in 1858 printed his valuable records of "*The Brights of Suffolk, Eng.*"

Since that volume was printed Mr. Bright has collected material which would fill three more volumes of the same size, relating to the family on this side the Atlantic, and to other families of the same name.*

The descendants of Henry Bright, Jr., have been mostly farmers and mechanics, occasionally shopkeepers, none holding other than town or parish offices; but none dishonoring the name. The number bearing the name is small, not exceeding, to the year 1850, one hundred and fifty; but the descendants in the female line have been more numerous.

By a will dated December 15, 1860, Mr. Bright bequeathed to Harvard College fifty thousand dollars, the income of which should be equally divided between the purchase of books for the college library and the support of scholarships to which Brights, lineally and legitimately descended from Henry Bright, Jr., shall have priority of claim. "I have selected Harvard College," he says, "the most ancient and venerated seat of learning in my native state, to be the custodian of this legacy, as an expression of my appreciation of its liberal yet conservative character; trusting that its government will always respect the sincere convictions of the recipients of the income thereof." His daughter was made sole executrix, and by a codicil her husband was added as co-executor. They have paid

* Mr. Bright was admitted a resident member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Dec. 11, 1859, and made himself a life member March 20, 1863. He interested himself much in the society, and was a frequent donor to its library. In 1870 he gave five hundred dollars to the Building Fund, for purchasing and fitting for the uses of the society the building which it now occupies.—*EDITOR.*

over the full legacy a year in advance of the time allowed by law; so that the college enters at once upon the enjoyment of the income.

Mr. Bright's phrase "liberal yet conservative character," which he applies to the college, might well be employed in describing himself. With an energy of character which in less than thirty years lifted him from the humblest commercial beginning to a competence that could afford such a legacy, he combined a genuine shrinking modesty which obscured his worth from careless eyes. His energy led him to join in aiding liberalizing movements; his modesty held him in reserve and allowed his cool sound judgment to keep him in a more conservative position. His independence was maintained by this happy self-restraint, which would allow him to run into neither extreme of standing by old errors nor of rushing into new ones. Early in life he adopted views of the christian religion in substantial agreement with those of Dr. Channing, and he never saw reason to modify them in any essential degree. His warmest virtues were kept, as it were, cool and in the back ground by this wise and modest caution. He gave time, labor and money to many good causes, public and private; and he gave with a kindly, cheerful spirit; yet so unostentatiously and so wisely that men's attention was more taken up with the results of the action than with the action itself. In private, personal kindnesses he exercised a great delicacy; so that, in some cases, the recipient of a needed help received regular periodical donations of a fixed sum, and endeavored for some time in vain to know from whom, or through what channel, they came; in other cases the recipient thought of the gifts as tokens of friendship rather than as any pecuniary aid.

On Sunday he rose from his chair to remove the blower from the grate, and from some unexplained cause fell, and fractured his right hip. The shock proved too great for his physical strength, and on Wednesday he passed quietly to his rest; sustained in his last days, as during his whole life, by an unfaltering cheerful trust in the blessed promises of the Gospel.

CENSURES ON HARVARD COLLEGE IN 1672.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE signers of the following document appear to be all residents of Roxbury. There is an uncertainty as to the hand writing. Possibly the document may have been drawn up elsewhere and copies sent to this and other towns in the colony, so that there may be others extant. The name erased at the top of the left-hand column is probably that of Thomas Weld, then an inhabitant of Roxbury, who was a son of the Rev. Thomas Weld.

The humble Petition of some of the people that lyve under the Jurisdiction of the massachusets government, unto our honored Magistrats this 5th day of march 1672

Sheweth

That Whareas it hath pleased our ever honored Magistrats to send their letters to the Churches,* to move us to a liberal contribution towards the Colledg. and in one of those leters declared that if any of the good people have any obiection you give us leave to propose it, and also are pleased to promise us, to adde your indeavor to remove the same. We take the boldnesse to propose an obiection not with any intent to shorten either our owne or others hands to so good and pius a work, as we trust we shaall make it appeare by our actions. but our only scope is. to indevor the removal of an evyl (as it appereth to us) in the educasion of youth at the Colledg. and that is, that they are brought up in such pride as doth no wayes become such as are brought up for the holy service of the lord. either in the Magistracy, or ministry especialy. and in perticular in their long haire, which last first tooke head, and broke out at the Colledg so far as we understand and remember. and now it is got into our pulpets, to the great greife and ffeare of many godly hearts in the Country

we find in the scriptures that the sons of the prophets, and such as were dedicated to god, were brought up in a way of mortification and humility. we beseech you to consider amos. 2. 11. 12. I raised up of your sons to be prophets, and of your young men to be Nazarites, is it not even thus o ye children of Israel saith the lord. but ye have given the nazarites wine to drink. Consider also pro. 16. 31 the hoary head is a crowne of glory if it be found in the way of righteousnesse. and are those hairees so found, that are defiled with this lust? we beseech you consider, whether all other lusts which have so incorigibly brake in upon our youth, have not first sprung from the incorrigablenesse of this lust. our humble request is that you would please to use all due indeavours to cure this evyl. and so we commend you to the lord and to the word of his grace and remaine your Vmble petecinors att the thron of grac to assest and in able you in all your Waightry consarns and remain

your Worships humble
petitioners

Thomas ffoster:
Abraham Neuell Seaner
Isaac Neuell
Jacob nuell
Robert Pepper
abraham how
Samuel mey
John watson
Ralph hemenway

Giles paison
John Parpoint
Samuell Ruggles
Robbert williams
Samvell williams
Edward Bridge
edward paison
Ritchard goad
John Eliot
John Bowles
Danil bruer:
Samuell gary
Robert Seauer
John poley
Edward morrist†

[Endorsed] Mr. Eljots &c peticon abt. youth^e.

* Can any reader of the REGISTER send us a copy of this letter of the magistrats?—Ed.
† A facsimile of these autographs will be found on the opposite page.

George
Thomas

Thomas Foster

Charles Russell Grant

George Russell

George Russell

Robert H. Rogers
Abraham H. H. H.

Thomas H. H.

Joseph H. H.
Robert H. H.

John H. H.

Samuel H. H.

Robert H. H.

Samuel H. H.

Robert H. H.

Samuel H. H.

John H. H.

John H. H.

Samuel H. H.

Samuel H. H.

Robert H. H.

Robert H. H.

Robert H. H.

TAXES UNDER GOV. ANDROS.

[FROM THE JEFFRIES FAMILY PAPERS.]

No. X.

[Continued from page 37.]

ASSESSMENTS OF Y^e ESTATES OF Y^e TOWNE OF ROCHESTER* IN Y^e KINGS
PROVINCE SEP^r 6th 1687.

	Pole money	L	s	d
	s d			
Corneilus Hightman	1: —	—	4	6½
John Sweete	1: —	—	6	5
Stephen Northtrop Junio ^r	1: —	—	4	6
Stephen Northtrop Senio ^r	1: —	—	4	—½
William Knowles	1: —	—	4	11½
Danie [torn]	1: —	—	—	11
John Callerrell	1: —	—	2	7½
John Briggs Senio ^r	1: —	—	4	8
Robert Hannah	1: —	—	10	1
Eber Sherman	1: —	—	3	5
Thomas Sowell	1: —	—	1	2
Peleg Mumford	1: —	—	2	1
John Kinnion	1: —	—	7	11
Samuel Browne	1: —	—	—	11½
James Kinnion	1: —	—	3	5
Henry Northtrop	1: —	—	—	5
John Remington Junio ^r	1: —	—	6	6½
James Coggeshall	1: —	—	5	4
Henry Tebbits Senio ^r	1: —	—	7	4
John North	1: —	—	2	1½
Joseph Renolds	1: —	—	4	10
Bryar Browne	1: —	—	2	10½
Ephraim Bull	1: —	—	4	7
Rouse Helme	1: —	—	8	11
Thomas Mumford	1: —	—	6	11½
Ben: Morey	1: —	—	2	2
Thomas Chace	1: —	—	1	—
Joseph Northtrop	1: —	—	2	11½
Thomas Hanens	1: —	—	9	11
Arthur Aleworth	1: —	—	2	5½
Robert H. (torn) d	1: —	—	10	7
Joh (torn)	1: —	—	1	6½
Edw (torn) Austin	1: —	—	1	6½
Samuel Hopkins	1: —	—	1	10
John Cole Junio ^r	1: —	—	—	8½
Thomas Brookes	1: —	—	4	5
Aaron Ickewayes	1: —	—	1	9
Henry Knowles	1: —	—	2	5
Henry Bull	1: —	—	5	4½

* Kingston, R. I. See Notes and Queries in this number.

	Pole money	L	s	d
	s d			
Major Rich ^d Smith	1: —	1	19	10
John Andrew	1: —	—	3	8
William Palmer	1: —	—	—	8
Samuel Tift	1: —	—	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Zerubabell Westcoate	1: —	—	1	10
Henry Gardiner	1: —	—	9	9
Daniel Downeing	1: —	—	1	11
Benonia Gardiner	1: —	—	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Case	1: —	—	7	6
Enoch Place Junio ^r	1: —	—	2	1
John Snook	1: —	—	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Job Jennings	1: —	—	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo: Gardiner	1: —	—	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholas Gardiner	1: —	—	14	3
Petter Welles	1: —	—	3	3
John Sheldon	1: —	—	6	—
Moses Barber	1: —	—	7	1
John Watson	1: —	—	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Eldred	1: —	—	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Enoch Place Senio ^r	1: —	—	9	4
Robert Spink Senio ^r	1: —	—	9	2
Theoph Weale	1: —	—	2	11
Thomas Ayres	1: —	—	1	7
George Whighteman	1: —	—	10	—
Thomas Eldred	1: —	—	9	1
Joseph Doliver	1: —	—	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Gard	1: —	—	—	9
W ^m Bently	1: —	—	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Widow Phenix	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
W ^m Tanner	1: —	—	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis West Senio ^r	1: —	—	2	1
Jacob Pinder	1: —	—	1	9
Ben Sweete	1: —	—	—	9
James Greene	1: —	—	3	3
Jeremiah Browne	1: —	—	1	2
James Renolds Junio ^r	1: —	—	1	7
Ben Congdon	1: —	—	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cap ^t Fomes	1: —	—	17	8
Left. Updick	1: —	—	6	9
M ^r Brinley	1: —	—	16	8
Edward Greene	1: —	—	2	10
Alex: Tenant	1: —	—	2	—
Jeff: Champlin	1: —	—	13	10
John Cole Senio ^r	1: —	—	10	9
Samuel Albrow	1: —	—	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Eldred Junio ^r	1: —	—	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
W ^m Gardiner	1: —	—	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Vernon	1: —	—	1	—
James Renolds Senio ^r	1: —	—	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis Renolds	1: —	—	1	5
Daniel Eldred	1: —	—	1	8

	Pole money		L	s	d
	s	d			
-Samuel Eldred Senior	1:	—	—	2	4½
Joseph Brayman	1:	—	—	1	8
George Hanens	1:	—	—	4	3
Daniel Mackeney	1:	—	—	1	5
Alexand ^r King	1:	—	—	6	10
James Ray ^l	1:	—	—	—	5
Samuel Wilson	1:	—	—	1	8
John Carr	1:	—	—	5	4
James Highams	1:	—	—	—	8
Nicholas Utter	1:	—	—	2	2½
John Fomes Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
Israel Newton	1:	—	—	—	—
Thomas Weathers	1:	—	—	—	—
Samuel Sheperd	1:	—	—	—	—
Jeremiah Fomes	1:	—	—	—	—
Samuel Fomes	1:	—	—	—	—
Henry Tybitts Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
Francis Battes	1:	—	—	—	—
Daniel Whightman	1:	—	—	—	—
Jeremiah Wilky	1:	—	—	—	—
Robert Spink Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
Shebna Spink	1:	—	—	—	—
John Spink	1:	—	—	—	—
John Brigs Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
James Brigs	1:	—	—	—	—
William Cole	1:	—	—	—	—
Joseph Place	1:	—	—	—	—
Samuel Sweete	1:	—	—	—	—
James Sweete Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
John Nickols	1:	—	—	—	—
Henry Hill	1:	—	—	—	—
Thomas Marshall	1:	—	—	—	—
Ezekiell Bull	1:	—	—	—	—
Jeremiah Austin	1:	—	—	—	—
Stephen Hazard	1:	—	—	—	—
Ben Gardiner	1:	—	—	—	—
Archibauld Morris	1:	—	—	—	—
Francis West Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
Rich ^d West	1:	—	—	—	—
John Gard Junior	1:	—	—	—	—
Sh (torn) Wilk (torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
(torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
(torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
Hen: Sweet (torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
Elisha Mich (torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
Francis Cole (torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
William Shr (torn)	1:	—	—	—	—
John Wilson	1:	—	—	—	—
	L s d				
	£	—	24	10	6½
Pole Money	£	11.8.4	11	08	4
			35	18	10½

(Signed)

Errors Excepted	the mark of	Com ^r
Jo (torn) Cole	p Jeffry I Champlng	
Enoch Plas	James I Renolds	the S S mark of
	the mark of	Samuel Albrow
	William Gardiner	Daniel Vernon,
		Selectmen.

(Endorsed)

John Briggs } John Eldridg } John Watson }	Constables	The within Rate being perused Corrected & perfected by us Comissi ^r ffor the sundry towns in y ^e County.
--	------------	--

(Signed)

John Rodman
Edward Smith
Peleg Tripp
James Greene
Ebenezer Slocum
John Heath
sign mark
Jefery I Champlin
Nathaniel Niles.

DECLARATION IN BEHALF OF JOHN CHIPMAN.*

A BRIEF Declaration with humble Request (to whom These Presents Shall Come) for further Inquiry & Advice in y^e behalf of John Chipman, now of Barnstable in the Government of New Plimouth in New England In America being y^e only Son & Heir of M^r Thomas Chipman Late Deceased at Brinspittle about five miles from Dorchester in Dorsetshire in England concerning [some Certain]† Tenement or Tenements with a Mill & other Edifice thereunto belonging Lying & being in Whitechurch of Marshwood vale near Burfort‡ Alias Breadport in Dorsetshire afores^d liertofore worth 40 or 50 Pounds p^r Annum which were y^e Lands of y^e s^d Thomas Chipman being Entailed to him & his Heirs for Ever but hath for Sundry years [been] Detained from y^e s^d John Chipman the right & only Proper Heir Thereunto. By reason of Some kinde of Sale made of Inconsiderable value by the s^d Thomas (In the time of his Single Estate not then minding marriage) unto his kinsman M^r Christopher Derbe Living Sometime in Sturtle near Burfort afores^d being as the said John hath been Informed but for 40^{li} And to be maintained Like a man with Diet Apparel &c by the s^d Christopher as Long as the s^d Thomas Should Live whereat y^e Lawy^r w^c made the Evidences being troubled at his Weakness in taking Such An Inconsiderable Price tendered him to Lend him money

* This document was printed in the REGISTER for January, 1850 (iv. 23-4), from a copy made by the Rev. Richard Manning Chipman, A.M., now of Hyde Park, Mass. Some notes upon it by him appear in the number for October, 1850 (iv. 251-2). As Mr. Chipman did not have an opportunity to correct the proof, some important typographical errors are found in the document there printed. We have borrowed from the owner, William Churchill Chipman, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass., through the intervention of C. C. P. Waterman, Esq., of that town, the document copied by Mr. Chipman, doubtless a contemporary transcript of one sent to England, and it has been copied for us by D. P. Corey, Esq., of Malden, Mass., who has been assisted in reading the proof by William B. Trask, Esq., of this city. The document is not in the handwriting of John Chipman himself.

† In the original the words above quoted in brackets are in the left hand margin.

‡ *Breadport* stricken out.

or to give to him y^e s^d Thomas Seven hundred Pounds for y^e s^d Lands But yet the matter Issuing as Afors^d The Vote of the Country who had knowledge of it was that the s^d Thomas had much wrong in it Especially After it pleased God to Change his Condition. and to give him Children. being turned off by the s^d Christopher only with a poor Cottage and Garden Spott instead of his fors^d Maintainance to the great wrong of his Children Especially of his Son John Afors^d to whom y^e s^d Lands by right of Entailment did belong Insomuch that m^r William Derbe who had the s^d Lands in his Possession then from his father Christopher Derbe told the s^d John but if y^e s^d Lands prospered with him that he would then Consider the s^d John to do for him in way of recompence for the same when he should be of Capacity in years to make use thereof The s^d John further Declareth that one m^r Derbe A Lawyer of Dorchester (he Supposes y^e father of that m^r Derbe now Living In Dorchester) being a friend to the mother of the s^d John; Told her being Acquaintd with y^e Business and sorry for the Injury to her Heir, that if it pleased God he Liv'd to be of Age he would himself upon his own Charge make A Tryal for the recovery of it and in Case he recovered it Shee Should give him 10^{li} Else he would have nothing for his trouble and Charge. Furthermore John Derbe Late Deceased of Yarmouth in New Plimouth Government Afors^d hath Acknowledged here to the s^d John Chipman that his father Christopher had done him much wrong in the fors^d Lands but y^e s^d John Chipman being but in a poor and mean outward Condition hath hitherto been Afraid to Stir in it as thinking he should never get it from y^e rich and mighty but being now Stirred up by Some friends as Judging it his Duty to make more Effectual Inquiry after it for his own Comfort his wife and Children which God hath pleased to bestow on him if any thing may be done therin. & in what way it may be attained whether without his Coming Over which is mostly Desired if it may bee. Because of Exposing his wife & Children to Some Straits in his Absence from them. he hath Therefore Desired these as afors^d Desiring also Some Search may be made for further Light in y^e Case into the Records the Conveyance of the Said Lands being made as he Judgeth about Threescore years Since as Also that Enquiry be made of his Sisters which he Supposeth lived about those parts & of whom Else it may be thought meet, and Advice Sent over as Afors^d, not Else at present But hoping that there be Some Left yet in England alike Spirited with him in 29 Job whom the Ear that heareth of may bless God for Delivering y^e poor that Crieth and him that* hath no helper Being Eyes to the blind feet to the Lame A father to the Poor Searching out y^e Cause which he knoweth not, &c.

Barnstable as Afores^d this 8th of Feb. (51)

he Desires also Enquiry be made of his Sisters what those parchment writeings Concerned in the Custody of his mother when he was there.

John Chipman Desires his Love be presented to his Sisters Hanner and Tamson and to hear particulary from them if Living and doth further request that Enquiry be made of m^r Oliver Lawrence of Arpittle who was an Intimate friend of his fathers.

[On the left hand margin is written as follows, viz.] The s^d John Chipman Supposeth his Age to be About thirty seven years: it being next may Twenty & one year since he Come out of England.

[Endorsed in the same hand writing]—A Brieff Declaration In Behalf of Juⁿ Chipman of Barnstable.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, January 5, 1881.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY is gone ! Time with unerring finger has engraved on the cycle of ages another year. But, thanks to Him with whom time has no beginning nor end, we still live to prosecute the noble work in which we are engaged. Thanks also to you, my fellow associates, for placing me again at the head of our Institution, and for your courtesy, counsel and co-operation, without which all my labors would have been in vain.

The past year, if we except the usual turmoil in the East and the disquietude and distress in Ireland, has been remarkable for the peace and prosperity of the world. No great wars have drenched the earth with blood, and no great revolutions have shaken the thrones of monarchies. In our own land, the year has been the most memorable one in its history, for rapid advancement and general prosperity, placing it only third on the roll of commercial nations of the globe ; and the peaceful election of another President of the United States has been everywhere recognized as the precursor of still greater growth, wealth and power.

Most heartily do I rejoice to meet again so many old friends with whom I have stood shoulder to shoulder for a long course of years in social intercourse and in efforts for the advancement of our Society, whose voices are always heard with pleasure, and whose presence always adds dignity and encouragement to our work.

Many who were with us a year ago have passed the bridge of life, and wait for us on the other shore. While we mourn their loss, and may find consolation in those promises which are everlasting and imperishable, we should remember that our lives are transitory and short. All are subject to the Almighty behest that declares "dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return,"—we soon pass away like ripples on the surface of the water, or a shadow passing over the plain. Man rises as the flower in spring time, blooming with bright anticipations of ripening years—revelling in the summer-tide of favor and honor, when suddenly there comes "a frost, a killing frost," and he withers and sinks like the faded leaf to mother earth.

During the past year, as will be seen by the Historiographer's report, forty-four members of the Society have died. Of most of them appropriate notice has been taken in the record of our proceedings. This is a larger number than in any other year since the formation of our Society. Their average age is over seventy-one years, being about the same as for the last five years.

Among them I may mention :

Rear Admiral Henry Knox Thacher, of the United States Navy, "in peace a high-toned, loyal and virtuous citizen ; in war, a bold seaman, a brave and gallant officer, and a fearless defender of his country's flag—honored in the service to whose highest rank he had so worthily risen." Of his donation to our Society—in whose prosperity he always manifested the highest concern—of the invaluable letters and documents of his grandfather, Gen. Henry Knox, a patriot general of our revolutionary army, I have spoken on another occasion. Their importance and value will be more fully treated of in the report of the Rev. Mr. Slafter, chairman of the committee for arranging and binding them, which will be submitted at this meeting.

Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, manifested in many ways a deep interest in this Society. For three years he was the publisher of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and for more than twenty years was a frequent donor to our library. He performed noble service by the publication of his numerous works, which are of constantly increasing value to historical students.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague, LL.D., honored and respected for his long public service, having held the office of United States Senator six years, and United States District Judge for twenty-five years—a gentleman universally respected for his genial disposition, integrity of character and judical decisions. He was one of the oldest members of our Society.

The Hon. Richard Frothingham, LL.D., held a high rank among American historical writers. His "*History of the Siege of Boston*," "*History of Charlestown*," "*Life of Gen. Joseph Warren*," "*Rise of the Republic*," and other works, are models of conscientious research and critical acumen. His memory will be held in grateful recollection to the latest day of our republic.

The Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, D.D., "one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators in America," during a long and useful life has been a public speaker before numerous literary associations, and has exercised a great influence in promoting the cause of temperance and other movements of moral reform. He is the author of many religious and other works extensively circulated both at home and abroad, which have placed him in the front rank of public men.

The Rev. Silas Ketchum, whose *New Hampshire Biographical Dictionary*, on which he was engaged for many years, has been unfortunately left unfinished, was a writer of much talent, and of indefatigable perseverance in collecting historical and biographical facts. His manuscripts relating to New Hampshire biography, consisting of about one thousand articles ready for the press, with materials for two thousand more, were bequeathed by him to this Society. We shall endeavor to have this work completed according to his plan, and published.

Simeon Pratt Adams, Esq., a sterling and upright citizen, was a frequent visitor to the library, and often attended the meetings of the Society, in whose doings he was much interested. He was a lifelong collector of antiquarian matters, and his collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers and documents illustrating New England local history, he bequeathed, with a legacy in money, to this Society.

Colonel Leonard Thompson, of Woburn, the oldest member of our Society, died on the street, Dec. 28, 1880, aged 92 years. Of himself he states: "I was placed on the board of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor for several years, and had even a seat in the State Legislature. I have held office under the authority of our Commonwealth and also the United States, and have been commissioned by Governors Strong and Brooks as a captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Massachusetts militia." He also served the people of his town in many other important trusts.

Among those who were with us at our last Annual Meeting, were the Rev. Samuel Cutler, the Historiographer of this Society, and the Rev. George Punchard. Mr. Cutler was Historiographer for five and a half years, and discharged the duties of his office with ability and great fidelity. He was an active co-worker, deeply interested in the progress of our work. He took a lively interest in all benevolent efforts, especially in the Christian faith, of which for thirty years he was a faithful minister, a conscientious laborer, a wise counsellor and true friend, whose abiding faith in the joys of a better world gave a charm and beauty to his life. When I saw him last, he gave me this parting benediction,—“If we meet not again in this world, I hope we shall walk the streets of the New Jerusalem together in the world above.”

The Rev. Mr. Punchard was truly a christian man, in whose character were combined cheerfulness, sympathy and love. He was active in all the benevolent objects of the age—in the pulpit, the school, and the editorial chair. The later years of his life were devoted to visiting the suffering and sick, and going about doing good. Although suffering from severe trials himself, he was always cheerful and patient, never for a moment wavering in his trust in God and a glorious immortality beyond the grave. He was a man of literary taste and extensive reading, and was connected with the Boston Traveller for many years. His writings were marked with great simplicity and force of diction. He was especially attached to the pure Saxon, remarking to me once, after the delivery of an address, “Never, my friend, use Latin while you can speak your mother tongue.”

Side by side these gentlemen sat on our last anniversary, promoting by their presence and words the objects of our Society, and we fondly hope they are now uniting their voices in the melodious songs of the blest. By their gentle deportment, christian character, sympathy, and earnest prayers for the welfare of their fellow men, they won the affections of all who knew them, and we cherish the fond

fully am I impressed with the importance of our work, and of its benign influences on the welfare of mankind, that, if I had the means, after providing for an extensive line of kith and kin, I would place in our treasury one hundred thousand dollars for the successful prosecution of our work, when I shall have ceased from labor in its behalf.

In my address to the Society last year, I spoke of the importance of enlarged accommodations for our library. Every returning anniversary renders our want in this direction still more pressing. Since our last meeting we have purchased two stables in the rear of the Society's House. The land on which those two structures stand, together with an unoccupied piece which already belonged to the Society, will enable us to enlarge our building to about twice its present capacity. The experience of the past teaches us that this enlargement should be made at once. The interest in family and local history, which we have done so much ourselves to create, was never increasing more rapidly than at the present moment. Investigators crowd to our library as the source of a large part of the material which they wish to incorporate into their works. I regret to say that while our doors are open, and in the interest of history we extend to them a cordial welcome, we have not really the room to give them suitable and convenient accommodations. Having undertaken by the establishment of this Society thirty-five years ago to stimulate studies in these departments, we must not in its present stage put any hindrance in the way, or, in other words, fail to offer the most ample facilities for their successful prosecution. The space for the proper arrangement and display of our books and pamphlets is too narrow and contracted. In some departments the room is at present sufficient, and will be for some time to come, but in others, and in the most important ones, it is wholly inadequate, the volumes are crowded together in double or triple rows, rendering it difficult to withdraw them from their hiding places, as well as perilous to the security of their bindings. For our pamphlets we need twice the room they now occupy. Our collection in this department is exceedingly valuable, indispensable for the study of local and family history; and we are gradually, as rapidly as a prudent expenditure of our means will warrant, rendering them accessible for use. But they require ample space, that any one of them may be readily found, and withdrawn for examination without the disarrangement and confusion of the rest.

We need likewise another fire-proof room, as large, if not larger than the one which we happily now possess. All manuscripts and books that cannot be duplicated belong in this room. This material is accumulating every day. It is the class of historical literature which a great Society which is really alive, and means to be useful to the public, must largely possess. All writers of history expect to find this material in the archives of such societies. So many

manuscripts and rare books have been destroyed by fire, that all associations entrusted with them are morally bound to provide the means of protecting them against the ravages of this destructive element.

I am sure, gentlemen of the Society, that you will all agree with me as to the importance, I may say necessity, of this enlargement of our building, after hearing the reasons which I have thus briefly recited.

To accomplish it will require the gift to the Society of a large sum of money, either by some member, or members of our association, or by some other person, who appreciates the vast work which we are doing for our family and local history.

And now, gentlemen, as prosperity reigns throughout our land, I commend to your attention this opportunity of associating your names with a beneficent and noble work, and at the same time of conferring a lasting benefit upon the children by furnishing them with the means of a more ample knowledge of the Fathers of New England.

The year that has just closed has been remarkable for the number of centenary celebrations which have taken place in New England. We rejoice in these observances, tending as they do to preserve and hand down to future generations those examples and principles to which we are indebted, and which must ever control the progress of civilization and the happiness of the human race. These celebrations create a lively interest in the present generation to learn all we can of the manners, customs and characters of our ancestors. We look with loving eyes on those features which speak from the marble, and linger with pleasure before the portraits of those left on the canvas, who have made us and our nation what we are.

As the representative of our Society, I have attended during the year the following public celebrations :

The 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston.

The 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Dorchester.

The 250th Anniversary of the formation of the First Church in Boston.

The observance of the 100th Anniversary of the establishment of our State Government at the Council Chamber.

The 50th Anniversary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The General Session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

These celebrations have developed the history of the rise and progress of various institutions, the objects for which they were formed, and the events which they commemorate—connecting as they do the civilization and enterprise of olden with the present time. Among these are specially to be remembered the 250th anniversaries of the settlement of Boston, and Dorchester now within her domain,

an event which marks a period that will ever be memorable in the history of our country. This fifth jubilee which commemorates the settlement of our Puritan Fathers in this city, will constitute in American history another golden page, to perpetuate the influence of the past. Much as we revere and honor the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, we regard the crossing of Charles River by the Puritans in 1630 as one of the most memorable events in the history of New England, which in connection with the Pilgrims' examples, principles and institutions, will confer benefactions on the world, as long as gratitude has a place in the heart of man.

When we look back on what Boston was when purchased of the Rev. William Blaxton for thirty pounds, "King's money," and compare it with her present exalted position, we are astonished at her progress and prosperity. When we reflect on little Boston, which history informs us was "too small to contain many people—a little peninsula, boggy, stony, and sapped by the sea," whose neck was bathed in summer by the waves of the ocean, whose harbor in winter was encased in ice, and whose shores were enrobed in snow—when we compare the Boston of that day, with her at this time, with her more than three hundred and fifty thousand souls, her free schools and seminaries of learning, her numerous churches, her libraries of half a million of volumes, her almost numberless associations for charitable and beneficent purposes, her rapidly augmenting commercial, manufacturing and financial enterprises, we involuntarily exclaim, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

Boston has played a memorable part in the history of American progress. Here commenced the opposition to the Stamp Act, which made of her harbor a "great tea pot," the flavor of which has impregnated the waters of the globe. Here, on her borders, commenced the war which ended in American independence, and under her shadow was established the first free public school of which we have any account in the world. Well does an English writer remark, "Boston has played a great part in the historical drama of the world, and her sons are the best of a notable breed." Boston has had to wait her time for large commercial enterprises, but a glorious era is dawning upon her. Already she has stretched her arms to the great lakes, the fertile valleys of the west, clasped the continent with her iron rails, laid her hands on Puget Sound, and ere long will have connections with the rich lands of the great North West and South West, whose products are to find a great entrepôt in our city—where there has been on the rails at the same time fourteen hundred cars waiting to deliver their freight on shipboard, and from whose wharves there have departed in a single week twenty steamships, and during the past year four hundred and forty, laden with the products of our land. Boston may not exercise the same controlling influence that she did a hundred years ago, but she has a great past, and the world

is enjoying fruits which are the direct outgrowths of the principles of the fathers, the labors of her sons, the blessings of her institutions, and the culture and refinement of her society. But whatever rank may be assigned her on the roll of cities, the light of her example can never be extinguished. Her history and fame will be cherished and revered while the name of Franklin the father of American Science, Hancock the first signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and Warren the great martyr on Bunker Hill, shall have a page in the annals of time.

The interest now manifested in geographical and archæological researches is worthy of special notice and commendation. Wonderful indeed have been the results obtained by the enterprise of our geographical societies, the explorations and surveys of national governments, and the untiring enterprise of archæologists, both in our own and foreign lands. It is, I think, only about sixty years since the first geographical society in the world was established. Now there are more than fifty such associations actively engaged in their appropriate work, which are constantly bringing to light territories and resources in the hitherto unknown parts of the globe. One of the most important of these is the American Geographical Society, of which Chief Justice Daly is president. To the efforts of these societies and the patronage of governments, we are largely indebted for the extensive explorations in Asia Minor, Japan, China; South, Central, and North America and the Arctic Shores. In regard to the latter, we understand that Prof. Nordenskjöld believes that voyages from the Atlantic to the Pacific, around the North coast of Asia, may be regularly made by suitable steamers at the proper season of the year.

The geological and geographical surveys in our vast western territories, from New Mexico to our northern Alaska, and the great territory lying west and north-west of the great lakes—which our associate, Mr. Charles C. Coffin, has graphically described as sufficient for eleven states as large as Ohio, and ultimately to be joined to our own territory—are constantly opening up to us more and more of the immense acreage and fertility of our soil. It is within the present century that Lewis and Clarke ascended the Missouri to its source, reached the Pacific, and returned through the Yellow Stone, now opening up to us by the Northern Pacific Railroad, giving the world a knowledge of the surpassing richness and resources of these regions.

The Reports of Hayden, Powell and others, in regard to our western and south-western territories, continue to afford most important information, and are regarded as among the most valuable outlays of our government. From the researches in South and Central America by Drs. Fahn and Le Plongeon, whom we hope to see here in the spring, we learn that our western world, although last discovered, was probably the home of a very early civiliza-

tion. Says Dr. Fahn, "The result of my observations is, that America is the Old World, from whence emigrated the human family, and that Europe, Asia and Africa are the New World." "The languages spoken by the Indians of Peru and Bolivia, exhibit astounding affinities with the Arabic, and the roots of the early Aryan tongue are found in the purest condition in the languages of these Indians." We need more information in regard to the origin and relation of the native races, which is so essential to the study of the aboriginal life of America, and although we may never ascertain the antiquity or locality of the progenitors of the race, yet the investigations of archæologists and historians are constantly bringing to light discoveries which give evidence relating to an age far anterior to what we had supposed, and will, ere long, we hope, settle the question which of the continents, the Eastern or Western, is entitled to seniority as the residence of mankind.

Large portions of the globe also remain to be discovered, where the light of civilization, the commerce of nations, and the refinements of social life are yet to be established, and where we confidently believe the English tongue will yet be spoken. The late explorations by Stanley, Pinto, and other travellers in Africa, constitute some of the most remarkable and valuable contributions to modern history, and make known a country with nearly two hundred millions of souls, one seventh part of the population of the globe, some of whose immense rivers will yet be navigated under the influence of trade and the industries of modern times.

In these enterprises, we are glad to learn that Boston is not behind the age, and that the Archæological Institute of America, whose home is here, and to which we extend a most hearty welcome—an institution which has now an able student in Colorado and New Mexico, engaged in the study of the ruins of the ancient Indian Pueblos, and of the life and customs of the existing Pueblo Indians—is about to send out a commission under the direction of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University, to the ancient city of Assos, which the Apostle Paul once visited, the site of which is on the eastern shore of the Greek Archipelago, about thirty miles south of the site of ancient Troy where Dr. Schleiman has been excavating, and who, we understand, is now pursuing similar work near Thebes. Nor would we omit to mention the excavations and discoveries at Athens and Olympia, in Greece, just now being made known to the public, by Professor Thomas Davidson, of Boston.

Truly, the world moves! The earth revolves! The sun pours his revivifying rays into the bosom of mother earth, and nature, daughter of the skies, comes forth to supply the wants of man. Science with her piercing eye penetrates her very depths, and brings forth treasures which have laid hidden from the foundation of the world. Civilization waves her banner, ever beckoning us on to higher and higher attainments, and history records with diamond

pen the progress of the age, for the benefit of those who are to follow us.

I hail with gratitude and pleasure the increased interest so generally manifested in family history and genealogical researches, for which our Society is so justly celebrated, and in which from its earliest inception it has been zealously engaged. Many of us can remember the time when very little attention was given to the subject, by societies or individuals. Within the period in which I have had the honor to occupy this chair, there was but little interest, comparatively, in the study of family or town history. Now the whole of New England is wide awake to its importance, and our libraries are constantly thronged for books and information on these subjects. It has become a common study, and our archives are richly stored with books which are daily consulted for information. The great deficiency of family histories was, until within a few years, a source of deep regret. To supply this want was the object and purpose of the founders of our Society, and upon it the Society has bestowed special and persistent labor. Our department of genealogy and family history, I am happy to repeat, has become a great depository and contains a vast amount of valuable information.

The inquiry is sometimes made, of what use are all these researches into the history of our families? To this we reply, that the history and even the genealogy of families seems by the Bible to have been of Divine origin, the records of which have been deemed so important as to have been inscribed on its pages, in the lines of ancestry and descent from Adam down to the christian era, thus to be carefully preserved, to show us that the great and good of the world come not by chance, but are the results of good fathers, good mothers and good examples. Some men boast of being self made; but, trace back their origin, and it will generally be found that what they possess of excellence came down from the inheritance of good blood and good principles. Not to know from whence we came, not to care any thing about our ancestors, is to detract from the honor and gratitude due them, to suppress from posterity and to blot from human record the elements which have made us what we are.

Strange, indeed, it is, that so little attention had been given to this subject in former years. Says the late Rev. Mr. Ketchum, "It is a fact that many men of average intelligence do not know the names of their own grandfathers; and all the knowledge they possess about their ancestry is the common tradition that they descended from one of three brothers who came over from the old country, and that it is said there are large estates which have been for a long time waiting to be claimed by those of their name." If it is considered a matter of importance to trace the genealogy of our cattle in the Herd Book, of the horse back to Godolphin Arabian, or a strain of the camel back to an ancestry of one or two hundred years, how much more noble and important to trace the blood of man, made but "a little lower than the angels," and lord of this lower world!

Resuming the subject of history to which I called your attention last year, I beg again to impress on you its importance and influence, for I know of no theme which is more appropriate or worthy of your consideration. The history of mankind, either as individuals, communities or nations, is like an electric current coursing through the past, present and future time, connecting and vitalizing by its moral force the human race, like the providence of God, carrying out His beneficent plans for the elevation and salvation of the world. This influence moulds the character of mankind, transmits from generation to generation examples worthy of imitation, presents virtue in her most enchanting form, vice in its detested garb, and inscribes on monuments of fame names and deeds which will live in grateful remembrance long after the mountains from which the shafts were hewn shall have melted away. The achievements of men and nations are like mirrors reflecting the principles and precepts of the great and good, stimulating us to imitate their examples, filling the hearts of millions with high and holy aspirations, and speaking to us from the printed page, the marble and the canvas, proclaiming as with clarion voice, "This is the way, walk ye therein." Thus the good influences permeate the minds of men for all time, ever acquiring concentrating power, striking their roots deeper and deeper into the heart of communities, making men more useful citizens, inspiring them with the love of liberty, country and God. The record of our struggles for independence and for the preservation of our union will yet cause monuments to rise in the South as well as in the North to commemorate the blessings of freedom, union and equality. History links together in one great circle the nations of the world, gathers up, preserves and perpetuates the record of human life. By it the discoveries in art, science and civilization are made the ministers of untold blessings to the world, and harbingers of still greater glories to come.

We cannot move a step forward without consulting the records of the past. Blot these out and we have no lessons for our guidance; strike these records out of existence, and our boasted civilization would wither like the leaves of the forest, and be swept by the wintry blast of desolation from the face of the earth. History is to direct and govern all future generations in the march of improvement, to teach them how to control the forces of nature, to cultivate and adorn the earth, unlock the doors of nature's secret laboratories, and bring forth the treasures of air, earth and water that are in waiting for the use of man. History enlarges the scope of human thought, and prepares us for the greater blessings which are in store for mankind. Onward! is the word, and we must obey it. Christian civilization spreads out her arms and gathers up for use all that may tend to the happiness of our race; and history promulgates to the ends of the earth the power to make men great, and nations prosperous and strong.

How important, then, that we should have a knowledge of history ! President Chadbourne, our associate member, says, "To him who takes in the history of the past, life is lengthened. He may count no more revolving years than his fellow man whose thoughts never wander farther back than his boyhood. He who reads the past multiplies his days a hundred fold." Things which appear at the time of little consequence often turn out in their results to be of momentous importance. A suggestion, an action or an accident recorded in history may have been the father of discoveries which have conferred untold blessings on our race. Just as a grain of invisible pollen impregnates the open blossom, fertilizing it and producing a fruit that charms the eye, gratifies the taste, cools the fevered lip, and ministers to the comfort and relief of millions who partake of it.

We build upon the past, we look to history for the record of human thought, of individual life, of national character, and as the author last quoted says, "it is in their light we walk." Nine-tenths of all the movements in trade, art or science rely for their success on the experience of the past. Without these guides we wander in the mazes of doubt, and might as well expect to produce a beautiful flower or luscious fruit without a knowledge of the sources from which they were to emanate.

And now as our statues commemorating the worthy dead are rising up in various parts of this city, let us recur for a moment to the history of New England. I have spoken on this subject before, but I desire to repeat in substance what I have said, having nothing to alter or amend. New England principles are to regenerate, remodel and reconstruct the governments of the world. Here was laid, said Mr. Winthrop, "the corner-stone of a mightier and freer nation than the sun in its circuit ever before shone upon." New England ideas and principles which had here their first illustration, as President Hayes, one of our Vice-Presidents, has lately said, "have had a great influence in shaping the affairs of the people of the United States, much to do with the prosperity we now enjoy, and about which we may rightfully be boastful, and which we cannot too highly esteem." Well did Secretary Evarts, a Boston boy, say in his late speech before the New England Society in Brooklyn, N. Y., in regard to the influence of New England principles on the world, "Who can measure it? Who can circumscribe it? As the Puritan settlement at Plymouth is to the United States of America as it now is, so is the United States of America to the future possession and control of the world as it is to be."

Look for instance at what New England has done for the advancement of civilization, the support of constitutional authority, the development of our national resources. How she has encouraged every effort for the cause of education, the diffusion of knowledge, the extension of human freedom and the spread of the Gospel ! How she has sent

her sons forth as pioneers to stimulate by their examples, to build up by their enterprise, to enrich by their wealth, and to plant, wherever their feet shall tread, schools, churches and institutions for the welfare of mankind!

Look at her history presenting examples of genius, enterprise and benevolence, unsurpassed in the annals of the world!

Who was it that drew the lightning from the fiery cloud, and held it in his hand!

Who was it that laid the mystic wire, dry-shod, from continent to continent, in the almost fathomless abyss of the mighty deep!

Who was it that taught the electric spark, with tongue of fire to speak, quick as thought, all the languages of the globe!

Who was it that brought Lethean sleep, the heaven-born messenger, to assuage all human suffering, and to blot from memory the cruel operations of the surgeon's knife!

Who planted the first free school on this continent, if not the first free school in the world—the free school, that tree of knowledge whose fruits are freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship—that tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations!

Whose sign manual appears at the head of the signers of that immortal Declaration of American Independence; who were they who fell where yonder column rises; and who were the volunteers that rushed first to the defence of the Capitol in the late fearful struggle of our union!

Who were the men who conceived the idea and laid the plan for the greatest missionary enterprise on our western shores, going forth with the ensign of the cross in one hand and the flag of our nation in the other, to the distant islands of the sea!

Who were the men on this hemisphere that first stood forth, as the champions of human freedom and equal rights, boldly declaring, with their lives in their hands, like Paul on Mars Hill, that God "made of one blood all the nations of men!"

By whose bold adventure, untiring energy, and wonderful despatch, was our western continent spanned by the iron tracks of the Pacific road!

Who was it that was honored with princely obsequies at Westminster Abbey, and whose remains by order of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, were sent home to us under royal convoy, in testimony of his noble benefactions to mankind!

Were not these New England men? Were not these beneficent acts and achievements the result of New England mind? Aye, they were Massachusetts men! It is these that have elevated our institutions as shining lights, whose beneficent rays have penetrated the darkest recesses of the earth, and whose golden record shall shine with brighter and brighter glory on the historic page.

These are the words I spoke to you eleven years ago, and from which I have nothing to retract. But in filial duty to the land which

gave me birth, I desire once more to place on record, to impress on your memories, and on the mind of every child that shall be born on New England soil, this wonderful story of the genius and renown of her sons. Thus will we record these examples of patriotism, moral worth, and christian benevolence, that they may live forever on the tablet of the memory.

“We'll teach them to our sons,
And they again to theirs,
That generations yet unborn
May tell them to their heirs.”

Forever shall they be cherished and remembered! Never shall they be forgotten, No, Never! Through the ages of all time posterity shall respond, in the words of our own poet,

“FOREVER! NEVER! NEVER! FOREVER!”

Gentlemen, I cannot close these remarks without referring to the prosperous condition of our country, to which I briefly alluded last year. This I am happy to believe is still on the increase. When we consider the stupendous progress and prosperity since our fathers planted the flower of freedom which has shed its fragrance all over our land—when we think of the vastness of our country, looking out on Europe on the east and Asia on the west, capable of producing almost all the products of other climes, of feeding a great portion of the people of the world, its rapidly increasing population coming from all parts of the globe, and combining into a race more powerful than any that has preceded it—with a constant immigration still surging on to the great West, to occupy not only our present lines but the lands of the great Northwest, whose advantages were so graphically described by our associate, Mr. Coffin, in his late paper read before us—when we reflect on these things we instinctively inquire to what will this all come at the close of two and a half centuries more.

When I think upon what I have witnessed in my own day, my heart throbs with intense desire that my life may be prolonged for another eighty years to see something more of the great future of this blessed land, more of its rising greatness and power when it shall have been filled up with the push and onward march of American enterprise, and I involuntarily exclaim—“Tell us, ye prophets of the Lord, O tell us, to what glorious end these signs of promise are pointing”? Were we permitted to look forward through the lens of the future, methinks we should see, ere some who hear me shall have gone down to their graves, amazing developments springing from the benign influences of New-England principles and institutions. How clearly do we see the hand of an overruling Providence who has designed this continent for the uses of a great nation, a most magnificent dwelling-place prepared by Him for man's abode—a home for the oppressed of the world,

and of a people who are almoners of freedom to the advancing millions that are to dwell within its borders.

The tide of humanity is constantly surging westward without regard to age or color, and is every year increasing its volume. Our eastern cities and towns join in the grand procession with the hundreds of thousands who are seeking a home nearer the setting sun, in those rich lands where thriving villages, towns and cities, will arise as by enchantment, and become as populous and affluent as we now are. Whether this comes in one or five centuries, it is as sure to come as that day follows night.

In a word, our country, with its vast territories, its fertile and productive fields, its rapidly increasing population, free schools and benevolent institutions spread broadcast over the land, together with the development of its immense mineral resources, may look forward, in all human probability, to a future the like of which the world has never seen, a future which neither Greece nor Rome, nor the most favored nations of the past could ever have dreamed of—a future, when nations shall do honor to our civilization, science and refinement, as it now does to our progress, power and prosperity—when the flag of our republic shall unfold its stars and stripes throughout the world as the symbols of civilization and benevolence, where every man may sit under the shadow of the tree of liberty, and enjoy the rich fruits which spring from freedom of conscience and the right to worship God according to its dictates.

Thus Providence has placed our nation where it stands, in the midst of east-down or declining monarchies, as an emblem of Divine justice, the terror of tyrants, the protector of human rights, and on whose ensign is inscribed "Law, Freedom, Truth, and Faith in God"—a nation where, in the words of the martyred Lincoln, "The mystic ties of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, shall yet swell the chorus of the Union when touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Nothing but some tremendous convulsion, some great moral earthquake, some dire revulsion of human excellence, virtue and renown, which shall shatter our confederacy into atoms and cover our fair land with anarchy and disunion, can ever obstruct the grandest and most glorious march of civilization on the globe.

When I look back on the past and see what has been accomplished by the planting of our free institutions on these New England shores, when I look forward to the future and consider the vastness and capacity of our national territory, its immense annual crop of twenty-five hundred millions of bushels of grain, sufficient for feeding its fifty millions of people and supplying the needs of the rest of the world—its eighty thousand miles of railroad, with net earnings of two hundred millions of dollars yearly, and its rich mineral resources—a territory yet to be filled up with a free and industrious population,

I feel a great desire to see more of the development of this wonderful country—when the five Pacific railroads shall have enclasped our continent, when the inter-oceanic canals shall have united the waters of our oceans—when the thousands of our rivers shall be navigated, the vast interior of our continent occupied by an industrious, intelligent, and enterprising community—when the sound of the steam whistle, the ring of the iron rail, the click of the telegraph, and the voice of the telephone shall be heard around the world—when the genius of man, the progress of letters, the philosophy of nature, the mysteries of science shall have been fully unfolded—when these shall have accomplished their Divine mission, and man master of them all shall approach nearer and nearer to that wisdom and perfection which are finally to characterize our race—when “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” shall be the countersign from land to land—when all the peoples of the earth shall join in hallelujahs of thanksgiving to the God of nations, whose song of jubilee shall be, FREEDOM AND SALVATION! FREE AND EQUAL! FREE AND EQUAL FOREVER!

VIRGINIA DOCUMENTS.—THE PEYTON FAMILY.

Communicated by Col. JOHN LEWIS PEYTON, of Steeplehill, near Staunton, Virginia.

THE Peyton family is of high antiquity in the mother country. According to Du Moulin, Camden and other antiquarians and historians the founder was William de Malet, one of the great barons who accompanied William I. to the conquest of England, and obtained from that monarch many grants of manors and lordships as a recompense for his military services. Among these lordships were Sibton and Peyton Halls in Norfolk, from the latter of which a junior branch of the de Malets assumed the surname of Peyton in accordance with the usage of the times.

The name is also one of the earliest connected with the colonization of Virginia. Sir Henry Peyton, who was knighted by James I., and was gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Prince Henry in 1610, was a member of the London Company to whom King James granted a charter May 23, 1609, “to deduce a colony and make habitation and plantation in that part of America commonly called Virginia.” [See Henning, vol. i. p. 82.] Sir Henry Peyton was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Thomas Peyton, M. P. for Dunwich in 1557, by his wife Lady Cecelia Bouchier, daughter of John, second Earl of Bath. He married Lady Mary, daughter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, but it does not appear that he ever visited Virginia or left descendants. His nephew John Peyton, son of his brother Robert, is supposed to have been the first of the family who undertook the voyage to Virginia *circa* 1622, when

in his twenty-sixth year. He had previously married Ellen Pakington, of London, and left at his death two sons :

- i. Henry Peyton, of Acquia, Westmoreland Co., Va.
- ii. Col. Valentine, of Nominy, “ “

The descendants of these two sons are scattered through Virginia, the South and West. An accurate list of their offspring cannot be now furnished, but it is hoped that it will be forthcoming at no distant day.

This much, however, may be said, that from Valentine was descended the gallant Col. Harry Peyton of revolutionary fame, who when he heard that his last son had been killed at the siege of Charleston, S. C., 1780, by a cannon ball from the British fleet, exclaimed, “Would to God I had another to put in his place.”

And Frances Peyton, who married Judge John Brown, Chancellor of the Staunton (Va.) district, and left issue :

- i. Judge James E. Brown, of the Wytheville district, uncle of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate Cavalry.
- ii. Margaret, who married Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the father of Col. John B. Baldwin, of Mrs. Alexander A. H. H. Stuart, Mrs. James M. Ransom, of Jefferson Co., West Virginia, and Mrs. Chapman I. Stuart, of Richmond, Va.
- iii. Martha, who married William S. Eskridge, and left issue :
Mrs. Jno. Towles, of Louisiana, and
Mrs. R. T. W. Duke, of Albermarle, Va.

From Henry Peyton, of Acquia, descended Col. Balie Peyton, of Tennessee, a distinguished lawyer and soldier. He served in congress for Tennessee, and in the Mexican war as colonel of the 5th Louisiana Regiment, and afterwards as Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, 1848-1853. The Hon. E. G. Peyton, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi; Col. Henry E. Peyton, who served throughout the war on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee, and is now secretary of the U. S. Senate; Col. Robert L. Y. Peyton, a member of the Confederate States Senate for Missouri, and others too numerous to be here mentioned.

With these simple facts by way of introduction, we present our readers with some of the earliest papers on record in our country.

Will of Henry Peyton, gent. of Acquia, in the County of Westmore and Virginia, 1658.

In the name of God amen I Henry Peyton, of Acquia, in the County of Westmoreland, Gentleman, being of good and perfect memory, & thanks be to God, well & sound in bodily health, but being bound for a voyage to sea, not knowing how it may please God to dispose of me, doe make this my last will & testament, in manner & form flowing.

Imprimis. I give & bequeath my soul to God that gave it, & my body to the Earth from whence it came, or as it shall please God the Almighty otherwise to dispose of it.

Item. I give & bequeath to my loving wife Ellen Peyton one half of the whole estate that it has pleased the Almighty God to bestow upon me in this world, excepting the legacy hereinafter given to my brother Valentine Peyton.

Item. I give & bequeath to my sons Henry & Valentine Peyton the other half of mine estate equally to be divided betwixt them, to be paid to them, at their ages of one & twenty years.

Item. I give & bequeath to my brother Valentine Peyton One thousand pounds of tobacco to buy him a mourning suit.

Item. My will is that none of my land or estate in Virginia do fall to my sons or next heirs in law as inheritance, but that if my wife desire it then it is to be sold & valued as personal estate & then be divided according to my will.

Item. My will & desire is that my brother Col. Valentine Peyton & mine Uncle Thomas Pakington of London, be overseers of this my last will & testament to be performed according to my true intent & meaning, & in case my wife marry again to take security for or to take into their possession that part that belongeth to the children.

Item. I constitute & ordain my loving wife Ellen Peyton sole executrix of this my last will & testament.

Witness my hand & seal this 17th day of May 1658.

HENRY PEYTON [seal]

Signed & sealed in presence of

Walter Brodhurst

Hugh Brodhurst.

This will was proved & recorded 20th of October 1659.

A copy. Teste

J. Warren Hutt,

Clerk of Westmoreland

August 1880.

Will of Colonel Valentine Peyton, gent. of Nominy, 1662.

In the name of God Amen I Valentine Peyton of the County of Westmoreland, Virginia Gentleman being about to take a voyage to Jamestown, & knowing the life of man to be uncertain doe make this my last will & testament in form following, to wit;

Inprimis. I give & bequeath my soul into the hands of God my maker hoping for salvation through the merits & passion of my alone Saviour Jesus Christ, & my body to the earth decently to be buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereinafter named.

Item. I give my estate real & personal both of lands, goods, chattels & debts to my dear & loving wife Frances Peyton whom I ordain nominate & appoint my sole executrix, excepting only the legacies hereinafter mentioned.

Item. I give unto my son-in-law Thomas Speke one two year old Mare & four Cows with their increase for the future to be delivered to him when he comes to the age of twenty one.

Item. I leave my father-in-law Thomas — esq & Mr Robert Sligh both of Maryland overseers to see this my last will performed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 27th of November 1662.

VALENTINE PEYTON [seal]

Teste
 Stephen Warward }
 Augustus Hull }

This will was recorded June 29th 1665.

A copy, teste

J. Warren Hutt, clerk.

Sep^r 14th, 1880.

Mrs. Frances Peyton's to Major John Washington Power of Attorney.
 1665.

Know all men by these presents that I Frances Peyton the relict & widow & Adm^r with the will annexed of Colonel Valentine Peyton late of the County of Westmoreland, deceased doe make, constitute, appoint & ordain my trusty and well beloved friend Major John Washington,* of the said County my true & lawful general attorney in all causes & in all Courts within the Colony of Virginia to act for me either as plaintiff or defendant hereby giving & granting unto my said attorney as full power & authority in the prosecution of my interests as any attorney or attorneys hath or ought to have. And whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully doe in the premises I do & shall ratify & confirm as powerfully & effectually as if I myself was there personally present to do the same. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 21st of July 1665.

FRANCES PEYTON [seal]

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of

John Lord

Thomas Wilsford

This letter of attorney was recorded on the 22nd of July 1665.

A copy, teste

J. Warren Hutt, Clerk.

Sept. 14th, 1880.

Will of Col. Gerrard Peyton, of Nominy, in the Co. of Westmoreland, Va.,
 1687.

In the name of God amen. I Gerrard Peyton, of Nominy in the Co. of Westmoreland, finding myself very sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect memory calling to mind the frailty of all human flesh and the decree of our Heavenly father that all mankind are once to die and descend into the grave and to sleep until the loud and dreadful trumpet shall sound and awake us all to judgment before the great tribunal judge, both of quick and dead; doe by these presents make, constitute, ordain and appoint this to be my true last will and testament, hereby revoking, disannulling and making void all manner of former wills and testaments by me heretofore made or done.

First. I give and bequeath my immortal soul unto God my Heavenly maker, who gave it first unto me, hoping through the merits, passion and intercession of his son my alone dear Saviour Jesus Christ, to behold and everlastingly enjoy my maker and redeemer in the Kingdom of Heaven

* Major John Washington was the grandfather of the illustrious Washington.

and my body to the earth from whence it came to be decently buried and interred according to the decision of my executrix hereinafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my dearest well beloved sister Elizabeth Hardige, her heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns all my real estate and personal property, my lands &c. And if my said sister Elizabeth Hardidge should have no issue of her body, then my full and whole estate both real and personale with all my lands to be disposed of by her last will and testament. Also, I the said Gerard Peyton doe by these presents nominate, constitute, put, place, ordain and appoint my loving and kind father-in-law M^r William Hardidge, of Nominy aforesaid to be sole executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I the said Gerard Peyton being in good and perfect memory have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of Dec^r A.D. 1687. *Anno reg. Jacobi secundo tertio.*

The words "her heirs, executors &c" interlined in the 12th line before signing.

Codicil. I also give and bequeath unto my kind and loving father-in-law my sword and belt and case of pistols. I also give and bequeath unto Valentine Harris One hundred acres of land. Unto M^{rs} Margaret Blagg my horse "Jocky," to M^{rs} Edward Franklyn fourteen and a half yards of silk and a pair of shoes. Unto Cuthbert one pair of breeches and a trunk and unto Negro Dick the first mare colt that shall fall.

Signed, sealed and delivered

GERRARD PEYTON [seal]

in presence of

Joseph Lewis

Richard Sturman

Robert Chamberlain

}

Jan^y 11. 1687-8.

Upon petition of M^r W^m Hardidge, Executor of the last will and testament of the above named Col. Gerrard Peyton this will was proved in Court by the Oaths of Joseph Lewis, Richard Sturman and Robert Chamberlain witnesses thereto subscribed and it was ordered to be recorded.

THOM. MARSEN,
Deputy Clerk.

A.D. 1731.

Westmoreland Co. }
to wit. }

At a court held for the said County the
27th day of October 1731.

Col. Henry Ashton by his letter to this Court representing that the leaf of the record book in which the will of Col. Gerrard Peyton dec^d 1687 was recorded is by some accident broken off (which it seems was before George Tuberville, the present Clerk of the County was in that office) And it remains in a loose leaf of the said book. And as the whole right of a great quantity of lands belonging to his daughter and grand daughters depend on the said will, therefore prayed the Courts order for recording the same in a proper book which being considered by the Court it is ordered that the said Col. Peyton's will be re-entered in the present record book for wills of this county. And the original will of said Peyton happening to be in possession of said Ashton and being produced in Court it is also or-

dered that the same be lodged and remain in the clerks office of this county amongst other original wills. *Teste* G. TURBERVILLE, C. C. W.

Recorded the 30th day of October 1731.

P^r G. T., C. C. W.

A copy, teste

J. Warren Hutt,
C. C. W.

Virginia Land Registry Office, Richmond.

Extracts.—The following are grants of lands to the PEYTONS, made before the Revolution :

Peyton, Henry, book 4, p. 255 ; 400 acres in Westmoreland Co., November 1, 1657.

Peyton, Valentine, book 4, p. 426 ; 1600 acres in same County, July 20, 1662.

Peyton, Major Robert, book 7, p. 81 ; 1000 acres in New Kent Co., April 23, 1681.

Peyton, Robert, book 7, p. 233 ; 150 acres in Kensington Parish, Gloucester Co., Feb. 20, 1682.

Peyton, Thomas, book 17, p. 524 ; 100 acres in Gloucester Co., June 16, 1738.

ZABDIEL AND JOHN BOYLSTON.

Communicated by CHARLES W. PARSONS, M.D., of Providence, R. I.

THACHER'S American Medical Biography contains an interesting memoir of Dr. ZABDIEL BOYLSTON, distinguished for having introduced inoculation for small-pox into this country. This memoir was mostly drawn from materials communicated to the late Dr. George C. Shattuck, by Ward Nicholas Boylston, the eminent benefactor of Harvard College. The printed memoir omits an incident related at the end of Mr. Boylston's paper, and never hitherto made public. I copy from his manuscript.

"Here, perhaps, says Mr. Boylston, I may be allowed to introduce an anecdote I learned with pleasure and surprise from the late Dr. Franklin, to whom I was introduced at his seat near Paris, in the year 1783. There were several gentlemen and ladies in the room at the time of my name being announced to him, when he arose from his chair and took me by the hand, saying, "I shall ever revere the name of Boylston ; Sir, are you of the family of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston of Boston ?" to which I replied that he was my great uncle ; "then, Sir, I must tell you I owe everything I now am to him." He went on giving this account of himself, viz. : "When Dr. Boylston was in England, I was there reduced to the greatest distress, a youth without money, friends or counsel. I applied in my extreme distress to him, who supplied me with twenty guineas ;

and, relying on his judgment, I visited him as opportunities offered, and by his fatherly counsels and encouragements I was saved from the abyss of destruction which awaited me, and my future fortune was based upon his parental advice and timely assistance. Sir, I beg you will visit me as often as you find you have leisure while in Paris." During my stay I availed myself of this, visited and dined with him several times, and always received his marked attentions."

Dr. Boylston was in England in 1724 and 1725, and young Franklin reached London about the end of the year 1724, where he found he had been deceived by worthless letters of recommendation from Gov. Keith, and was almost friendless and moneyless, though he soon found employment as a printer. The incident above related is the more creditable to Dr. Boylston from the fact that the *New England Courant*, conducted by the Franklins, had joined in the outcry against inoculation, by which Dr. Boylston had suffered so much.

Dr. Boylston had a son JOHN, who presented many interesting traits of character. His letters to which I have had access show a very amiable man, kind to his relatives in Boston, simple in tastes, and warmly attached to his native town. He has been ranked as a tory, and is mentioned accordingly in Sabine's "American Loyalists." It appears that he left Boston for London in 1768, on account of impaired health. He was then nearly sixty years old, having been born in Boston March 23, 1709. He established a mercantile correspondence with Boston and Jamaica, and resided in London till November, 1775, when, on account of increasing infirmities, the interruption of commercial intercourse caused by war, and the expense of living in the metropolis, he went to Bath, where he died unmarried in 1795.

His letters through the whole period of the war show that his sympathies were with his "townsmen," as he continued to call his friends in Boston. He deprecates the "vindictive measures" of government, sends money for the relief of the distressed people of Boston, and writes as follows, after hearing of the defeat of Gates at Camden: "This unfortunate event has buried all pacific thoughts, and inspired this sanguinary administration to continue this infernal contest, with the ostensible view of subjugating the colonies, although the real purpose is continuing in office, and fleecing the people, whose spirits seem wholly dissipated and broke."

He kept up a long and constant correspondence with the Rev. Thomas Wren, a dissenting clergyman of Portsmouth, England, in regard to the relief of American prisoners-of-war held at Forton, near Portsmouth. He contributed money at many different times for their aid and comfort, directing that preference be given to those who belonged in Boston, and next to those from other parts of Massachusetts. The Forton prisoners make the subject of an interesting

communication, published in the REGISTER from 1876 to 1879, by William R. Cutter, Esq. The visits of Mr. Wren, made frequently once a week, are repeatedly mentioned in that article, with a notice of his bringing money to the prisoners. Mr. Boylston gave very liberally for this object; and the correspondence between him and Mr. Wren shows that both parties were very tender in their sympathies and active in beneficence.

Mr. Boylston's letters frequently refer to a plan he long cherished of bequeathing a large part of his property for the benefit of the poor of Boston. It would appear that he had taken measures with this intent before leaving Boston in 1768. He writes from Bath, in 1789: "It is now more than thirty years since by will I devoted my small property to this purpose, having to this day taxed my expenses for this intent." His last will, executed at Bath in the year 1793, creates a trust which is still in operation. One portion of the bequest is for the benefit of "poor and decayed householders of the Town of Boston,"—"not under fifty years of age,"—"persons of good character and reduced by the act of Providence, not by indolence, extravagancy, or other vice." The other portion is to be applied to "the nurture and instruction of Poor Orphans and Deserted Children, of the Town of Boston, until fourteen years of age." The two funds, according to recent reports of the City Auditor, now amount to considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars. They are respectively known as the "Boylston Relief Fund," and the "Boylston Education Fund."

WITCHCRAFT IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Communicated by STANLEY WATERS, A.M., of Salem, Mass.

THE late Samuel G. Drake, A.M., in his "Annals of Witchcraft," pp. 64 to 72, gives an account of the trial of Hugh Parsons, of Springfield, and his wife on the charge of witchcraft. In the Appendix, pp. 219-58, Mr. Drake gives the evidence in the case as found in a manuscript volume belonging to him. The following depositions, found among the Suffolk court files, undoubtedly relate to this case.

The testimony of Joanna y^e wife of John Lumbard taken on oath May 22th 1651.

This deponent sayth y^t hir husband y^e last Sum̄er beinge dawbinge his howse Layd down his trowell at y^e doore of his howse on y^e sill and goinge to fetch more mortar, afterward came to fetch his trowell where he Layed it, and it was gon. Both shee and hir husband sought it all over y^r howse but could not finde it. The 3d day after Hugh Parsons came to o^r howse, & he and hir husband were standing at y^e doore at wch tyme an Indian past by y^t had bin in y^e howse y^e day y^t y^e trowell was lost, who called to

y^e Indian to come to him, intending to aske him if he had not stole ye trowell. Hugh Parsons s^d why doe you call him—her husband s^d, to inquire of him if he had not stole my trowell. S^d Hugh Parsons, heere is the trowell, & there it was on y^e doore sill where hir husband had layd it, but it was not to be seen there formerly.

HENRY SMITH.

The Testimony of Alexander Edwards taken on oath May 26th 1651.

This deponent sayth y^t he tooke good notice y^t his Cow lessened her milke on a suddaine, and from 3 quarts shee gave not above one quart at most: alsoe y^t her milke was of a verry odd colour in all her teates, yellowish & somewht Blooddy as if it were festered & it continued soe about a weeke. This fell out to y^e Cow the next meale after y^t his wife had denyed Hugh Parsons milke, and y^t y^e Cow ayled nothinge to any of y^r apprehentions and grew well agayne and came to her milke without any meanes used.

HENRY SMITH.

The Testemony of Richard Excell taken on oath May 20th 1651.

Richard Excell affirmeth y^t he heard Hugh Parsons aske Sarah Edwards for milke, and shee told him shee could spare him no moer milke, she would pay him wht else shee owed him some other way. He replied he had rather have wht was due to him in milke. The next meal Rich: Excell saw y^e milke y^e Cow gave, and it was farr differinge frō ye usuall colour of milke it was verry yellow and unfitt for any to eate, and it was not above a quart y^t y^e Cow gave if it were soe much.

All Testefied on oath before me

HENRY SMITH.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Communicated by the HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, Ill.

THE following are copies of several papers of historic interest which I think should be made accessible to the student of history. The originals of all these papers, with the exception of the letter to the Rev. B. Booth, are in my hands, but will soon be returned to the Rev. Edward Gladwin Arnold, M.A., rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk, England [REGISTER, xxxiv. 197], to whom they belong. They were sent to me by him with others used in preparing my Life of Benedict Arnold.

I.

Benedict Arnold to the Rev. Mr. Booth.

Philadelphia

May 25. 1779.

Dear Sir

Being in daily expectation of sending my sons to You, has p revented my answering Your favor of the 2^d of April before.

I am extremely happy in committing the care of their education to a gentleman so universally esteemed, & admired, not in the least doubting

your care & attention to them in every particular. Let me beg of You, my Dear Sir, to treat them in the same manner as you would Your own. When they deserve correction I wish not to have them spared. They have been for some time in this City, which is a bad School, & my situation has prevented my paying that attention to them, I otherwise should have done. If they have contracted any bad habits they are not of long standing, & I make no doubt under Your care they will soon forget them.

I wish their education to be useful, rather than learned. Life is too short, & uncertain to throw away in speculations upon subjects, that perhaps only one man in ten thousand has a genius to make a figure in. You will pardon my dictating to You sir, but as the fortune of every man in this country is uncertain, I wish my sons to be Educated in such a manner that with prudence & industry they may acquire a fortune, in case they are deprived of their patrimony, as well as to become useful members of society.

My tailor has disappointed me, & sent home their clothes unfinished. I Am therefore under the necessity of sending them undone or of detaining the wagon. I cannot think of doing the latter, & must beg the favor of You, to procure their clothes finished, & some new ones made out of *my old ones*. I must beg you to purchase any little matters necessary for them. I have enclosed three hundred dollars, for their use, out of which you will please to give as much to spend as you think proper, with this condition, that they render to you a regular account, as often as You think necessary, of their expenses, a copy of which they will transmit to me. This will teach them economy & method so necessary in life. If any books wanting I beg of you to purchase them, & whenever You are in want of money to draw on me.

I shall expect they will write me frequently; of this they will doubtless want reminding.

I have the Honor to be

with great respect & esteem

Dear Sir

Rev. B. Booth.

Your most Obedient & humble Servt

B. ARNOLD.

The Rev. Bartholomew Booth taught an academy at Delamere Forest, Washington Co., Maryland, in 1779. He "taught," says his great-grandson, Dr. William Booth, "the sons of quite a number of prominent persons and officers of the Revolution at that time. Among the number were Ben, & Richard, two sons of Benedict Arnold." These boys were then about 10 and 11 years old.

It is a curious fact, that while Benedict Arnold was clothing his own boys by having his old clothes made up for them, he was contributing liberally to the support of the children of his friend Gen. Warren. See letter from Samuel Adams, dated Dec. 1, 1779, quoted in Frothingham's life of Warren, p. 459. "*Gen. Arnold has generously assisted by enclosing \$500 to their support.*" Also Feb. 19, 1779, \$500, sent by Lieut. Peter Richards, expenses of Gen. Warren's children.—*Arnold's Life of B. Arnold*, p. 220.

II.

Letter to Earl Spencer.

My Lord

Gloucester Place June 1st 1797.

Having had some Experience in Conducting naval, as well as Military Operations, I think it my duty at this alarming Crisis, to tender my Ser-

vices to your Lordship to be employed, as you may think proper, whether they are employed or not I presume my zeal for his Majesty's Service will apologize for the liberty I take in addressing your Lordship.

I have the honor to be very respectfully

My Lord

The R^t Honble
Earl Spencer
&c. &c. &c.

Your Lordship's
Most Obed^t
& most Hble Serv^t

B. ARNOLD.

III.

Letter to Lord Cornwallis.

Gloucester Place Dec^r 29. 1796.

My Lord

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 24th Ins^t and beg you will accept my thanks for your kindly attention in speaking to M^r Pitt on the subject of my Plan, which the more I consider it, the more important it appears to me in its consequences, provided it can be carried into effect, and tho' existing circumstances may at present preclude the means for that purpose, the case may soon be altered, and as I apprehend that the principal objection is the hazard of taking so many ships of the line from other service, I beg leave to say that, that objection may in a great measure be obviated by adopting a plan that I have taken the liberty to enclose for your Lordship's Consideration.

The naval force of the Enemy in the S. Seas, by the latest intelligence was very inconsiderable, consisting only of Two or three ships of the line, one fifty & a few Frigates.—Should they detach more ships of war to that part of the World, I presume it cannot be done without our knowing their destination, in which case we can undoubtedly spare as many ships from home service, to counteract them.—If their naval Force in that Country is not superior to ours, it would soon fall into our hands, and make such an addition to our ships, as would render them sufficiently formidable, to Cover our Operations by land, against any force that Spain could send.—And I will pledge myself that with such a covering fleet as I have mentioned and five thousand effective men to begin Operations, I will soon raise so formidable an army of the Natives, Creoles & People of Colour, that no force that Spain has there, or can send to that Country, will be able to resist it, or prevent their freeing the Country from the Spanish Government.—Permit me to request the favor, my Lord, that whenever there appears a favorable Opportunity to carry such plan into effect that you will have the goodness to remind M^r Pitt of it, & of my wishes to be employed in it.—

I have the honor to be with great respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's
Most Obedient &
most obliged
Humble Serv^t

[Addressed to Lord Cornwallis.]

B. ARNOLD.

IV.

Gen. Arnold's Memorandum of his Confiscated Property.

Memorandum of General Arnold's Property confiscated and sold in
Philadelphia, 1779 or 1781.

A pair of Horses for which G. Arnold refused	Sterling £200
Carriage almost new, worth	100
A valuable Negroe man slave 22 Years old	100
Plate £50 Furniture Beds Bedding Linen, &c &c 250	300
Books Electrical Machine Microscope &c &c China Glass Stores &c &c	200
Cloths &c.	50

Sterling £950

B. ARNOLD.

V.

Certificate of Jeremiah Miller, Jr.

I do Certify that I was acquainted with Brig^r General Benedict Arnold for many years in America, and that He was for Several Years previous to the War considered as a Merchant of Property, and did a great deal of Business;—He was possessed of an elegant House, Store Houses, Wharf &c, in New Haven, Connecticut, which I have been informed and believe was worth upwards of Twenty four Hundred pounds, that Currency, which with all his property in Connecticut has been confiscated and sold, and I have also been informed, and have no reason to doubt but that His Estate was free from Encumbrances; from the nature of His Business and trade in General in that Country, I am of the opinion He must have had very considerable Out-Standing Debts.

I do also Certify that in the Year 1780, the State of Connecticut undertook to make good the Depreciation of the pay of their Officers upon a given scale of Depreciation (to a certain time I think to the year 1778. The Treasurer of Connecticut gave His Notes to the Officers for the same, which Notes were negotiable and did pass for a certain time at their nominal Value.

JEREMIAH MILLER, JR.

London 5th March 1784.

VI.

Gen. Arnold's Statement relative to Joshua Hett Smith.

In the Prosecution of the Agreement between S^r Henry Clinton & myself, It became necessary for me to have a Personal Interview with the Man of Sir Henry's Confidence, who was the unfortunate Major André who by appointment of S^r H. was to meet me (with a Flag of Truce) at Dobbs's Ferry on the North River at 12 o'clock on a certain day appointed by us; at the time appointed I approached the Ferry in my Barge, expecting to meet him, but to my great Mortification Instead of meeting him I was attacked by three Gun Boats from New York, who by some fatal mistakes were neither called off their Post or made acquainted with

our Intended meeting, and It was with Great Risque and difficulty that I escaped from them, soon after in Order to bring the meeting with Major André about, I had to send for him from the Vulture Sloop of war, then Lying below the American lines in Hudson River, the utmost Secrecy was necessary, and the Person who was sent to bring Major André and myself together was Joshua H. Smith Esq^r then residing at Haverstraw where the Interview was effected.

I did not open the intention to Mr Smith but having from various previous Conversations discovered M^r Smith's Biases in Favor of the British Government and Interests, I hoped everything from his Instrumentality to accomplish the Design, which unhappily failed by Incidents too well known to the world to need mentioning.

Given under my hand this
20th Day of Dec^r 1784.

B. ARNOLD.

WHO WAS THE FIRST MINISTER OF MENDON ?

By the Rev. GEORGE F. CLARK, of Mendon, Mass.

THE "Annals of the Town of Mendon," by John G. Metcalf, M.D., have recently been published in a large octavo volume. The book is a very valuable contribution to the local histories of New England, and ought to be in the hands of all the natives and residents of the town. In one particular, however, relative to the first minister, the annalist, through inadvertence, has fallen into a mistake that should not be overlooked and allowed to go down to posterity as a veritable fact. On pages three and four of the book may be found a report, dated "22: 5: 1662," of the committee having charge of the settlement of the plantation at Netmocke, now Mendon. Among the names of those accepted as proprietors, or to whom allotments of land were made, a portion of whom are said to be of Braintree and others of Weymouth, appears that of "*Goodman Raynes*," of Weymouth. The annalist has recorded it as "Rayner," and connected with it, in parenthesis, the words ("The Minister"), which do not appear in the original record, and are therefore misleading. He assumes, moreover, that this man, whose christian name appears to have been "John," was the first minister of the town. Now the original entry clearly reads "Raynes." And in a copy of the first book of records, made by order of the town, in 1846, by the annalist himself, the name is rightly written "Raynes."

Furthermore, there is no evidence that Rev. John Rayner, at one time a preacher at Mendon, was ever an inhabitant of Weymouth. His father, Rev. John Rayner, was for several years the minister of Plymouth, Mass., and about 1655 removed to Dover, N. H., where he resided until his death. Moreover, the John Rayner, Jr., assumed to have been one of the proprietors and the first minister of Mendon, was in the year 1662 a student in Harvard College, and only *nineteen years old*, having been born at Plymouth in 1643. He could not, therefore, have been the man accepted in 1662 as one of the proprietors of the new town, as no person under age would have been. Nor would a boy of nineteen have been called "Goodman."

Again, Rev. Abner Morse published in the *Genealogical Register* (vol. ix. p. 51) the names of those who in 1662 were accepted as proprietors from Braintree and Weymouth, and he gives the name as "Goodman Raynes."

On page 19 of the "Annals," under date of July 14, 1667, mention is made of a grant of meadow land to Col. William Crowne and the *present minister*, with others whose names are given. The annalist again assumes that "the present minister" was *John Rayner*, and puts his name into the list; whereas he is not mentioned by name as receiving a portion of meadow, nor does his name, so far as we can ascertain, appear *any where* upon the town records. The only evidence that John Rayner was ever a preacher in Mendon is to be found in a petition of the inhabitants to the General Court, dated May 16, 1669, asking for more meadow land, wherein they say: "And now God having given us good hope to enjoy the Gospel & gather a Church by the help of Mr. John Rayner, whose labors we have had comfort of *this winter*, & trust hee will settle with us, besides severall good people, members of churches, tender themselves to come to us had wee meado to supply them." This indicates that Mr. Rayner had been preaching for them, how long? The petitioners say "this winter." What winter? Most clearly the winter of 1668-9, just past, is meant. Had Mr. Rayner been preaching at Mendon three years or more, as the annalist intimates, would the petitioners have been likely to have said simply "this winter"? His father died at Dover, N. H., April 20, 1669, about a month previous to the date of the petition above mentioned. Mr. Rayner doubtless left town near the date of his father's death, and probably never returned to resume his parochial duties, for on the 22d of July, following, he was invited to occupy the pulpit at Dover, made vacant by his father's death, though he was not ordained there until July 12, 1671.

Furthermore, the statement is made in the *Genealogical Register* of July, 1872, p. 332, by Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., who is reliable authority, that John Rayner, Jr., after graduation in 1663, resided for some time at Dover, and pursued his theological studies with his father, and was in feeble health, though some of the time he was an assistant to his father. Hence there is hardly a possibility that he could have been at Mendon in 1664, as the annalist supposes.

It will, therefore, be readily seen that the mistake relative to the *first minister* arises from the assumption that "Goodman Raynes," of Weymouth, admitted as a proprietor in 1662, was John Rayner the subsequent minister. But they were very different persons, as we shall see.

There was a John Ranes who married, November 24, 1659, Mary, the daughter of Dea. John Rogers, of Weymouth. And he, in all human probability, was the "Goodman Raynes" mentioned in 1662 as one of the proprietors of Mendon, and said to be of Weymouth. In those days the same name was frequently spelled differently, according to the fancy of whoever wrote it. Dea. Rogers, in his will, calls his son-in-law "*John Rane*." The name Rayner is also spelled several different ways. All this goes to prove that it was "Goodman Raynes," or "Ranes," or "Rane," to whom land was allotted in 1662. He, however, probably never resided at Mendon, as his name, we think, is found no where else on the town records.

Who, then, was the "present minister" to whom meadow land was assigned in 1667? There may be a little doubt who he was. But the presumption is very strong that it was Benjamin Eliot, son of the "Apostle Eliot," as he is called. At any rate, the first allusion to a minister in the

town records is under date of "24 April 68," where is found this entry: "Ordered to send A letter to give M^r Benjamin Aliot A call wth his ffather's leave, and A letter sent to y^e effect." How long he had been preaching in the town previous to his "call," is not known. But in those days ministers usually preached some months before they were invited to settle. Hence Mr. Eliot might have been, and probably was, "the present minister" on July 14th, 1667. Certainly there is no evidence that any one preached earlier than he. At this time (1667) he would have been only twenty-one years old, having been born June 29, 1646. In "ye olden tyme" persons sometimes commenced preaching before reaching their majority. Mr. Eliot is said to have been a man of great ability as well as of ardent piety. He probably did not receive "his ffather's leave" to settle, because his father was very desirous to have him as his own colleague or assistant at Roxbury. And he was for some years associated with his father in preaching to the Indians. He died in 1687, but was never formally ordained.

There is hardly a shadow of doubt that Benjamin Eliot was "the first minister" of the town. John Rayner in all probability was the second. Then came Rev. Joseph Emerson, who was the first *settled* pastor of the church.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 27.]

5TH Generation. Calvin Cooley, son of Stephen and Mary Cooley, was married June 17, 1790, to Eunice Warriner, of West Springfield. He died Feb. 19, 1846, age 81. She died Oct. 30, 1842, age 77. James, born April 7, 1791. Eunice, born March 21, 1794. Loice, born Feb. 18, 1798. Calvin, born July 14, 1799, died March 13, 1867, age 67. Mary, born Nov. 11, 1804, died Sept. 4, 1898. Lewis, born Jan. 28, 1806, died Sept. 4, 1808. Alfred, born Sept. 1, 1807. Lewis, born Dec. 23, 1810, and died Jan. 25, 1811. Dinah Warriner, sister of Calvin Cooley's wife, died June 26, 1833, age 72. Eunice married Diamond Colton. Loice married William White.

[Page 107.] 5th Generation. Hanan Cooley, son of Stephen and Mary Cooley, was married Dec. 19, 1799, to Sarah Booth, daughter of Henry and Dorothy Booth, of Enfield. She was born Dec. 5, 1780. Their children—Henry Booth, born Dec. 5, 1801. Lucina, born Dec. 18, 1803. Ethan, born March 2, 1806. Emeline, born Feb. 12, 1808.

6th Generation. Alford Cooley, son of Calvin and Eunice Cooley, was married Nov. 14, 1833, to Caroline Bliss Saxton, daughter of Noah and Martha Bliss Saxton, of Wilbraham. Their children—Caroline Louisa, born April 21, 1835. Martha Bliss, born Sept. 2, 1836. James Calvin, born Nov. 5, 1838. Noah Saxton, born Feb. 9, 1842. Mary Ella, born April 1, 1847.

[Page 108.] 5th Generation. Josiah Cooley, son of Josiah and Experience Cooley, was married March 13, 1777, to Abiel Bliss, daughter of Col. John Bliss and Abiel his wife, of Wilbraham. He died Feb. 13, 1824, age 74. She died July 8, 1830, age 72. Their children—Rebecca, born

Jan. 7, 1778, died at Granville. John Bliss, born April 17, 1781, died Sept. 7, 1786. Sylva, born March 14, 1785, died at Pittsfield. Lydia, born Aug. 2, 1787, died July 31, 1823, age 36. Lucy, born Dec. 12, 1789. John Bliss, born Nov. 3, 1793, died Nov. 4, 1858, at Wilbraham. Eliza, born June 2, 1799, died Oct. 3, at Brookfield, 1851. Harriet, born Dec. 19, 1802. Rebecca was married June 22, 1800, to Hezekiah Robinson, of Granville. Sylva was married Jan. 22, 1806, to Ambros Collins. Lucy married Luther Colton, Dec. 17, 1809. Harriet married G. Olcott Bliss, May 21, 1828. Eliza married Aaron Kimball, of Brookfield, April, 1829.

5th Generation. Joel Cooley, son of Israel and Deborah Cooley, was married to Sarah Olcott, date of their publishment July 4, 1755. Their children—Levi, born Feb. 12, 1756. Lucy, born Jan. 8, 1759. Levi, born Nov. 1761. Deborah, born June 21, 1764. Gad, born Jan. 25, 1767. Walter born—Sally born. Joel Cooley with his family removed to Charlestown, state of New Hampshire.

5th Generation. Jonah Cooley, son of Israel and Deborah, was married to Experience Hale, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Hale. They had one child, Experience, born Nov. 9, 1780. Experience the mother died May 8, 1782. Jonah Cooley married again to Abigail Keep, daughter of Mathew and Abigail Keep, published Feb. 8, 1783. Their children—Nabby, born Dec. 18, 1783. Jonah, born March 31, 1785. Leonard, born Oct. 10, 1786. Ethan, born Sept. 16, 1788. Deborah, born Oct. 1790. Israel, born Dec. 1792. Jonah Cooley with his family removed to Vershire, state of Vermont.

[Page 109.] 5th Generation. Samuel Cooley, son of Samuel and Patience Cooley, was married to Experience Tubbs, of Middletown, published Nov. 2, 1765. Their children—Samuel, born July 12, 1766. Theodocia, born March 28, 1768, died May 21, 1807. Simeon, born May 31, 1770. William, born Nov. 19, 1775. Theodocia married Samuel Comes, son of Samuel, July 20, 1792. Samuel the father died in the American war with Great Britain, Sept. 4, 1777, at Albany. Experience the mother died Sept. 26, 1778. The family of Simeon, see below on this page. Lydia and stillborn, Dec. 30. Lydia bapt. Jan. 3, 1773, died March 20, 1776.

5th Generation. John Cooley, son of Eli and Mary Cooley, was married Jan. 9, 1783, to Martha Lancton, daughter of John and Sarah Lancton, of West Springfield. Their children—Henry, born June 26, 1792. Mercy, born Jan. 16, 1794, died May 23, 1812. Polly, born July 1, 1796. Betsey, born Aug. 31, 1798. Walter, born Feb. 1, 1804, died June 13, 1811. Jerusha, born Oct. 8, 1809. Martha the mother died March 9, 1813, age 45. John Cooley died Jan. 29, 1835, aged 71 years.

6th Generation. Simeon Cooley, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Experience Cooley, was married in 1805 to Sirviah, who had been the wife of Luther Lyman, and was the daughter of Samuel Williams Corkins, of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife. She died July 21, 1862, age 82. Their children—Samuel, born Jan. 26, 1806. Theodocia, born Dec. 2, 1807. William, born January 22, 1810. Simeon, born October 8, 1815, died Jan. 15, 1816. A child born March 19, 1820 (no name given it), died March 31, 1820. Emily, born Oct. 20, 1816. Harriet, born June 22, 1822. [Vacant to page 111.]

6th Generation. Joseph Whiting Cooley, son of Joseph Cooley and Jerusha his wife, of Somers, the grandson of George Cooley, and great-grandson of Joseph and Mary Cooley (page 98), who removed from Long-

meadow to Somers. He was married April, 1787, to Flavia Cooley, the daughter of Hezekiah and Charity Cooley. He was born Sept. 12, 1767. Their children—Jerusha, born Dec. 3, 1787. Jerusha, born March 24, 1790. Whiting, born May 20, 1792. Flavia, born June 5, 1794, died Jan. 18, 1820. Cyrus and Venus, born Aug. 11, 1796. Venus died June 11, 1829. Joseph Cooley the father died May 31, 1841, age 74. Flavia the mother died Feb. 16, 1844, age 82. [Vacant to page 116.]

Samuel Coomes, son of Richard and Hepsibah Coomes, was born Jan. 26, 1730, was married May 18, 1761, to Miriam Hale, daughter of Noah and Miriam Hale. Their children—Samuel, born Aug. 30, 1761, died June 9, 1816. Silence, born Jan. 22, 1765, died Jan. 27 of the same year 1765. Walter, born April 23, 1766, died Dec. 25, 1842, age 77. Silence, born April 17, 1768, died Nov. 7, 1845, age 77. Noah, born Aug. 3, 1770, died May 13, 1805. Achsa, born March 10, 1773, died Oct. 3, 1807. Moses Newel, born July 16, 1775, died July 10, 1777. Moses Newel, born Dec. 9, 1777, died May 28, 1840, age 62. Miriam, born Nov. 6, 1782, died April 25, 1796. Samuel the father died Dec. 17, 1795, in his 66th year. The mother died April 25, 1796, in her 56th year.

Samuel Coomes, son of Samuel and Miriam Coomes, was married July 20, 1792, to Theodocia Cooley, daughter of Samuel and Experience Cooley. Their children—Maria, born Nov. 20, 1793, died Aug. 26, 1794. Maria, born July 8, 1796. Experience Cooley, born June 24, 1801. Theodocia the mother died May 21, 1807. June 10, 1807, the father wished his second Maria to have an addition of Theodocia Cooley to her name, to bear the name of her mother. Samuel Cooley died June 9, 1816.

Walter Coomes, son of Samuel and Miriam Coomes, was married Jan. 6, 1790, to Flavia Colton, daughter of Festus and Eunice Colton. Their children—Sally, born Oct. 6, 1790, died Nov. 15, 1794. Miriam, born Feb. 1, 1793. Sally, born Feb. 18, 1796. Walter, born Jan. 2, 1798, died June 5, 1843, age 45. Flavia their mother died Aug. 16, 1799. Walter the father was married again, Dec. 4, 1799, to Abigail Skinner, of East Windsor. Their children—Chauncy Bliss, born Jan. 1, 1801. Flavia Colton, born April 25, 1803. Samuel Skinner, born Jan. 12, 1805, died Dec. 16, 1866. Achsa, born Aug. 16, 1807. Lucinda, born May 12, 1809. Aurelia B., born Dec. 2, 1815, died Nov. 1, 1835. The father died Dec. 25, 1842.

[Page 117.] Noah Coomes, son of Samuel and Miriam Coomes, was married Jan. 13, 1799, to Mary Colton, daughter of Henry and Mary Colton. Their children—Samuel Hale, born Oct. 25, 1799. Henry Burt, born Dec. 4, 1800. William, born Oct. 29, 1803. Walter, born Oct. 19, 1804. Mary, born Jan. 12, 1806. Noah Coomes the father with his wife removed to a place called Aurelius, in the county of Cayuga, state of New York, where all his children were born except the youngest, and where he died May 13, 1805.

John Coomes, son of John and Midwell Coomes, of Enfield, and grandson of Richard and Hepsibah Coomes, was born Dec. 22, 1762, was married Feb. 23, 1784, to Joanna Colton, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Colton. Their children—Horace, born April 5, 1784. Dolly, born Aug. 9, 1786. Fannie, born Feb. 17, 1789. John, born April 10, 1792, died Sept. 23, 1820, age 28. James, born June 26, 1794, died April 4, 1867, age 73. Alexander, born June 18, 1796. Dinah, born April 21, 1799. Bela, born March 14, 1802. Elias, born April 26, 1806. Lucy D., born

April 18, 1811. Fannie was married May 18, 1809, to Carlos Nichols, of West Springfield.

[Page 118.] Horatio Coomes, of Longmeadow, son of John and Joanna Coomes, was married Aug. 20, 1807, to Ansa B. Amadon, of Wilbraham. Their children—Horatio, born Oct. 31, 1807. Edmund, born Oct. 12, 1809. Hannah Coomes, born Jan. 19, 1812, died Oct. 6, 1814. Alonzo Coomes, born May 28, 1814. Hannah, born Aug. 1, 1816, died Sept. 19, 1839. Nathaniel, born April 1, 1819. Delia, born May 1, 1821. John Dickenson Dudley, Aug. 24, 1823. Elizabeth, born Dec. 1825, died March 10, 1832. Charlotte and George, born Aug. 5, 1828. Adeline, born Oct. 28, 1830.

Isaac Corkins, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel Williams Corkins and Elizabeth his wife, of Stafford, was married Oct. 18, 1801, to Abigail Hale, daughter of Thomas and Ann Hale. Their children—Lovice, born Sept. 10, 1803, married James Colton. Abigail, born Nov. 22, 1806. Isaac, born Oct. 30, 1809. Reuben, born Feb. 21, 1813. Henry Sexton, born Feb. 13, 1816. Emeline Calkins, born Sept. 10, 1818. Eliza Ann Calkins, born Jan. 15, 1821. William, born Sept. 9, 1824.

Aaron Crane, of Longmeadow, son of Hezekiah and Rachel Crane, of East Windsor, was born May 8, 1756, was married June 16, 1778, to Mary Barber, daughter of Thomas and Jane Barber. She was born Aug. 14, 1754. Their children—Polly, born May 16, 1779. Aaron, born March 24, 1781. Timothy, born Jan. 28, 1783. Ziba, born March 16, 1785. Eli, born Aug. 3, 1787. Jane, born Dec. 24, 1789. Lucina, born Aug. 19, 1792. Elihu, born Nov. 17, 1794. Hezekiah, born Feb. 1, 1797. Almira, born July 18, 1799, died Sept. 6, 1808. Aaron the father died July 3, 1826, age 70.

[Page 119.] Edward Crandol, son of Peter and —, of Enfield, was married April 7, 1757, to Dorcas Bement, daughter of Jonathan and —, of Enfield. Their children—Edward, bapt. May 15, 1757, died July 2, 1757. Lucy, born May 21, 1758, died April 12, 1759. Levi, born Feb. 1, 1760. Lucy, born April 10, 1762, died Jan. 22, 1831, age 69. Still-born child, May 4, 1765. Simeon, born May 20, 1766. Mary, born Nov. 20, 1768. Sarah, born March 5, 1771. Asenah, born Aug. 17, 1773. Dorcas the mother died Dec. 29, 1779. Edward the father married again to Sarah Brown, of Coventry. He removed to that town. They had one child named Ethan, born August, 1786. Edward the father died May, 1788.

Levi Crandol, son of Edward and Dorcas Crandol, was married Jan. 27, 1791, to Aphia Lad, of Franklin, Conn. He died Nov. 22, 1840. She died Feb. 1, 1835. Their children—Oliva, born Nov. 27, 1791, died Feb. 10, 1838, age 46. Edward, born July 4, 1794, drowned June 26, 1821. Simeon and Levi, born Sept. 23, 1796. Simeon died May 14, 1798. Levi died April 27, 1798. Levi, born June 3, 1799. Sally, May 30, 1801.

[Page 120.] Elihu Dwight, son of Capt. Samuel Dwight, was born March 22, 1730, and was married to Eunice Horton, daughter of John and Mary Horton, of Springfield. Their children—Oliver, born April 14, 1769, died Aug. 17, 1825. John, born July 12, 1767, died May 23, 1812. Eunice, born April 15, 1761. Mary, born Jan. 31, 1763. Lucy, born Sept. 10, 1764. Eunice the mother died May 16, 1801. Polly was married to Benjamin Powel, July 9, 1788. Elihu Dwight the father died Dec. 19, 1810, aged 80 years.

Oliver Dwight, son of Elihu and Eunice, was married July 2, 1797, to

Mehittable Keep, daughter of Mathew and Mehittable Keep. Their children—Mehittable, born Jan. 5, 1798. Oliver, born Aug. 28, 1799. Daniel, born April 22, 1802. John, born Sept. 10, 1803. Eunice, born April 6, 1807, died Sept. 29, 1813. Henry, born Feb. 27, 1810. Norman Dwight, born Jan. 30, 1815. Oliver the father died Aug. 17, 1825. [Vacant to page 122.]

[To be continued.]

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING PHILIP ENGLISH.

Communicated by STANLEY WATERS, A.M., of Salem, Mass.

THE following documents are from [the Massachusetts State Archives, vol. xi.

The petⁿ to Hon. Lieut. Gov. Dummer of Mass. Bay, of David Mossom Clerk, Minister of the Church of England in Marblehead in behalf of Philip English humbly sheweth,

That the said Philip English having as frequently as he could from the first erecting the church at Marblehead resorted to the Public Worship of God at the said Church of which sufficient prof has been made to me by the Testimony of many Persons before I had the Charge of said Church and from my becoming Minister thereof for more than six years past, upon my own knowledge do declare that he the said Philip English has (during the Summer season especially) frequently come to Church . . . and the Reasons of his not coming so constantly as his Inclinations led him was the utter impossibility of getting over the ferry on the Lord's day, notwithstanding which he the said Philip English was three weeks since committed Prisoner to his Maj^{ty}'s Goal in Salem, and is to this day there closely confined for non payment of an assessment made for the support of the minister of said Town of Salem he in his defence declaring to the collectors that he belonged to the Church at Marblehead and contributed to the support of the minister thereof, and of myself I would further observe to your honour that the Collectors having not exacted this Rate of him for five years past, no probable Reason can be assigned for their surceasing it but the presumption that he did belong to the Church at Marblehead, &c. &c.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1724.

Jane English at present of Salem but born in the Isle of Jersey, of full age testifyeth & deposeth, that from my arrival in New England five years and six months since, having lived in the house of my uncle M^r Philip English of Salem, he always professed himself to belong to the Church of England at Marblehead, and that he and I went very frequently together to the said Church, I having been in full Communion with the Church in Jersey, entered into the same with the church there, & the only thing which prevented our constant going, if in health, was the want of a ferry boat on the Lords (day) over the River.

Salem Fe^v 9 : 1724-5.

Thomas White ferryman between Marblehead & Salem aged twenty (seventy?) nine years testifyeth & saith that I have often heard Mr. Philip English of Salem, for the space of six years or more last past declare that

he would go to the Church of England at Marblehead oftener than he did if he could and therefore was desirous of agreeing with me to carry him over the ferry by the year as often as winds & weather would permit, but I refused tending the ferry on the Lord's day.

Salem Feb. 9, 1724-5.

John Abbot of Salem shoreman aged seventy years testifyeth and deposeth That during my acquaintance of many years with M^r Philip English of Salem who is now a Prisoner in the said Town Goal, I have heard him the said English declare, that he was bred & born in the Communion of the Church of England, and that he would go to no other publick worship willingly, and if he had opportunity to go to a Church agreeable to which when the Church was erected at Marblehead, he the said English & I have frequently gone thither together from that Time down to this, and further there lying a ferry between this Town and Marblehead, over which the ferryman could by no means be prevailed upon to carry us every Lords day, he the said English has several times spoke to me to be partner with him in a Boat that we might go thither constantly to Church.

Salem Feb^y 9 : 1724-5.

JOHN ABBOT.

The result of this petition was the writing of "Letters to Coll. Brown & Coll. Turner, Feb. 12, 1724-5," one of which ran—

Sir,

This is by Order of the Honble. the L^t Gov^r & Council to desire you would use your best Endeavours to have the Affair of Mr. English speedily compromised & the Man discharged from his Imprisonment; Wch the Board apprehend of great Consequence to the General Interest of this Province, And that a very ill use will be made of the Proceedings against him unless he have some speedy redress.

I am wth g^t Respect Sir,
Y^r humble Serv^t.

BOWDOIN PAPERS.

Communicated by STANLEY WATERS, A.M., of Salem, Mass.

THE following documents I found some twenty years ago in an early volume of the Essex Registry of Deeds.

They throw some light on the early passage to this country of Pierre Boudouin, a Huguenot refugee from Rochelle, the ancestor of the Bowdoin, Winthrops and others.

Salem, Nov. 9, 1686.

Know all men by these pr'sents I Peter Bowden in my owne right, & as true & lawfull attorney unto John Chadwine being both late of y^e city Wexford in Ireland & now residency in Salem in y^e county of Essex & colony of y^e Massathusetts in New England, for & in consideration of y^e full & just sume of forty pounds lawfull & currant money of New England, to me in hand paid by Capt. John Price, one fourth part John Ruck one fourth part, Lt. Thomas Gardner one fourth part, & Charles Redford one fourth part at & before y^e signing sealing & delivering of these presents,

wherewith I confess mysele fully sattisfied contented & payd, have in my owne right three quarters & as attorney unto Jno. Chadwine aforesd in his right one quarter bargained & sold . . . unto ye aforesd . . . merchants one barque or small ship of burdhen about twenty tuns, be she more or less, caled ye John lately of Dublin & there recorded according to instrument baring date in Dublin July 17th Anno: Dom: 1684, To have & to hold . . . ye hull of sd. barque or ship, with all her masts, yards, riggin, sales, cables, & anchors, with all other appurtenances of any kind now belonging unto y^e sd. barque or att her first arrival in y^e harbour in Salem. . . further I y^e sd Bodouin for mysele & as attorney to John Chadeayn aforesaid . . . will give possession. . . I have hereunto sett my hand & seale this 2^d November Ann: Dom: 1686, Annoque Regni Regis Domini Nostri Jacobi Secundi Secundo.

PETER BAUDOUIN & a seale.

Signed, sealed, in ye pr'sence of us.
Samuell Beadle.
Robert Bartoll.

Salem, November 11th 1686.

Peter Baudouin personally appearing acknowledged . . . before me
BARTHOLOMEW GEDNEY, one of his Majesties
Councill for his Territory & dominion of New England.

Port Wexford.

Know yee y^t Peter Bodwin merchant hath here laden on bord
A seale. ye John of Dublin Alie Rambert Mr. for Pensilvania hence :
nineteene barrells of beef, two tunns of shipp beer two hundred
w't. of butter, two hundred w't. chees, halfe a hundred w't. can-
dles, one barrell peas, one barrell of beanes, twenty hundred w't.
A seale. bread, forty yards frize, for all which his Majesties duties has
been payed as witness our hands & seals of Office, this sixth day
of May one thousand, six hundred eighty and six. 1686.

Richard Nixon

Custo. M^r & Comp^t.

CÆSAR COLCLOUGH* Coll^r.

To all to whome these pr'sents shall come :

Sir Humphrey Jarvis Knt. Lord Mayor of y^e city of Dublin send greet-
ing: Know yee & I doe hereby certifie y^t John Chadeyne master of ye
John of Dublin, Peter Arondos & Peter Rolos, mariners, came over from
France by reason of ye persecution, and by vertue of an act of parliament
are admittid amongst us as inhabitants of this city, enjoying ye privillidges
& immunities of free born subjects of this Kingdom.

Given under my hand & the seall of y^e Mayoralty of this city, 6th July :
1682.

A seale.

HUMPH: JARVIS.

with this inscription

Sigillum Maioratus
Civitatis Dublini.

* Pronounced "Cokeley" in Wexford I found in 1874. The family burying-ground is not far from Tintern Abbey in the same county.

Port Dublin.

Pursuant to an act of Parliament, made in ye 12th yeare of his Majestaies raigne entituled an act for y^e encouraging and encreas of shipping & navigation: whereas it is required that all forraigne built ships y^t shall be deemed or have ye benefit of a ship to England, Ireland, Wales, or towne of Barwick or any of them, shall first be made appear to the officers of y^e customs of y^e next port to the place of his or their aboard, by ye personall oathe of ye owners and proprietors thereof, that she doth really belong to them, & no part of her doth either directly or indirectly belong to forraigners: now Know ye that Peter Bodouin a protestant stranger and made a denisen of this city of Dublin pursuant to y^e act of parliament in y^t case made and provided, & now inhabitant of ye town of Wexford, came this day before us & hath deposed on ye Holy Evangelists y^t ye Ship or barque now caled ye John of Dublin, whereof John Chadeayne is master, being a forraigne built ship, being twenty tunn burthen or thereabouts, doth wholly & solely belong to him ye said Peter Baudouin & that no foraigner hath . . . any share or part of her; . . . wherefore ye sd. ship John of Dublin is to be reputed a ship really belonging to Dublin, and is to enjoy as much benefit & privildge as any ship belonging to Ireland: wittness our hands & seals of office, this 17th day July 1684, & in ye thirty-sixth yeare of ye raigne of our Sovereigne Lord, Charles ye second, of England &c. King.

W^m Airy
D. Cust. & Coll^r
& a seale.

SYLVANUS STIRROP
D. Sur^r Gen^l and
D. Com^r
& a seale.

Salem, November: 15: 1686.

I doe acknowledge by these presents, I constiued my attorney Mr. Peter Bodouin my friend, and give him power to sold the quart: belonging to me of y^e good ship called y^e John of Dublin, under 30 tunn or thereabout, for such price as y^e sd. Bodoin shall think fitt, & to receive the money & given receipt of it, & I will approved of ye same, in Salem the 15th of October, 1686.

JOHN CHADEAYNE & a seall.

Wittnis pr'sent
Loeneuef
John Baudouin.

DEPOSITION OF HENRY MARE.—The following deposition is copied from the Suffolk County Court files :

Henry Mare aged 33 yeares or thereabouts testifieth & saith that I heard Mr Nathaniell Patten of Dorchester now deceased) say upon his death bed that hee had given to his Cousen Benjamin Beale all that at Boston com'only called by the name of Halsys' wharfe & that hee should haue all that hee had at Dorchester after that hee & his wife was dead & further this Deponent saith that hee heard m^r Nathaniell Patten say that hee would not give to his Cousen Thomas Patten nor to his brother John Patten any thing of his Estate & further saith not.

Sworn in Court Feb^y: 1: 1672

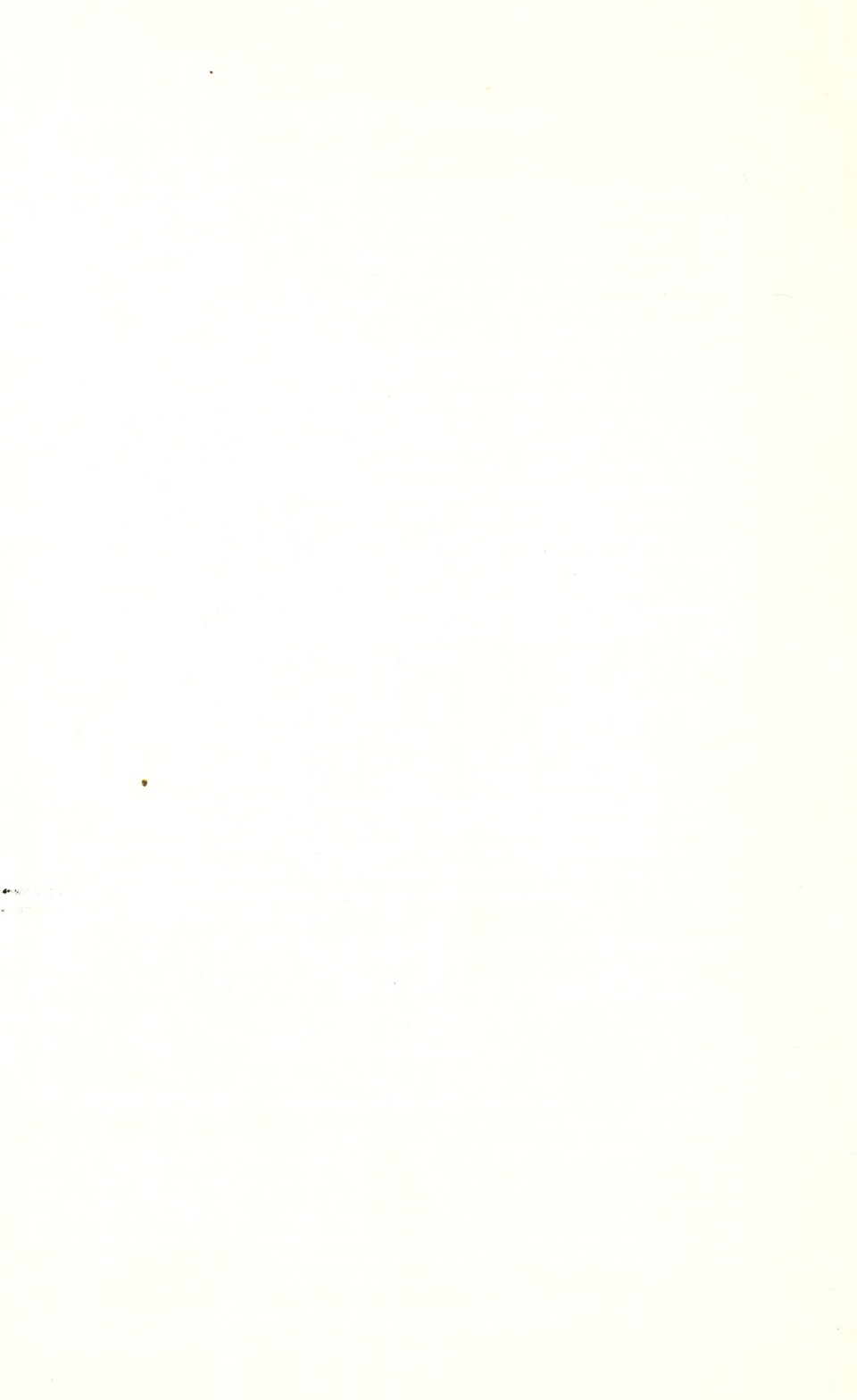
Attest I. A. C.

This is a true Coppie of the Originall on file.

as Attests

Is^a ADDINGTON Cler.

Charles (1609-1638) s. p.	John m. 1st, Isabel Underwood, 2d, Sarah —	Philadelphia (ob. 1638)	Charles (1603-1651) s. p.		Theodore (1612-1680) s. p.	Renée (1616-1697) m.	Philippe (1620-1059) m.
By 1st.	By 2d.						Eliz. Francken.
Richard (n. 1638)	John (n. 1660) m. 1st, Mercy Tilney. 2d, Elizabeth Morton.		Philippe Sébastien (1656-1710)	Jean (1658-1711)	Rodolphe (n. 1660)		
By 1st.	By 2d.						
Mercy John John Mercy	William (ob. 1751) the emigrant to America m. Sarah Dunbar,	Elizabeth m. Stephen Johnson.	Catherine m. Richard R. Elliott.	William			
John Griswold.	Hezekiah Brainard.	Stephen m. Anne Lord.	Catherine m. Richard R. Elliott.	William			
Diodate Johnson m.	Ursula m.	Elizabeth m.	Sarah m.	John m.	Mary Ann m.	Charles C. m.	
Sarah Colt.	Richard McCurdy.	Jacob B. Gurley.	John Lyon Gardiner. of Gardiner's Island.	1st, Eliz. M. Huntington. 2d, Louisa Wilson. s. p.	Levi H. Clark. m.	Eliz. Griswold.	
John Griswold	Charles Johnson m. Sarah A. Lord.	Robert H. m. Gertrude Lee; one of whose sons is Rich'd A. McCurdy, Vice-Prest. of the Mnt. Life Ins. Co. of New York; and whose daughter Mrs. Gardiner Green Hubbard is the mother of Mrs. Alex. Graham Bell, wife of the	Richard Lord Lynde	Sarah Lynde	whose daughter Sarah Diodate mar. the late David Thompson of New York, and is the mother of Mrs. David Lyon Gardiner, now of New Haven.	Eliz. Diodate mar. the late Judge William Griswold Lane of Ohio, son of Chief Justice Ebenezer Lane; and another daughter, Sarah Johnson, mar. Lorillard Spencer of New York, whose daughter Eleonora mar. Virginio Cenci, Prince of Vicovaro, one of the Chamberlains of the King of	



CORNELIO DIODATI
SETTLED AT LUCCA IN 1300.

| Arrigo

| Alessandro

m.

Isotta Guinigelli.

| Michele (ob. 1370)

m.

Nicolaosa Luppi.

| Nicolò (ob. 1442)

m.

Francesca di Poggio.

| Michele (1410-1477)

m.

Caterina Buonvisi.

| Alessandro (1459-1520)

m.

1st, Giovanna Noceto.

s. p.

2d, Angela Balbani.

| Michele (1510-1583)

m.

Anna Buonvisi.

| Nicolò (1511-1544)

m.

Elisabetta Arnolfini.

Pompeio (1542-1602)

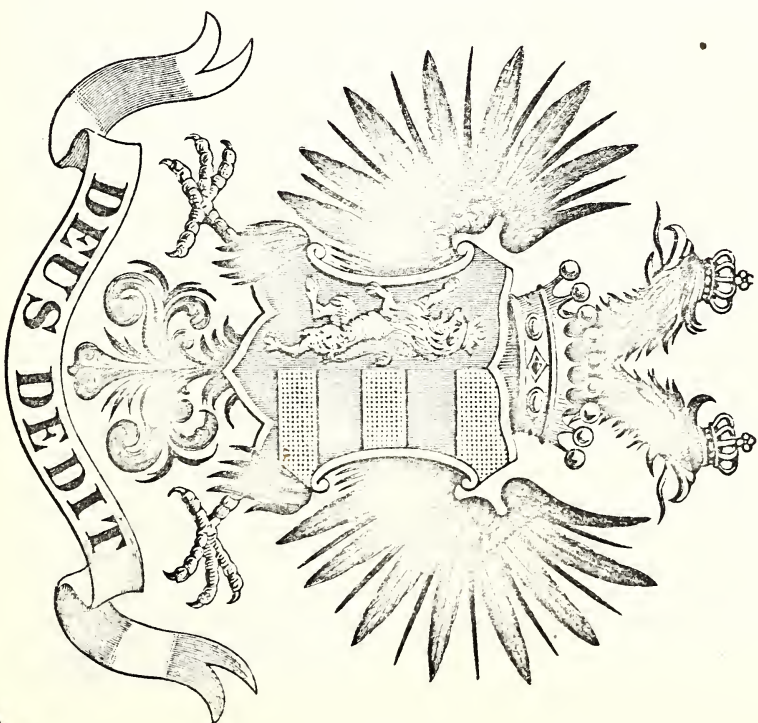
| Nicolò

Abstract

OF THE

Diodati

Geneva



MR. WILLIAM DIODATE (OF NEW HAVEN FROM 1717 TO 1751) AND HIS ITALIAN ANCESTRY.

ABSTRACT OF A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 28, 1875, WITH SOME ADDITIONS.

By Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

WHEN, in the year 1821, it had been decided to obliterate from the Public Square all traces of the ancient burial-ground of New Haven, among the monuments removed to the Cemetery on Grove Street, were those, as a contemporaneous document* informs us, of Mr. William Diodate and his relict Sarah. To preserve the memory of certain interesting facts connected with this name, which have been lately brought to light—carrying us back, through England and Switzerland, to the Italy of the Middle Ages, the following paper has been prepared.

It will be proper to begin with bringing together a few items from New Haven records, respecting William Diodate himself, for which we are indebted to researches of the late Henry White, of all New-Haveners of recent times the most familiar with the history of his native town. The first notice of William Diodate, in our town-records, is in 1717, when a deed of land to him, dated April 23, 1717, is recorded. On the 4th of March, 1719-20, he purchased half an acre on the corner of Elm and Church streets, where the "blue meeting-house" afterwards stood—which he sold Jan. 7, 1720-1. He was married Feb. 16, 1720-1, to Sarah Dunbar, daughter of John Dunbar, of New Haven, by his first wife, whose name is unknown; and in the month of May following he purchased his homelot, on State street, on the south-west corner of what is now Court street, containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, with a house and a small barn on it, for £100. In 1728-9, Feb. 24, he purchased a vacant lot adjoining, next south, containing $1\frac{3}{8}$ acre, for £75; and about the year 1735 several tracts of outlands were added to his real estate. His will, dated May 26, 1747, with a codicil dated March 9, 1748-9, was proved on the 13th of May, 1751, in which year, therefore, he probably died; for, though the grave-stone of his "relict" Sarah, who survived him several years, still exists,† his own has not been found, so that the exact death of his death is not ascertained. Thus much is an outline of what the town-records tell us with regard to our subject. From the records of the First Church of New Haven we also learn that he made profession of his Christian faith on the 20th of March, 1735, under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Noyes; and that his wife had joined the same church more than twenty years before, on the 16th of April, 1713, several years before her marriage; a tankard which, till within a short time, made part of the communion-service of plate owned by the First Church, was her gift, and bore her name.

An item of special interest to us in the will of William Diodate and the inventory connected with it, is the following: "Item—all such books as I

* Proceedings of the City of New Haven in the Removal of Monuments from its Ancient Burying Ground, etc., New Haven, 1822, p. 26.

† The inscription on her gravestone reads as follows: "In memory of Mrs. Sarah Diodate, relict of Mr. William Diodate, who departed this life the 26th of April, 1764, in the 75th year of her age."

shall die possessed off, which shall have the following Lattin words wrote in them with my own hand-writing, viz.: 'Usque quo, Domine,' I give and devise unto my said son-in-law Mr. Stephen Johnson, to use and improve during his natural life, and at his death I give and devise y^e same to my grandson Diodate Johnson, to be at his dispose forever." Seventy-six volumes, mostly theological works, were thus bequeathed, valued at £20.6.7—certainly, in themselves, a remarkable collection of books for that time, fitted to awaken curiosity respecting its possible origin; and this the more when one notices, by the inventory, that among these volumes were "Mr. Diodate's Annotations," and "Le Mercier's History of Geneva."* Could it be, one might ask, that the author of those Annotations, the celebrated divine of Geneva, of the time of the Reformation, was a relative of our New Haven testator of the same name? and did William Diodate, one might further inquire, make an heirloom of his library, as the words of his will imply, not only on account of its being so rarely large for a hundred and twenty-five years ago, but also on account of family-associations with it? and was the sentiment, expressed by the motto which he wrote in each volume, an inheritance of the spirit of ancestors who had with "long patience" struggled for freedom of faith, in those times of conflict and peril? An affirmative answer to the first of these inquiries, which suggested itself, indeed, some time since, to one of the descendants of our William Diodate, but which we are now first able to make on satisfactory grounds, almost inevitably leads to the same reply to all of them.

It is to be noticed, further, that his residence in the colony of Connecticut must have dated from a yet earlier period than that of the first appearance of his name on the town-records of New Haven; for a copy of Dr. Diodati's Annotations, presented to the Collegiate School at Saybrook in 1715, was his gift: possibly, he may have been drawn to New Haven by a hereditary appreciation of academic learning, as well as by the new business-life growing out of the first establishment of the college here; the very year in which he is first heard of in New Haven was that of the removal of the Collegiate School from Saybrook, and its beginning here, to be known—from the next year onward—as Yale College.

Crossing, now, to the shores of England, whither the personal history of this old New-Havenner carries us, we take with us, as our chief thread of connection, some records, still existing in a Bible which belonged to William Diodate in the year 1728, in his own hand-writing, which inform us that his father's name was John, and his mother the eldest daughter of John Morton, Esq., by Elizabeth, only child of John Wicker, and the widow of Alderman Cranne (as we read) of London; and that he had a brother John, older than himself, and a sister Elizabeth.† In addition to these records, we have the accepted family-tradition that, after having been in America for some years, without communication with his relatives in the

* Rev. Andrew Le Mercier came to this country in 1715, and became the pastor of a French Protestant church in Boston. "In 1732 he published a minute and interesting history of the Geneva Church, in five books, 12mo., 200 pages; also, in the same volume, 'A Geographical and Political Account of the Republick of Geneva,' 76 pages." See New Engl. Hist. and Geneal. Register, xiii. 315-24.

† The record stands thus: "William Diodate's Book, August 24, 1728. The owners of this Bible have been: 1. Mr. John Wicker; 2. Alderman Cranne of London, who married his only child; 3. John Morton, Esquire, her second husband; 4. Mr. John Diodate, who married his eldest daughter; 5. John Diodate, M.D., his eldest son; 6. Elizabeth Diodate, his sister, and by her given to 7. William Diodate, her brother, Aug. ye 24, 1728, and by him given to his dear and only child [so far in W. D.'s hand-writing]; 8. Elizabeth Diodate, who was married July 26, 1744, to Mr. Stephen Johnson, of Newark in Est Jersey, etc. etc."

old country, he at length went back, and found his father and brother had died, and that he himself had been supposed to be dead, so that his claims to property, as a member of the family, were set aside; whereupon he accepted from his sister, by way of compromise, an offer "to supply his store in New Haven with goods as long as she lived," which she did, not only during his lifetime, but afterwards, while his widow lived, who continued the business; and we also have the will of the sister, under her married name of Elizabeth Scarlett, dated Feb. 23, 1768, in which large bequests are made to the daughter of her deceased brother in New England and her children. These materials for tracing the ancestry of our subject were put into the hands of the distinguished American antiquary Col. Joseph L. Chester, long resident in London; who added to them others, of great value, from wills and letters of administration recorded in Doctors' Commons, and from the records of several London Parishes, etc.

Meanwhile, recourse was had, also, to a branch of the Diodati family still residing in Geneva, through the kind intervention of Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, now of Norwich, Conn., formerly a sojourner in that city—which led to the discovery there of a large mass of most interesting family-papers, distinctly showing the Diodatis to have been an old Italian family, tracing back their history to Lucca, in the Middle Ages, and marking the race as one of high rank, in all its generations, with so many individual names of distinction belonging to it as have rarely appertained to a single family; preserving, too, in honor, the memory of an English offset, though without knowledge of the American branch. We owe the privilege of using these papers chiefly to Mr. Gabriel C. Diodati, of Geneva, who most courteously met and furthered the inquiries of our friend Mr. Bacon, besides assisting us otherwise. This friend also sent us a *Life of John Diodati (Vie de Jean Diodati, Théologien Gènevois, 1576-1649)* by E. de Budé, Lausanne, 1869—from which we have derived further aid in tracing William Diodate's descent. We have drawn, also, from a Dutch monograph: *Jean Diodati, door Dr. D. G. J. Schotel, 's Gravenhage, 1844*, to which De Budé refers for details, which is, evidently, the basis of his own publication, and for which the author had the use of family-papers. David L. Gardiner, Esq., connected with the Diodati family by his marriage, lately a resident of Geneva, now of New Haven, has also aided our investigations.

Our information from all sources harmonizes so satisfactorily that no essential fact would seem to be wanting. But the settlement of the nearer ancestry of our subject is mainly due to a happy combination suggested by Col. Chester.

The most ancient records of the Diodatis tell us that the first of their race who settled in Lucca, Cornelio by name, came there from Coreglia in the year 1300.* Whether he came as one of the nobility, or the old landed proprietors, to throw the weight of his influence on that side, in the great strife for power in the Italian cities, between those who held the soil and those whose claims to consideration were based only on the possession of wealth acquired by commerce, we are not informed. But, inasmuch as within the last twenty years of the 13th century, according to Sismondi,† that strife for power had ended with the absolute exclusion of the nobility from all

* Coreglia is a small castle-town with dependent territory, on the torrent-worn declivity of the Apennines, about twenty miles north of Lucca: s. Repetti, *Dizion. Geogr. Eisco Storico della Toscana*, i. 796 ff.

† *Histoire des Républiques Italiennes du Moyen Age*, iv. 164.

control in the republics of Italy; and as we find the representative of the fourth generation of Diodatis of Lucca, named Michele, to have been an Ancient, or one of the Supreme Signoria, four times Gonfalonier, i. e. the Chief Magistrate of the republic, and a Decemvir in 1370 (the very year of a revival of popular liberty in Lucca, after fifty-six years of servitude through the prevalence of the Ghibelline party), while his father, Alessandro, seems to be remembered only as a physician—the probability is that what led to the original settlement of the family in Lucca was no ambition to assert prescriptive right, but rather that new sense of widening opportunity for the improvement of one's condition and culture, which then animated Italian city-life, and was destined, under the favoring circumstances of the age, to bring upon the theatre of history all those names which have added most to the glory of Italy in art and learning.

The year 1300, indeed, is memorable not only as marking an important political and social crisis, but as a noteworthy epoch in the history of Italian architecture, painting and poetry. From 1294 to 1300, the year in which he died, Arnolfo was directing the construction of the Santa Maria del Fiore, the cathedral-church of Florence, of which the dome was afterwards completed by Brunelleschi; about the year 1300, Andrea Pisano was at work on his gates of the Baptistery of Pisa; Giotto, too, was passing from his shepherd-life, to carry into the art of painting a new inspiration derived from converse with simple nature; and that same year was the time when Dante wended his way amid the soul-harrowing and soul-absorbing scenery of the regions of the dead. Evidently, the age was preëminent for intellectual movement; and it is not a little interesting to associate with this movement, as we so naturally may, the coming in of our Diodatis to take part in the city-life of Lucca, who were, in generations to come, not only there but in foreign lands, to prove themselves an eminently stirring race, by public services, literary, professional, civil, military and diplomatic, in eminent positions in State and Church, almost always on the side of liberty and truth.

Passing over the son of the Decemvir of 1370, Dr. Nicolò Diodati, who died in 1442, we come to a generation of fifteen children of his, by marriage with Francesca di Poggio, among whom the third by birth, named Michele, born in 1410, who married Caterina Buonvisi, was a professor in Padua and Pisa—probably of medicine, and afterwards a physician in Lucca, where he was pensioned on 300 livres by the city; and another, Antonio, born in 1416, held the office of Ancient, and was Gonfalonier in 1461.

The race seems to have been continued only through Alessandro, son of the Professor Michele, born in 1459; his son Geronimo, born in 1465, who was an eminent literary man, and nine times Ancient, having died childless, and no descendants of his third son, Antonio, who was three times Ancient and four times Gonfalonier, being named. Alessandro was repeatedly Gonfalonier from 1494; the mother of his children was Angela Balbani, whom he married in 1510, she being then fifteen years old, and he fifty-one. Now began those encroachments upon the fair domain of liberty and culture in Italy by foreign powers, which culminated in the overthrow of Italian independence under the Emperor Charles 5th in the middle of the 16th century. But with this new political influence from beyond the Alps there came, also, the seeds of evangelical truth; and “in the first half of the 16th century,” by the blessing of God upon the zealous labors of the erudite and devout Peter Martyr Vermigli, says De Budé, “no city of Italy

counted so many devoted evangelical Christians as the capital of the republic of Lucca ;* and a reformed church was founded there, which the Diodati family was known to favor, though, apparently, without an open departure from the old fold until a somewhat later period.

In 1541, the Emperor Charles 5th and Pope Paul 3d had their memorable interview at Lucca on the affairs of Germany, the emperor being then in the mood to favor Protestantism for his own ambition's sake ; when Michele Diodati, one of several sons of the last named Alessandro, born in 1510, was Gonfalonier, and, as the family-tradition runs, lodged the emperor in his palace, i. e. the palace of the Signoria. Just then was born to the chief magistrate of the republic his third son, by his wife Anna, daughter of Martino Buonvisi ; the emperor, continues the tradition of the family, stood godfather to this child, baptized by the pope, and gave him his own name, together with the lordship of two counties, and a quartering from the imperial arms, and, on his departure, left behind him for the child one of his insignia of diamonds which he wore about his neck.† This Carolo Diodati was sent in his youth to Lyons, to serve an apprenticeship in one of the banking-houses of the Buonvisi, his mother's family ; became a frequenter of the reformed preaching there, and at heart a Protestant ; but the massacre of St. Bartholomew drove him out of France, and he took refuge in Geneva, where he was tenderly received and entertained by the pastor of the church of Italian refugees, already established there, Nicolo Balbani, was admitted into the church, became a citizen of Geneva on the 29th of December, 1572, and contracted a second marriage with Marie daughter of Vincenzo Mei,‡ by whom he had four sons, Joseph, Theodore, Jean and Samuel, and three daughters, Anne, Marie and Madeleine.

* De Budé, p. 10.

† In J. B. Rietstap's *Armorial Général*, Gondo, 1861, we find the following : "DEODATI—Lucques, Suisse, Neerl. Part: au 1 de gu. un lion d'or; au 2 fasces d'or et de gu.; C: le lion, iss.; D: Deus dedit." A family-document preserved at Geneva informs us with respect to Giulio Diodati, grandson of that Michele who entertained the Emperor Charles in his palace, that "L'Empereur [Ferdinand 2d] pour reconnoître les grands et importants services qu'il lui avait rendus, le fit comte, et que, si l' ne se marioit pas, le titre passeroit à ses collateraux, et permit à la famille d'augmenter leurs armes d'une double aigle Impériale"—forming, accordingly, the background and crest in a blazon of the Diodati arms which is attached to a Patent of Joseph 2d, presently to be mentioned. An older coat, identical with Rietstap's description, except that the left of the shield, in heraldic language, is barry of six pieces, instead of fesse or and gules, is still to be seen, in stone, over the door of a palace in Lucca, now known as the Orsetti, which must, therefore, have been the old home of the family ; and the point of difference here indicated may show, perhaps, what was the quartering granted by Charles 5th. The family in Geneva, at the present time, use the arms of which an engraving is given with this paper, substantially the same with the blazon in the Patent of Joseph 2d, though slightly differing from that in the execution of details, and believed by the family to be so far more correct: the terms of the grant to Giulio Diodati by Ferdinand 2d would seem to authorize any branch of the family to use the imperial double eagle as part of their arms.

‡ From a note already printed in the REGISTER for April, 1878, is extracted the following account of the Mei family, given by one of the family of May.

"The Mey family of Lucca is entirely alien to us, as is easily proved by the difference of name (theirs being Mey or Mei, ours dei Maggi) and of origin (they coming from Lucca, we from Brescia), by the different coats of arms (their escutcheon being divided into two parts, the upper of deep blue, the lower of deep yellow, with a hunted wild-boar in the middle), and by the entire absence of associations. . . . There came from the Republic of Lucca [in January, 1735] a document signed by the Grand Chancellor, which contained the testimony of the Government of Lucca that the Mei family was counted as one of the nobility, that several members of it had been Grand Councillors, Ancients and Gonfaloniers, among others, Blaise, Laurence, Emile and Philippe. It was added that on the 21st of January, 1628, there had been made a catalogue of the noble families of Lucca, in which the Meis were included. . . . The Mei family expatriated itself from Lucca in the middle of the sixteenth century, for religion's sake. Biagio (Blaise) Mei established himself in 1544 as a merchant at Lyons. His son Vincenzo, married to a daughter of Martino Bernardini, came to Geneva in 1550, together with one of his relatives named Cesare, who

But, before we pursue the fortunes of this branch of the family, which especially interests us, on account of descendants of the name in England and America, three other lines claim our notice. First, Michele the Gonfalonier of 1541 had a brother Nicolò, born in 1512, who married Elisabetta daughter of Gerónimo Arnolfini, and by her had a son, Pompeo, born in 1542, "qui Pompeius" to quote a family document "Catholicâ pejeratâ Fide, Generam se contulit." Pompeo was married in Italy to Laura daughter of Giuliano Calandrini, and settled at Geneva with his wife and mother in 1575,* all having previously joined the reformed congregation which originated at Lucca under Peter Martyr, and having been compelled to quit their native land, with other families, by the new zeal of Pius 5th in league with Philip 2d.† As to the descendants of Pompeo Diodati, beside a son Eli, who became an eminent jurist, he had a son Alessandro, who was a distinguished physician, at one time physician in ordinary to Louis 13th of France, who himself had a son Jean, and a grandson Gabriel; and in 1719 this Gabriel received from Louis 15th, "by the grace of God King of France and Navarre," a patent still preserved in the family, recognizing the Diodatis as one of the most ancient and noble families of Lucca, which for several centuries had held the honors and dignities peculiar to nobility, and allied itself with noble families in Lucca and Geneva, without having ever derogated from its dignity; and empowering them, accordingly, to hold certain lands in the Pays de Gex, which they could not enjoy without the royal grant. Possibly these lands are the same, or in part the same, which, as we shall see, had been bequeathed by a grandson of the namesake of Charles 5th, who had died thirty-nine years before, a bachelor, to whichever of his nephews should go to Geneva to live: neither of them having fulfilled this condition, and his will not having provided for the case, the bequest lapsed; and a royal grant may have been, consequently, applied for, in favor of a collateral branch of the family. In the latter half of the last century,

had been of the Grand Council of Lucca from 1544 to 1548, and twice acted as Ancient. The wife of Cesare was named Pellegrina Galgaretti. In 1550 Vincenzo Mei became a citizen of Geneva, where other families of Lucca, the Torrettini, Micheli, Burlamachi and the Passavanti, had settled contemporaneously with the Meis. Lucca had been for some time the last refuge of the Gospel in Italy, and it was from this city that the Jesuits drove away the families that maintained the most independence, and which were, in part, also of the noblest stocks of Italy. Vincenzo Mei became a member of the Grand Council of Geneva in 1568. Horatio was one of his six children, who, on the 1st of January, 1596, was called to Berne to make an attempt to establish the silkworm in the Canton de Vaud. This same Horatio is reckoned among the celebrities of Lyons as a merchant or manufacturer of silk stuffs; I think he was also made a citizen of Berne. After some time the Meis became extinct in Geneva; the last of the name in Lucca, of the male line, Ornofrio, bishop of Bisignano, died in 1664."

The Vincenzo Mei here named is doubtless the father of Marie M. who was married to Carlo Diodati.

* Schotel, p. 125.

† "The emigrations began from the year 1555. They were favored by the habit of travelling, at different times in the year, to which the Luccans were compelled by their multiplied commercial relations. Among the first to exile themselves were Vincenzo Mei, Philippo Rustici, Paolo Arnolfini, Nicolò Balbani, Francesco Micheli, Maria Mazzei, Christoforo Trenta, Guglielmo Balbani, Scipione Calandrini, Vincenzo del Muratori, and their families, who were followed successively by Paolo Minutoli, Simone Sinioni, Salvatore Franceschi, Antonio Lieta, Giuseppe Jova and Virginio Sbarra. The Buonvisis, the Diodatis, the Saladinis, the Cenamis, the Turretini, and many others, did not leave till later."—Eynard, *Lucca et les Burlamacchi*, Paris, 1843, p. 95. This writer well adds, p. 202:—"In exiling her children Lucca degraded herself just in proportion as Geneva was exalted in opening to them her gates. The life of the one of these two republics seems to pass into that of the other. The cardinal Giulio Spinola, bishop of Lucca, was himself alarmed at this decadence, when in 1679 he wrote to the Luccan refugees in Geneva, to beg them to return to their country."

however, a lineal descendant of one of those nephews built the castle of Vernier, in the bailiwick of Gex—probably, therefore, on the Gex estate of the Diodatis, which, at his death, was sold, and soon after passed, by a second sale, to the Naville family, who hold it now. The builder of the Diodati villa, a little way up lake Leman from Geneva, who was occupied by Lord Byron, and is still in the family, was a Gabriel Diodati, probably the same who received this grant from Louis 15th. The line of direct descent from Pompeo Diodati came to an end, by the death of Count Jean Diodati, in 1807.*

Next is to be noted, that Pompeo Diodati had a brother Nicolò, who, in the family-records, appears as having attained to high dignities under the new order of things in Italy (though at one time, apparently, an emigrant to Geneva for religion's sake),† and had, beside many other children, two sons, Giovanni and Giulio, of whom the former became a Knight Templar and Prior of Venice, and the latter a "Summus Copiarum Prefectus," or Major General, of the Emperor Ferdinand 2d. the Catholic, the leader of the Catholic party in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, as appears from the inscription on a monument in the Church of St. Augustine in Lucca. This branch of the family, also, is now extinct.

Another branch of the family which retained its hold upon the old home in Italy, and possessed a long inheritance of worldly honors, came of Ottaviano Diodati, a brother of the namesake of the Emperor Charles 5th, born in 1555, who married, at Genoa, Eleonora di Casa Nuova. He himself was Gonfalonier in 1620; his son, Lorenzo, held the same dignity in 1651; his grandson Ottaviano, in 1669; his great-grandson Lorenzo was repeatedly Gonfalonier and minister to various European courts; his great-great-grandson Ottaviano, having been, first, in holy orders, was afterwards Senator and Ancient; and the son of this last Ottaviano, another Lorenzo, was "Prefectus Militum," or General, to Charles 3d of Spain, whose reign covered the years from 1759 to 1788. During the sixteenth century the republic of Lucca still maintained its independence, but under a republican form of government aristocracy ruled; the seventeenth century, under the malign influence of Spanish absolutism, was a time of universal moral, intellectual and political death to Italy, which Lucca could not escape by attempting, as she did, to hide herself from observation under an enforced silence, with a law forbidding the publication of any facts of her history; and the same reserve and withdrawal from all active concern for the national honor, was even more marked as the eighteenth century came and passed.‡ Such are the historical facts in the light of which the honors of the Diodatis during this period are to be interpreted. The generalship under Charles 3d of Spain is also significant, as showing that one of the family, at that time, was ready to sacrifice even what little remained of the life of his country to the will of the alien oppressor. The second Lorenzo of this branch had also, already, allied himself with Spain, for his wife was Isabella daughter of a noble Catalan named Bellet. In this connection may be mentioned, further, that "there is in the possession of the family

* This Count Diodati was born in 1732, and is doubtless the "Count Deodati, ambassador from the Elector of Saxony," who had an interview with John Adams at Paris, in 1784, in which he warned him of the ingratitude of republics, ending with the words: "Your virtue must be very heroic, or your philosophy very stoical, to undertake all those adventures, with your eyes open, for such a reward." Evidently, he had lost the patriotic traditions of his family.—See Works of John Adams, ix. 614-15.

† De Budé, p. 116; and Schotel, p. 7.

‡ Hist. d. Républ. Ital., xvi. 207 ff., 220, 274, 284 ff.

[in Geneva] a superb folio, bound in crimson velvet, of fourteen pages of vellum, with the imperial seal of Joseph 2d [1765-90] hanging from it in a gilt box, which recites the dignities of the Diodati family in magnificent terms, and confirms to it the title of Count of the Empire. One of the pages is occupied with a fine illumination of the family-arms, the shield being placed on the imperial eagle.*

Returning, now, to take up the thread of our story where we dropped it, at the mention of the names of the children of Carolo Diodati, the namesake of the Emperor Charles 5th—as to his daughters, they allied themselves, severally, with the families Burlamaqui, Offredi and Pellissari, all doubtless fellow-exiles with the Diodatis; and that is all we know of the female line of Carolo's posterity. Of the sons we are told of the fortunes of only two, Theodore and Jean. Theodore Diodati, born in 1574 at Geneva, being educated as a physician, went early to England, where he is heard of, says Professor Masson, in his introduction to Milton's Latin Elegies, "as living, about the year 1609, near Brentford, in professional attendance on Prince Henry, and the Princess Elizabeth [afterwards Queen of Bohemia]."† He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Leyden, Oct. 6, 1615, and was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, Jan. 24, 1616-17. He became an eminent practitioner, "much among persons of rank," residing in London, apparently, to the age of seventy-six, his burial having been in the parish-church of St. Bartholomew the Less, Feb. 12, 1650-1. "The naturalized London physician," says Masson, "is to be fancied, it seems, as a cheery, active veteran, with courtly and gallant Italian ways to the last."‡ He was twice married, first to an English "lady of good birth and fortune," by whom he had three children; and afterwards to another English lady, who brought him "goods and estate," survived him, and was his executrix. The children of Dr. Diodati were Philadelphia, buried at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Aug. 10, 1638; John, "mentioned," as Col. Chester says, "in the will of Elizabeth Cundall (widow of Henry Cundall, the partner of Burbage in the Globe Theatre), dated September, 1635;" and Charles, the well-known youthful companion and bosom-friend of Milton, whose life and character are delineated, in connection with those of Milton, in so very interesting a manner, by means of the joint researches of Professor Masson and Col. Chester, in the former's *Life of Milton* and in his edition of Milton's *Poetical Works*; to whom Milton addressed two of his Latin sonnets, and who was the subject of his *Epitaphium Damonis*. Specially note-worthy, in the relations of the two friends, is the contrast between Milton's studious gravity and the blithesome cheerfulness of Diodati, whom "one fancies," says Masson, "as a quick, amiable, intelligent youth, with something of his Italian descent visible in his face and manner."§ This Charles "was born about 1609," says Col. Chester, "as he was matriculated at Oxford, from Trinity College, Feb. 7, 1622-3, aged thirteen at his last birth-day;" and to the same diligent antiquary we owe the discovery of the date of his death, in August, 1638, his burial having been at St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Aug. 27, 1638, only seventeen days after that of his sister. "Letters of

* Letter of Rev. L. W. Bacon, dated Feb. 18, 1875. A beautiful photograph-copy of this patent of nobility is in the possession of the writer. The patent is dated at Vienna, October 4, 1763.

† The *Poetical Works of John Milton*, ed. . . . by David Masson, ii. 324.

‡ David Masson's *Life of John Milton*, ii. 81, note.

§ *Ibid.* i. 80.

administration on his estate, in which he is described as a bachelor, were granted to his brother John in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1638." John (grandfather of our William), the brother of Charles, was married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, July 28, 1635, to Isabel Underwood, who died and was buried in June, 1638, leaving a son Richard, who was baptized June 29 of the same year. Philadelphia and Charles, though unmarried at the time of their death, were not living with their father, but, as Col. Chester has shown, at a "Mr. Dollam's" in Blackfriars; which is explained by the supposition of a family-feud consequent upon the second marriage of their father, a fact plainly enough alluded to, indeed, in one of the Latin letters of Milton addressed to his friend in 1637: "quod, nisi bellum hoc novercale vel Dacico vel Sarmatico infestius sit, debebis profecto maturare, ut ad nos saltem in hyberna concedas."* Nor is there any child, or grandchild, named in the will of the old physician, who makes a nephew Theodore his residuary legatee; so that either all his direct descendants had died before him, or he carried the family-quarrel with him to his grave; and the latter appears to be the fact. In England, it may be well to mention, the family-name was variously corrupted, being written as Deodate, Dyodat and Diodate, which last is the American form.

Another son of the namesake of Charles 5th was the Rev. Jean Diodati, born in Geneva in 1576, whose home was in that city during the whole of his life of seventy-three years, but whose fame and influence were all over Europe while he lived, and of a nature not to perish with the lapse of time, like those honors which fell, as we have seen, to others of his race. The main points in his life, and his principal works, have been often noticed; yet with less of living portraiture of character than could be desired, except in the recent publication of *De Budé*, of which the title has been already given. His education was in the Academy of Geneva, under such men as Beza and Casaubon, and so rapid was his progress that he became a doctor of theology before the age of nineteen, and soon after succeeded Casaubon as professor of Hebrew, and in the old age of Beza assisted to fill his place. Already in the year 1603, when he was only twenty-seven years old, he presented to the Venerable Company of Pastors of Geneva his Italian version of the Bible, a work which was highly esteemed by his most learned contemporaries, and has never yet been superseded.†

But Jean Diodati was far from being a man of learning alone: he had too much of Italian fervor of temperament, and was too deeply imbued with the Christian spirit, not to wish to take a part in spreading the faith which he could not but nourish by the study of the Scriptures; and his attention was most naturally directed, in a special manner, to his beloved native land. Venice was the outpost which he aspired to take possession of for the cause of Reform, where a great hostility to the Papal See, in consequence of the excommunication of the Republic by Paul 5th, the potent influence, though secret, of the celebrated Fra Paolo Sarpi, the encouragement of the English ambassador Wotton, and other circumstances, seemed to have opened the way. More or less, during the years from 1605

* Charles Symmons's *Prose Works of John Milton*, vi. 117.

† Diodati seems to have spared no labor to perfect his work in successive editions: the younger Buxtorf wrote of him that his authority as an interpreter of Scripture had great weight, inasmuch as he was chiefly occupied, all his life, "in examinando sensu textus sacri, atque Bibliis vertendis:" s. Schotel, p. 21; and the English editor of his *Annotations*, in 1651, said that "in polishing and perfecting them, in severall editions, he hath laboured ever since" he first finished them.

to 1610, our Diodati was engaged in this enterprise, and in that time he twice visited Venice in person. His plans, however, failed, and we refer to the undertaking more for the light which it throws upon the character of the man than for any historical importance attaching to it. Between himself and Sarpi (of whom he says, evidently with impatience, that his "incomparable learning was diluted with such a scrupulous prudence, and so little enlivened and sharpened by fervor of spirit, although accompanied by a very upright and wholly exemplary life," that he judged him incapable of any boldness of action, to effect an entrance for the truth), there would appear to have been little affinity of spirit. Yet his enterprise and courage were not the fruit of inconsiderate self-confidence. "I shall be very careful," he wrote to Du Plessis Mornay, in France, with respect to his plans for Venice, "not to oppose a barrier to the very free operation of the Divine Spirit, either by the consideration of my own incapacity, or by apprehension of any danger. I am sure that God, who beyond my hopes and aspirations used me in the matter of His Scriptures, so opportunely for this great work, with happy success, as the judgments of diverse distinguished persons, and your own among others, lead me to believe, will also give me a mouth, and power and wisdom, if need be, to serve in these parts for the advancement of His kingdom and the destruction of great Babylon."

On his return for the last time from Venice, Jean Diodati was first formally consecrated to the ministry of the Word, for which there is reason to believe he was especially fitted. "His eloquent voice," it has been said, "his impressive delivery, and his profound convictions, produced such an effect upon his numerous hearers that they were strengthened in their belief, corrected in their conduct, renovated in their sentiments;" and though it was "not without many apprehensions and much awe," as he wrote to Du Plessis Mornay, that he assumed the responsibility of a preacher, yet, as such, he was ever distinguished by a noble boldness, which Innocent 10th is said to have felt the force of, to his own correction, on the report of a sermon of Diodati, in which he had declared the Church of Rome to be scandalously governed by a woman, meaning Donna Olympia.

One of the chief marks of distinction received by our Genevese divine, and which is next to be noticed in the order of time, was his appointment, jointly with Tronchin, to represent Geneva at the Synod of Dort, in 1618-19; and here he comes before us in a somewhat new light. There had been doubt about inviting any delegates from the chief seat of Calvinistic doctrine, to avoid an appearance of partiality in calling them to take part in judging of the orthodoxy of the Remonstrants; nor could there have been chosen two men less disposed to any compromise in matters of theological opinion, apparently, than our Diodati and his colleague. Neither that tenderness of sympathy for errorists, nor that broader mental habit of discrimination between the essential and the unessential, which we have reason to suppose belonged to Diodati by nature and through the influence of his special training in Biblical study, seems to have preserved him from a certain hardness of resistance to the plea for toleration, or at least for a liberal and charitable judgment, without prejudice, of those who could not conscientiously swear by Calvin. Such is the view which Brandt's "History of the Reformation and other Ecclesiastical Transactions in and about the Low Countries," gives us of Diodati as he appeared at the Synod of Dort.

From Dort, Diodati went to England, doubtless, in part, to visit his brother Theodore.

From Masson we learn, further, that "besides his celebrity as professor

of theology, city-preacher, translator of the Bible into Italian, and author of several theological works, Diodati was celebrated as an instructor of young men of rank sent to board in his house. About the year 1639," he adds, "there were many young foreigners of distinction pursuing their studies in Geneva, including Charles Gustavus, afterwards king of Sweden, and several princes of German Protestant houses, and some of these appear to have been among Diodati's private pupils."* We only mention further, as included in this period, that Milton, in 1639, on his return from Italy, to use his own words, was "daily in the society of John Diodati, the most learned professor of theology,"† from whom he probably first heard of the death of his friend Charles, the nephew of the divine. The death of the Rev. Jean Diodati occurred in 1649.

This distinguished divine married Madeleine daughter of Michel Burlamaqui,‡ at Geneva, in Dec., 1600; by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Of the sons, who alone concern us here, one was Theodore, made Doctor of Medicine at Leyden, Feb. 4, 1643, and admitted Honorary Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in December, 1664; who resided in London, though not, as it seems, in the practice of his profession, but as a merchant: in the letters of administration on his estate, granted July 24, 1680, he is called "Doctor in Medicine and Merchant." He had no children, and bequeathed most of his property—including two estates—in the bailiwick of Gex, one in the village and parish of Fernex, the other in the village and parish of Vernier, within a league of Geneva," reserving a life-interest in the real estate to a sister Renée—to three nephews named Philip, John and Ralph; with these provisos, however: "if either revolt from the Reformed Religion in which he was brought up, I disinherit him," and "if all said nephews die without issue, then my estate to go to build a hospital for poor strangers at Geneva." The real estate was to pass, eventually, to whichever one of his nephews should go to Geneva to live, of whom he mentions Ralph as most likely so to do; and the property must not be sold, but kept in the family. We also find the following item in his will: "There is also at Geneva, in my sister Renée Diodati her keeping, a copy of the French Bible of the translation of my deceased father, reviewed and enlarged by him with divers annotations, since the former copy which was printed before his death, which I doe esteeme very much, and I will

* Masson's *Life of Milton*, i. 778.

† *Ibid.*

‡ A granddaughter of the Francesco B. who conspired to liberate the republics of Tuscany in 1546, and sacrificed his life to his patriotism: s. *Hist. d. Républ. Ital.*, xvi. 123 ff., and Schotel, pp. 11-12.

She had a sister Renée—so named by the celebrated Renée Duchess of Ferrara, who was her godmother—who married, first, Cesar Balbani, and, afterwards, Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, the grandfather of François d'Aubigné Marchioness de Maintenon: s. Schotel, pp. 12, 92. Jean Jacques Burlamaqui, author of the well-known "*Principes de la Loi Naturelle et Politique*," was a cousin of the wife of Rev. John Diodati, and appears to have married a sister of his. A touchingly simple narrative of dangers and escapes, privations and succors, experienced by the family of Michel Burlamaqui, father of Madeleine and Renée, in passing from Italy, by the way of France, to their final resting-place in Geneva, which was written by Renée in Geneva, is given by Schotel (pp. 85-95) from family-archives. At one time they were sheltered in a palace of the Duchess of Ferrara at Montargis, where Renée was born. Azelin, being in Paris during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the very palace of the Duke of Guise, through the intervention of some Roman Catholic relatives, became their place of refuge. Afterwards, in the house of M. de Bouillon, temptations to a denial of their faith, by conformity to the usages of the old church, beset them; but from these, too, they escaped unscathed. Finally, after years of moving from place to place, they reached Geneva, stripped of all earthly goods, but rich in the treasure of a good conscience, and "extremely joyous and consoled."

that it be printed, etc." Another son of the Rev. Jean Diodati was Charles who also went to England, on whose estate, on the 13th of August, 1651, letters of administration were granted "to Theodore Diodati next of kin"—evidently his brother Theodore—styling him "of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, bachelor." A third son, named Samuel, "became a merchant in Holland," whither he went in 1658; he lived single and died in 1676. Another son was named Marc, who also died without descendants, in 1641, at Amsterdam.

The only son through whom the line of direct descent from the Genevese divine was perpetuated, was Philippe, who studied theology, first under his father and other learned professors of Geneva, and afterwards at Montauban in France; went to Holland, and was in 1651 installed pastor of the Walloon Church of Leyden. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sébastien Francken, alderman of Dort and counsellor of the Provincial Court of Holland; with whom he lived a happy married life of five years, and died Oct. 6, 1659. Four sons were born to him, of whom one died in infancy, and the other three were Philippe Sébastien, Rodolphe and Jean, the three nephews of the Theodore just named, whom he made, as we have seen, his principal legatees. Philippe settled in Holland; he administered, however, in England, in 1680, on his uncle Theodore's estate, with his brother Jean. In the record of Doctors' Commons he is called Doctor of Laws. He married Lidia Blankert, and was a counsellor at Rotterdam. Ralph, or Rudolphe, it seems, did not go to Geneva to live, as his uncle expected: he went to the East; married on the Mauritius Catherine Saaijmans of that island; was at one time Chief of the Dutch East India Company in Japan; and died at Batavia.

The only other son of Philippe Diodati was Jean, born at Leyden July 28, 1658, who, after passing a commercial apprenticeship at Dort, embarked for Batavia in the island of Java, in May, 1679, to establish himself as a merchant there. On the 2d of April, 1680—probably, therefore, in India—he married Aldegonda Trouvers (Travers?), of a prominent Irish family, as is said, by whom he had several children; and died in 1711 at Surat, where his remains are said to have reposed beneath a "superb monument," erected to his memory by his daughters.* His wife had died in 1698.

Two of the children of Jean Diodati by Aldegonda Trouvers were Philippe and Salomon, born at Dort in 1686 and 1688, who both became associates of the Dutch East India Company at Batavia. The former died childless, at Batavia, on the 26th of January, 1733, bequeathing 75,000 francs to the Cathedral of Dort, for the purchase of communion-plate. The latter, on the 7th of December, 1713, married Gertrude daughter of Jerome Slott, and in 1733 returned to Holland with his wife and two sons, Martin Jacob and Antoine Josué, and settled at the Hague, where he died in 1753. Of these two sons, Martin established himself in Holland, and died without male descendants; the other, born in 1728, having studied theology at Geneva, went back to the Hague, and became chaplain to the King of Holland. Later, he married Marie Aimée Rilliet of Geneva, and settled there. He was the builder of the castle of Vernier, already referred to, and lived there till he died, in 1791. He was a great amateur of the fine arts, and had his house always full of artists; and, in consequence of his expensive style of living, left his fortune very much diminished to his children, of whom he had eight, three sons and five daughters. But

the name was transmitted by only one of the sons, named Jacques Amédée, whose son Edouard, professor in the Academy of Geneva and Librarian of that city, was the father of Mr. Gabriel C. Diodati and his two brothers, Messieurs Theodore and Aloys, of whom the first and last, the only survivors, worthily maintain the honors of the family at Geneva at the present time.

We have thus briefly sketched the history of this remarkable family; and all of the name appearing in English records have been mentioned in their places in the line of descent, down to and including the grandfather of William Diodate; unless a separate place could have been found for a John Diodati, who engaged in business in London, being called a "Factor" in some entries concerning him, and on whose estate letters of administration were granted Feb. 25, 1687-8, to his son John, his relict Sarah renouncing. But this person is identified by Col. Chester, after thorough research, with John the brother of Milton's friend, who buried his wife Isabel Underwood in 1638, as stated above, a son of his by a second marriage being the father of William. The identification is made necessary by the proved impossibility of finding any other place for John the "Factor" in the pedigree; while the date of the birth of William's father corresponds with all the known dates of this John's life, supposing him one with the brother of Milton's friend of the same name.

All that English records tell us of William Diodate's father is embraced in the following particulars. On the 14th of May, 1682, a license was given him to marry Mercy Tilney, of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, being himself described, in the marriage-license, as a "bachelor, aged about 22 [therefore born about 1660], with parents' consent:" and by this marriage he had four children, who all died in infancy. The wife died in the parish of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London, and was buried at Blackfriars, Sept. 18, 1689. On the 6th of January, 1689-90, he had a license to marry Mistress Elizabeth Morton, of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, he being then described as "of St. Andrew, Undershaft, London, merchant, widower, aged about 30." The history of Elizabeth Morton, worked out by Col. Chester with much care and labor, is given by him in brief, as follows: "Rev. Adrian Whicker, vicar of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire (where he was buried 16 June, 1616), by his wife Jane (buried there 8 Dec., 1641), had several children, of whom the eldest son was John Whicker, born in St. Aldate's parish in the city of Oxford, who became a merchant in London, but at his death desired to be buried at Kirtlington. His will, dated 8 Sept., 1660, was proved 12 Feb., 1660-1. By his wife Jane, who was buried at St. Olave, Hart Street, London, March 1, 1637-8, he had five daughters, of whom three only survived. The second daughter, Elizabeth Whicker, was baptized at St. Olave, Hart street, 21 August, 1623. She first married Richard Crandley, Alderman of London, who was buried at St. Olave, Hart street, 12 Dec., 1655. From his will it is evident that they had no children. She remarried John Morton, Gent., at St. Olave, Hart street, in July, 1658, and a female child (unnamed) was buried there 5 July, 1659. They had also a son John Whicker Morton, who married Elizabeth Medlicott, and died 18 May, 1693, and was buried at Tackley in Oxfordshire; and also a daughter Theodosia, who was her father's executrix, and then unmarried. Their only other daughter was Elizabeth, who married John Diodati." The general coincidence of these results of a search in English records respecting the Morton-marriage of John Diodati, with the facts already stated as derived from William Diodate's Bible, will not fail to be

noticed. But that statement is further duplicated by what we learn in England with regard to the children born of this Morton-marriage, who are there seen to have been three in number, namely, John, William and Elizabeth. John, son of John and Elizabeth Diodati, was matriculated at Oxford, from Balliol College, April 6, 1709, aged 16 (he was therefore born about 1693); and graduated Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, in course, and afterwards Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London June 25, 1724, and Censor in 1726-7; and died May 23, 1727, unmarried. His will, dated May 19, and proved July 27, 1727, left his whole estate, both real and personal, with the exception of a single legacy of £50, to his sister Elizabeth, then unmarried—coinciding with the tradition that William Diodate, on returning to England after the death of his brother John, when his father also had died, found himself disinherited. This sister afterwards married a gentleman of the name of Scarlett—probably Anthony S., whose will, dated May 8, 1750, and proved March 1, 1757, by his relict Elizabeth, left his entire estate to her. “as a testimony of the great love and most tender affection which” he had “for the best of wives.” She died in 1768, her will having been proved April 13 of that year, with a codicil which she added February 22 of the same year, in which large legacies are given to “the children of” her “niece Elizabeth Johnson deceased, late wife of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Johnson of Lime, in Connecticut in New England.”* This record brings us back to our subject, William Diodate, the only other child of John Diodati by his Morton-marriage, whose daughter, as appears from his will in the New Haven records, was that Elizabeth Johnson, thus named in the will of her aunt Scarlett.

It only remains to say that the son-in-law of William Diodate, Stephen Johnson, named in his will, a son of Nathaniel Johnson, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, by his wife Sarah Ogden (descended from John Ogden, one of the Patentees of Connecticut, and founder of Elizabeth in New Jersey), was not unworthy to transmit the accumulated honors of the Diodati race to his descendants; for, beside being an honored pastor, for forty years, over a single church, he was an eminent patriot—perhaps contributing as much as any other one person to bring on the Revolution, by his strong and impassioned articles in opposition to the stamp-act, written, published in New London papers of the day, and circulated, with the coöperation, and at the expense of his parishioner and intimate friend and counsellor John McCurdy, ten years before the actual breaking out of the war; which led to the banding together of the “Sons of Liberty” in organized association, first in Connecticut and afterwards in other colonies; and on the 22d of May, 1775, when the conflict of war had begun, he asked leave of absence from his people in order to accept the appointment of the General Assembly of the colony to be chaplain to the regiment of Col. Parsons, which was afterwards present at the battle of Bunker Hill. The historian Bancroft says: “Of that venerable band who nursed the flame of piety and civil freedom, none did better service than the American-born Stephen Johnson, the sincere and fervid pastor of the First Church of Lyme.”†

* Mrs. Scarlett sent to them in her life-time, and left to them at her death, many rich pieces of apparel, porcelain, silver-plate, and other elegant articles, many of which are still possessed by their descendants.

† Hist. of the United States, v. 320. Our country's indebtedness to Johnson in the matter of resistance to the stamp-act is fully recognized by Bancroft, as, for instance, in his Hist., v. 353, where he calls him “the incomparable Stephen Johnson of Lyme,” and long ago, by Gordon in his Hist. of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of the Independence of the United States, i. 166, ff.

His descendants, also, proved worthy of their inheritance: Diodate Johnson, his son, a young clergyman cut off in his twenty-eighth year, was "eminent for genius, learning and piety;" and his daughter Sarah, who became the wife of John Griswold, son of the first Governor Griswold of Connecticut by his wife Ursula Wolcott, handed down the precious legacy of "blood that tells," in cultured manners, warm affections, noble aspirations, and quick intelligence, betokening, in the case of some of the generations which have succeeded, in no doubtful manner, the hereditary influence of old Italian genius and temperament.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

COLLEGE CHRONICLE.—Under this heading the *New York World* publishes a weekly series of articles on matters of interest connected with the various colleges in the United States. The idea is a good one, and the *World's College Chronicle* has the industry and ability to do it justice. No. 220 appeared in the *World* for Monday, Feb. 14, 1881. That and No. 218, Jan. 31, each contains, besides other matters, an article of special value. The article in No. 218, entitled "Bibliography of Alumni," is a bibliographical account of the triennial and general catalogues of the principal American colleges. That in No. 220, "Statistics of Graduates," is thus noticed in the *New York Nation*, Feb. 24:

"The *World's College Chronicle* for Feb. 14 contains an elaborate tabulation from the larger catalogues of twenty-five American colleges, showing the total number of degrees since their foundation; the number of honorary degrees; the number of alumni, living and dead; and the various learned professions which they have adopted. These tables are not all brought up to a common date, and are otherwise defective as the sources of information were; but they are instructive on at least one point. The 'alumni' embrace those who have received the bachelor's degree for a four years' course, but, at Harvard and Yale, not bachelors of science or philosophy, as is usual at other colleges. Bearing this in mind, we notice that in 1880 Harvard, with 9,526 alumni, had bestowed 622 honorary degrees, and Yale, with 9,202 alumni, 923; while Princeton, with 4,837 alumni in 1875, had bestowed 769 honorary degrees, and Union, with 4,201 alumni in 1858, 548. Reckoning these per annum, it appears that Harvard's average favors have been 2.6; Yale's, 5.2; Princeton's, 6; and Union's, 9. The total number of alumni of six colleges reported to 1880—viz., Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Brown, Dartmouth and Williams—was 30,402; the number of their living alumni at that date was 14,074. Yale had some 600 more living alumni than Harvard. It is impossible to deduce any trustworthy conclusions as to the relative choice of professions."

BARRETT.—The first Humphrey Barrett, of Concord, in his will, 1662, and Mary his widow, in her will, 1663, both name a son John. The latter, Shattuck supposes to have been of Marlboro'. Savage and Hudson follow this authority. But public records establish that John Barrett, of Marlboro', had brothers William, of Cambridge, and Thomas, of Marlboro' (earlier of Cambridge). This latter, Thomas, in his will, Jan. 16, 1672—near the date of his death—names his own brethren, John and William, and his sister Lydia Cheever; and appoints said brothers, and Bartholomew Cheever, of Boston (husband of Lydia), his executors. They convey land, April 22, 1680, as such executors, the widow ("some time the wife and relict" of Thomas Barrett, of Marlboro', and now the wife of William Eager) releasing all her rights in said land. Thomas was married before 1660, and had three children.

As Humphrey¹ had a son Thomas who was drowned in Concord in 1652—Savage says 1660, but probate records show his error—leaving children Oliver and Mary, named as grandchildren by Humphrey in his will; it follows that unless he had two sons named Thomas of nearly the same age and both living to maturity, John of Marlboro' was not the son of Humphrey¹ of Concord.

John and Thomas of Marlboro' each left a son bearing his father's name; and each was the last male of his line to bear the surname. There have been numerous descendants of both John and Thomas, however, by the marriages of their daughters and granddaughters in the families of Bush, Rice, Taylor, Whitney, Tainter, Gleason, How and Felton.

J. H. BARRETT.

Loveland, Ohio.

HARVARD OBSERVATORY.—The following correction of an erroneous statement in relation to the establishment of this Observatory has been received by us for insertion in the REGISTER:

"In the 'Harvard Book,' Cambridge, 1875, Vol. I. p. 156, it is stated in a biography of President Everett, that 'the Harvard Observatory was established on its present site in his administration.' This is a mistake.

"In 1839 Mr. W. C. Bond was appointed Astronomical Observer to Harvard University, and took possession of a house in Cambridge, prepared by President Quincy for a rudimentary Observatory. In 1842-43, the munificence of President Quincy's friends among the capitalists, chiefly of Boston, enabled him to purchase several acres of land in Cambridge, and to found thereon the Sears Tower and a house for the observer, and to order a great Equatorial Telescope. In September, 1844, Mr. Bond removed to the new Observatory, and May 8, 1845, there, assisted by his son, G. P. Bond, observed a transit of Mercury.

"Before President Quincy resigned the office of president, in August, 1845, he completed the purchase of the Equatorial Telescope, and, although it was not finished, paid for it. It arrived in Cambridge early in 1846. During these years Mr. Everett was United States Minister in England, and had no part in these arrangements. The Observatory and the Equatorial Telescope belong to the administration of President Quincy.—*See the Annual Reports of the Treasurer of Harvard College.*"

TOWNS IN THE KING'S PROVINCE (*ante*, p. 124).—The names of the towns in the King's Province, or the Narraganset Country, now Washington County and part of Kent County, Rhode Island, were changed by the Commissioners of King James II., June 23, 1686, by the following order passed by them at a court held that day at Major Richard Smith's, in Rochester:

"Ordered, That the three towns now in the King's Province, shall be called, Rochester, the first and chief, formerly called Kingston.

"Haversham, the second, formerly called Westerly.

"Dedford, the third, formerly called Greenwich."—*Bartlett's ed. Records of the Rhode Island Colony*, iii. 201.

The original names were resumed after the overthrow of Andros.

MENOTOMY.—A curious form of this variously spelled word, the aboriginal name of Arlington, Mass., is "ANATOMY," which appears in a deed recorded in 1801 (*Midd. Registry*, 143: 249).

WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

Lexington, Mass.

QUERIES.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES.—I would be greatly obliged for information concerning the parentage of the following persons:

Hannah, third wife and widow of Elnathan Jones, of Concord, Mass. They were married between 1732 and 1736. He died May 6, 1739. She next married, Oct. 2, 1740, Cord Cordis, of Boston and Concord. She was a tory refugee, and died in St. Andrews Parish, London. Should also be glad to know the parents of Cord Cordis, of Boston, 1733.

Hannah Winsor, who married Jonathan Cary, of Charlestown, in 1675.

Ruth Batchelder, wife of Dea. James Blake, of Dorchester; died 1752, aged 90 years. Batchelder pedigree, REGISTER, xxvii. p. 364, shows a Ruth born 1662.

Susanna, wife of John Harrison, of Boston. Their daughter Susanna, born March 28, 1677, married Edward Gray, of Boston, a wealthy ropemaker.

Was Lewis Tucker, of Casco, born 1613, son of Mr. Richard Tucker of that place?

Thomas Holland, who by wife Ann had John, born Sept. 11, 1726, in Boston.

William and wife Dorcas Fallass, probably married about 1723; had children baptized at Old South from 1724 to 1734.

Susanna Cogswell, of Ipswich, who married Jeremiah Parsons, of Gloucester, Dec. 14, 1721.

Abigail Younglove, of Ipswich, who married Jeffrey Parsons, Jr., of Gloucester, May 5, 1686.

Deborah, born about 1667, who married Elder James Sayward, of Gloucester. He was son of Henry Sayward, of York.

John Cunningham, of Gloucester, born about 1732, died Feb. 24, 1774, aged 42.

Stephen Dana Marsh, born Nov. 12, 1827, died in Boston Oct. 23, 1867.

I have nearly completed a genealogy of the descendants of Thomas Swift, of Dorchester, and should be glad to communicate with any descendants of this family not already reached. The Rev. John Swift, of Aetou, names grandchildren Hollis and Luther in his will of 1725. Were they children of his son Dr. John Swift of that place, and have they descendants?

HARRISON ELLERY.

No. 1 Central Wharf, Boston.

JOHN ROBINSON (son of Isaac, son of the Rev. John of Leyden) removed from Saconesset, Mass., to Connecticut, with his family in 1714. What town in Connecticut did he move to? and what information can be given concerning his descendants?

W. C. ROBINSON.

New Haven, Ct.

WOODBIDGE.—It is on record at Salem, that Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, of Newbury, widow, made oath 29 September, 1693, that she had not concealed or embezzled any of the money, goods or chattells of Joseph Dole, late of Newbury deceased. Joseph Dole was born in 1657, to which fact neither Coffin nor Savage adds anything. Did he marry and leave a widow, who was in 1693 widow again of a second husband Woodbridge?

W. S. APPLETON.

Boston, Mass.

[Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was probably the widow of Thomas Woodbridge, of Newbury (REG. xxxii. 294), but we do not know her relationship to Joseph Dole. Mr. Woodbridge died March 30, 1681, and she married about 1695 Joseph Coker.—EDITOR.]

GEN. JOHN PATTERSON.—Information in relation to this officer of the army of the Revolution is desired for a forthcoming work, "The Town of Farmington, Conn."

WILLIAM HENRY LEE.

261 Canal Street, New York.

TEMPLE.—There is a tradition that Robert Temple, who was of Saco, Me., before 1660, had a son Robert who settled somewhere in the state of Maine.

If any one can give information, from records or otherwise, in confirmation thereof, please to communicate to

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

Montvale, Middlesex Co., Mass.

WATERMAN.—Lient. Thomas Waterman, adjutant of Col. Israel Angell's Regiment, Rhode Island Brigade Continental Army. Who was he? Can any one tell?

New Bedford, Mass.

WILLIAM HENRY WATERMAN.

JOHN BLAKE, "now of Wrentham, formerly of Sandwich, Mass.," in 1686 (according to Suffolk Co. Deeds, vol. 16, p. 89), with Edward Pratt and others, make division of lands, previously bought of John Wampum, alias White, an Indian of Assanawcsock, then deceased. Query.—From whence came said John Blake, and what is known of him prior to and during his residence in Sandwich? He is the progenitor of most of the name in Wrentham. His sons were Robert, Andrew, John and Isaac; d. young. His wife was Bridget. What was her maiden name? He died May 25, 1700. She died May 30, 1706.

PERLEY DERBY.

Salem, Mass.

HILL.—Who was father of Ignatius, James and William Hill, all of Boston, 1668? Their widowed mother Sarah married secondly Edmund Greenleaf.

Boston, Mass.

W. S. APPLETON.

[The Genealogy of the Hill family, by the Rev. Moses Hill, of Norwalk, Ct., noticed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiv. p. 234, gives children of these names to William Hill, of Fairfield, Ct., who had a wife Sarah, and who died in 1650.—EDITOR.]

GORHAM.—Mr. Wyman, in his "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown," says that Capt. Nathaniel Gorham, of Charlestown, was "son of Nathaniel, who m. Dorcas Coffin, of Yarmouth." Is this correct? Was he not the son of Stephen Gorham, who m. Elizabeth Gardiner in 1703?

Capt. Nathaniel married Mary Soley, of Charlestown, in 1736-7, and her mother was Dorcas Coffin, daughter of Nathaniel, according to Wyman. Has not Mr. Wyman confounded the genealogy of Capt. Nathaniel with that of his wife?

Cambridge, Mass.

CYRUS WOODMAN.

HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BI-CENTENNIAL.—The New Hampshire Historical Society duly commemorated the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the first lawful government over the province, as it was then called, in the year 1650. The society selected Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., of Boston, to deliver the historical address on the occasion, and held a special meeting in Portsmouth on the evening of Dec. 29, 1850, to hear the address delivered. The Hon. Charles H. Bell, president of the society and governor elect of the state, presided. The society voted to print the address.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

Hale. By the Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., of Elizabeth, Essex Co., N. Y.—The family history of Thomas Hale, of Newbury, and his descendants, heretofore announced in the REGISTER (xxix. 109; xxxi. 99), will probably be ready for the press before the end of the current year. It will include female lines, but not in as full detail as male lines. Those who have delayed sending their records for the book should do so at once.

Kenney. By John Spare, M.D., of New Bedford.—It will contain all families by this name who have lived in Canton from 1714 to 1830, the dates of the arrival and extinction of this name in that territory. It is nearly complete.

Miller. By Maj. Charles D. Miller, of Newark, Ohio.—He has been many years tracing descendants of James Miller the Scotsman, Charlestown, Mass., admitted to first church Dec. 17, 1676; made freeman May 23, 1677; died July 14, 1690. His wife Mary joined the church Aug. 5, 1677; baptized with children—James, Mary, Robert, Job, Abraham, Isaac, Mercy and Jane. Record of his father's death, Aug. 1, 1653, calls him "Sen." "an aged Scotsman above 70." Would like information of immigration and descendants.

Savery, Savary or Savory. By the Hon. A. W. Savery, of Digby, Nova Scotia.—Judge Savery will give a genealogical record of the New England family bearing the above name, especially of the descendants of Anthony and Thomas G., who were freeman of Plymouth in 1633, and, as far as possible, of Robert S., of Newbury, in 1656, and an account of their progenitors in England. He respectfully requests from all of the name or connection such pertinent genealogical and other information as they may possess, especially biographical sketches of any who may have filled public situations, legislative or otherwise. He would like to know the names of the earlier descendants of the Anthony S., who was a townsman of Dartmouth in 1656, and whether the name of Solomon Savery can be found in the family about the beginning of the last century; and whence came the John Savery, who

some twenty years ago was governor of Peel Island, one of the Bonin group, a whaling station in the North Pacific.

Spare. By John Spare, M.D., of New Bedford, Mass.—It will contain all descendants of Samuel Spare (1653–1768) inclusive of names connected by marriage down to the present time.

Staple or Staples. By James Staples, of Bridgeport, Ct.—Mr. Staples contemplates a history or genealogy of this family.

Waterman. By William Henry Waterman, of New Bedford, Mass.—Mr. Waterman is preparing a record, historical, biographical and genealogical, of the Waterman family of Rhode Island. He desires members of the family having records, items, &c., bearing upon the history of the family, to send him a copy.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 5, 1881.—The annual meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., on taking the chair introduced the Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., ex-governor of Vermont and vice-president of the society for that state, who made a few pertinent remarks. The vice-president for Massachusetts, the Hon. George C. Richardson, also occupied a chair on the platform.

The recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., read the record of the proceedings at the December meeting.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., chairman of the nominating committee, reported a list of officers and committees for the year 1881, and the persons nominated were unanimously elected, viz.:

President.—Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., of Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Israel Washburn, LL.D., of Portland, Me.; Hon. Joseph B. Walker, A.B., of Concord, N. H.; Hon. Hiland Hall, LL.D., of Bennington, Vt.; Hon. George C. Richardson, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. John R. Bartlett, A.M., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. Marshall Jewell, A.M., of Hartford, Ct.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Rutherford B. Hayes, LL.D., President of the United States; Hon. Robert S. Hale, LL.D., of Elizabethtown, N. Y.; William A. Whitehead, A.M., of Newark, N. J.; William Duane, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S.T.D., of Baltimore, Md.; Hon. William A. Richardson, LL.D., of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Thomas Spooner, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hon. John Wentworth, LL.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Ind.; Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., of Madison, Wis.; Rt. Rev. William S. Perry, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa; Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Mo.; Rt. Rev. William I. Kip, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary.—David Greene Haskins, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer.—Benjamin Barstow Torrey, of Boston, Mass.

Historiographer.—Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Boston, Mass.

Librarian.—John Ward Dean, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

Directors.—Hon. George C. Richardson, Boston; Hon. Nathaniel Foster Safford, A.B., Milton; Hon. James W. Austin, A.M., Boston; Cyrus Woodman, A.M., Cambridge; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge.

Committee on Finance.—Henry Edwards, Boston, *Chairman*; Hon. Charles B. Hall, Boston; Hon. Samuel C. Cobb, Boston; Hon. Alrah A. Burrage, Boston; Addison Child, Boston; Benjamin B. Torrey, Boston, *ex-officio*.

Committee on Publication.—John Ward Dean, A.M., *Chairman*; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., Cambridge; Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston; Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston; William B. Trask, Boston; Henry H. Edes, Boston; Henry F. Waters, A.B., Salem.

Committee on Memorials.—John Ward Dean, A.M., *Chairman*; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Billerica; J. Gardner White, A.M., Cambridge; William B. Trask, Boston; Daniel T. V. Huntton, Canton; Arthur M. Alger, LL.B., Taunton.

Committee on Heraldry.—Hon. Thomas C. Amory, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., A.M., Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., Boston; George B. Chase, A.M., Boston; Walter Lloyd Jeffries, A.B., Boston; John C. J. Brown, of Boston.

Committee on the Library.—Jeremiah Colburn, A.M., Boston, *Chairman*; William B. Trask, Boston; Deloraine P. Corey, Malden; Willard S. Allen, A.M., Boston; John T. Hassam, A.M., Boston; John W. Dean, Boston, *ex officio*.

Committee on Papers and Essays.—Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., *Chairman*; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., Newton; Rev. David G. Haskins, S.T.D., Cambridge; William C. Bates, Newton; Charles C. Coffin, Boston; Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey, A.M., Cambridge; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., of Auburndale.

Col. Wilder, having, for the fourteenth time, been elected president of the society, proceeded to deliver his annual address, which is printed in full in this number of the REGISTER (*ante*, pp. 129-45).

The following annual reports were presented:

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, chairman of the committee for binding and indexing the Knox Manuscripts, made an elaborate report.

The Rev. Mr. Slafter, as corresponding secretary, reported that thirty-seven resident and nine corresponding members have been added to the society during the year. He also reported the usual correspondence relating to historical subjects.

William C. Bates, the historiographer *pro tempore*, referred to the loss sustained by the society in the death of the Rev. Samuel Cutler, historiographer for five years and a half preceding. He then reported the number of members who have died during the past year, as far as known, to be forty-four. Their united ages are 3134 years and 1 month, being an average of 71 years 2 months and 22 days. Memorial sketches of deceased members have been prepared and printed in the REGISTER as promptly as the space at command would allow.

Benjamin B. Torrey, the treasurer, reported the total income for the year to be \$3,209.48, and the current expenses \$3,193.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$16.23. The receipts for life-membership were \$150.00, making the present amount of the fund \$9,447.74. The amount of the fund for the support of the librarian is \$12,763.13; of the Bradbury Fund, \$2,500.00; of the Towne Memorial Fund, \$5,155.18; of the Barstow Fund, \$1,003.36; of the Bond Fund, \$749.72; of the Cushman Fund, \$4.09; and of the Sever Fund, \$5,000.00; making a total for the several funds, in the hands of the treasurer, of \$36,683.22.

John W. Dean, the librarian, reported that 651 volumes and 3,807 pamphlets had been added to the library during the year, of which 409 volumes and 3,657 pamphlets were donations. The library now contains 16,591 volumes, and 51,998 pamphlets.

Willard S. Allen, in behalf of the committee on the library, reported that as in previous years the donations have been numerous and valuable. In the library, at the present time, will be found nearly all the genealogical works printed in this country, and many of those published in Europe, while good progress has been made in the acquisition of biographies and local histories published in this country.

Jeremiah Colburn, in behalf of the publishing committee, reported that the REGISTER to January, 1881, and the annual proceedings for 1880, had been issued under their charge since their last report. Two other works, under the charge of other committees, have been published, namely, the Towne Memorial Biographies, and the Proceedings Oct. 25, 1880, the Centenary of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., chairman of the committee on papers and essays, reported that eight papers had been read before the society during the year.

J. Gardner White, secretary of the committee on memorials, reported the completion of the first volume of Memorial Biographies printed at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund.

Thanks were voted to the president for his address, and the publishing committee were directed to print the address, with an abstract of the other proceedings.

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 25, 1880.—The annual meeting was held this evening in the office of R. C. J. Dunn, Lawrence's Building, King Street, the president, J. W. Lawrence, Esq., in the chair.

The president then laid before the society a letter which he had written, as president of the society, to the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, suggesting

the commemoration of the centenary of the landing of the loyalists at Parrrtown and Carleton, now the city of St. John, by the erection by subscription of a hall for the use of the New Brunswick Historical Society, Art Union, Natural History Society and Free Library, as a memorial to the settlers of St. John, the corner stone to be laid May 18, 1883. The semi-centennial of this event was observed with fitting ceremonies in 1833.

A committee consisting of J. W. Lawrence, A. A. Stockton, W. P. Dole, Gilbert Murdock, James Hannay and G. Herbert Lee, to coöperate with the civil bodies in taking measures to erect a Loyalist Memorial as indicated in this letter.

The election of officers then took place, and the following officers were chosen :

President.—J. W. Lawrence.

Vice-Presidents.—Gilbert Murdock, A. A. Stockton.

Recording Secretary.—Thomas W. Lee.

Corresponding Secretary.—G. Herbert Lee.

Treasurer.—D. P. Chisholm.

Librarian.—George C. Lawrence.

Executive Committee.—James Hannay, W. P. Dole, J. C. Miles, D. H. Waterbury, R. C. J. Dunn.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Portland, Wednesday, Feb 2, 1881.—The society met at 2.30 P.M., the president, the Hon. James W. Bradbury, in the chair.

It was voted that the publications of the society hereafter shall be issued in two series : 1. Collections, to contain historical documents ; 2. Proceedings, to contain the papers and other transactions at the meetings ; and Hon. Israel Washburn, William Gould, Rev. Samuel F. Dike and Prof. Alpheus S. Packard were appointed a committee to publish forthwith a volume of Proceedings.

Hon. Rufus K. Sewall read a paper on " The Future Work of the Future Historian of Maine."

In the evening the new rooms of the society in the Portland City Hall, to which its library has been removed from Brunswick, were opened by appropriate exercises. These apartments were previously occupied by the Portland Society of Natural History.

President Bradbury delivered an address, which is printed in the *Eastern Argus* and *Portland Press* of Feb. 3.

At the close of this address the Hon. Israel Washburn, chairman of the committee of arrangements, made a brief speech, in the course of which he explained how it came about that the Maine Historical Society had returned to the home of its birth. Gen. John Marshall Brown then tendered the thanks of the society to the city for the rooms, a lease of which for ten years free of charge had been signed that afternoon. Mayor Senter responded in behalf of the city.

Hon. William Gould followed with a paper giving a history of the lot on which the City Hall now stands, and of the buildings which had previously stood thereon.

The meeting closed with remarks by the Hon. G. F. Talbot, Dr. William Wood, president of the Natural History Society, Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, president of the Board of Trade, and the Hon. Joseph Williamson, of Belfast.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Taunton, Mass., Monday, Nov. 8, 1880.—A regular meeting was held this evening.

John Winthrop Ballantine read a paper on Gov. John Winthrop, his ancestor.

Monday, Jan. 10.—The annual meeting was held this evening.

James Henry Dean read a paper on John and Walter Deane, who were among the first settlers of Taunton.

Reports from the treasurer and librarian indicated a good financial condition, and the publication of the Collections of the Society No. 2. Officers for the year were chosen as follows :

President.—Hon. John Daggett, of Attleboro'.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Mortimer Blake, D.D., Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, both of Taunton.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.—Charles A. Reed, Esq., of Taunton.

Treasurer.—Thomas J. Lothrop, of Taunton.

Librarian.—Ebenezer C. Arnold, of Taunton.

Historiographer.—William E. Fuller, of Taunton.

Directors.—The above-named officers, and James Henry Dean, of Taunton; Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Taunton; Arthur M. Alger, of Taunton; Hon. John S. Brayton, of Fall River; Ellis Ames, of Canton; Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown.

WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Weymouth, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1881.—The annual meeting was held this evening at Tufts Library, the president, Elias Richards, Esq., in the chair.

Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., the corresponding secretary, and Dea. Gilbert Nash, the recording secretary, made their annual reports. The report of the library committee was also read by Dea. Nash. They are printed in full in the *Weymouth Gazette*, Jan. 21.

The annual election then took place, and the following officers were elected, viz. :

President.—Elias Richards.

Vice-President.—John J. Loud.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Anson Titus, Jr.

Recording Secretary.—Gilbert Nash.

Treasurer.—William H. Clapp.

Librarian.—Miss Carrie A. Blanchard.

The above, with Rev. Lucien H. Frary, constitute the executive committee.

Nominating Committee.—John J. Loud; Samuel W. Reed; Augustus J. Richards.

Library Committee.—Gilbert Nash, F. W. Lewis, and Rev. Anson Titus, Jr.

Gilbert Nash followed with a paper on "The Extinct Families of Weymouth."

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1880.—A stated meeting was held this evening in the society's Cabinet, Waterman Street, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

Hon. Abraham Payne read a paper on the History of Windham County, Conn.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

New York, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 14, 1881.—The annual meeting was held this evening at Mott Memorial Hall.

Gen. James Grant Wilson read a paper on Millard Fillmore, Thirteenth President of the United States.

Messrs. David P. Holton, John L. Latting and Charles B. Moore were reelected trustees for three years. At a meeting of the trustees subsequently, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year :

President.—Henry T. Drown.

Vice-Presidents.—Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., and Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary.—Charles B. Moore.

Recording Secretary.—Joseph O. Brown.

Treasurer.—George H. Butler, M.D.

Librarian.—Samuel Burhans, Jr.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Trenton, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1881.—The society met in the State House.

The following officers were elected for 1881 :

President.—Samuel M. Hamill, Lawrenceville.

Vice-Presidents.—John T. Nixon, Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., Newark.

Corresponding Secretary.—William A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary.—William Nelson, Paterson.

Treasurer and Librarian.—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

Executive Committee.—Marcus L. Ward, Newark; John Hall, D.D., Trenton; Samuel Allison, Yardville; N. Norris Halstead, Kearney; Joel Parker, Freehold;

Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; George Sheldon, D.D., Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison.

Gen. William S. Stryker read an interesting paper on the history of the Trenton Barracks, built about 1758, and yet standing.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, resolutions were passed in favor of continuing the publication by the state of the New Jersey Archives, and also of indexes to the wills, deeds, and other ancient records and documents in the state archives.

John F. Hageman then read a paper on "Religious Liberty in New Jersey."

Thanks were voted to Gen. Stryker and Mr. Hageman for their papers.

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Lawrence, Kansas, *Daily Journal*, Jan. 26, 1881, contains a historical address before this society at its annual meeting, by ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, in which he narrates the history of the settlement of Kansas, and the efforts by which it was made a free state.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the memorial sketches which are prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund" is provided. The first volume, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by a committee appointed for the purpose, has just been issued. It contains memoirs of all the members who died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1852. A second volume is in press.

HENRY WHITE, A.M., a corresponding member, was one of the best-beloved and most honored citizens of New Haven, Conn. In that town was he born, March 5, 1803. Here he lived through his long life, and here he died Oct. 7, 1880.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, at the age of eighteen, with the highest honors of his class. In 1823 he became a tutor in the college, holding the office for two years. Soon after, he entered upon the profession of the law, in which he has been in the highest sense successful. We mean by this that his life has been full of business, while he has used his office only for the most just and honorable ends. He has been such a man as will always be found a real treasure in any community; one of those to whom men in perplexity go, feeling that they shall find a sure friend and wise counsellor. As a lawyer Mr. White made a specialty of real estate and trusts, and few men anywhere have been more sought for in this large and responsible department. He was a man of that noble christian type of which New England has reared many. During the long period of forty-three years, from 1837 till his death, he filled the office of deacon in the Centre Church of New Haven, one of the most important churches in New England. Here, for a long course of years, he was brought into intimate and friendly relations with Dr. Leonard Bacon. As pastor and delegate they have attended together many ecclesiastical councils, and it is rare to find a man wiser to give good advice on such occasions than was this distinguished layman.

Mr. White became a corresponding member of our society Feb. 9, 1854, and though his life has been very busy, yet, amid the multiplicity of his cases, he has felt a real interest in our work and its results.

In 1830 he was married to Miss Martha Sherman, daughter of Roger Sherman, Esq., of New Haven, granddaughter of the famous Roger Sherman of olden mem-

ory. By this marriage he had seven sons, of whom six survive, and four of them chose the legal profession.

Being such a man as he was, it was almost inevitable that he should be called into many positions of public responsibility and trust. He was a corporate member of the American Board for a long course of years. He was connected as president or director with the American College and Education Society from 1844 to 1879. Indeed, he was a director and counsellor in very many christian organizations, and it will be hard to find another man who will exactly fill his place in the various spheres in which he acted.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENRY TUTHILL, of Tipton, Iowa, a corresponding member, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 5, 1808, and died at Tipton, Sept. 8, 1880. The founder of the family on these shores settled in Southold, Long Island, in 1640. The father of William was James M., who was a merchant; and his mother was Emma Townsend. As a boy he enjoyed the advantages of the New York schools, and made rapid advances in his early studies. He learned in his youth the art of copper and steel-plate engraving, and for a few years wrought at this trade. His health failing, he gave up the business as too sedentary and confining. At the time when the cholera first visited this country in 1832, being then twenty-four years old, he was actively employed upon the Board of Health in New York, and made the record from day to day of the cases of the disease. He was afterward for some years a clerk in the Chemical Bank of New York.

In 1810 he turned from all these associations and employments to the far west, making his home in Tipton, Iowa, which was then almost unbroken prairie. He first opened a store, but soon turned his attention to law studies. He was admitted to the bar, Nov. 13, 1846, and two years later was permitted to practise in the U. S. courts. In 1855 he was elected judge of the Eighth District, and retained this office five or six years. He also commenced the banking business as early as 1850, which he prosecuted with success, being known in Iowa as the Literary Banker.

Judge Tuthill was interested in historical and genealogical pursuits, and was a great lover of books. He gathered a choice library of some 5000 volumes, which, since his death, has been sent to New York to be sold.

Among his published writings was an extended review of the famous Dred Scott decision, which was prepared and delivered as an address in Iowa in 1860, and is believed to have increased the republican vote in the state that year. He wrote some Historical Sketches for the "Annals of Iowa," and he gave the public address at the gathering of the Tuthill family at Southold, Long Island, in 1867. This address was published in the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register for July, 1868. He was made a corresponding member of our society May 14, 1888.

He was a man of small stature. Though of average height, his weight, in his latter years, was only about 108 lbs.

Judge Tuthill was twice married, but had only one child, a son, who survives him. This is James William Tuthill, of Tipton, Iowa, from whose account the foregoing sketch has been chiefly compiled.

WILLIAM BROWN SPOONER, Esq., of Boston, a benefactor and life member, died at Boston, Oct. 23, 1880, aged 74 years.

He was born at Petersham, Mass., April 20, 1806, son of Asa and Dolly (Brown) Spooner. His descent was from William Spooner, of Dartmouth, 1637, his grandfather Wing Spooner being one of the minute men, and afterwards a captain in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Spooner came to Boston about 1825 to seek his fortune, and found it in the hide and leather business, from which he retired in 1873. His first employment on coming to Boston was with Emerson & Jones. In 1830 he commenced business for himself, the firm being Simpkins & Spooner. On his retirement from a successful business career he was at the head of the firm of William B. Spooner & Co. Mr. Spooner in his long business experience had enjoyed the confidence of the business community, and was selected as president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association on its formation, and was also a Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts at the Centennial Exhibition. He was a member of the house of representatives of Massachusetts in 1857 and 1858. A business man of sound judgment and sterling integrity, his advice and counsel were often sought by the young, and never in vain. His testimony was clear and open that each man had in his own conscience

a safe guide, and that for himself he had found honesty the only policy. Mr. Spooner was actively interested in all good works, and was an early anti-slavery worker, but to the temperance cause he gave his heartiest counsels and most active labors. He was president for several years of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, and was also one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and its president for ten years, until his death. He was not in favor of separate political action by temperance advocates, believing that "the cause of temperance must rest primarily on moral, educational and religious influences." He was also one of the original managers of the "Home for Little Wanderers," and a director in the Hyde and Leather Bank of Boston.

He married Lucy Huntington, a native of Connecticut, who survives.

Mr. Spooner's benefactions are too numerous to be recalled in the space at our command; his example is of too much value to the world to receive only a passing notice. Other societies in which he was actively interested will extend the renown to which Mr. Spooner is entitled as an upright merchant, a good citizen, a friend of mankind.

His membership in the society is from Oct. 24, 1870.

W. C. BATES.

JOHN TAYLOR CLARK, Esq., of Boston, a resident member, died in Dorchester, Oct. 30, 1880, aged 55.

He was born at Sanbornton, N. H., Sept. 19, 1825, the son of John H. and Betsey Moore Taylor Clark. He received his education at the district schools of his native town, and assisted upon the farm and in the store of his father, who was a trader and post-master of what is now known as Clark's Corner. After two years further experience in a country store (at Franklin, N. H.), Mr. Clark came to Boston at the age of twenty, and found employment with Jarvis & Comery, dealers in crockery. Since that time Mr. Clark was continuously interested in this line of trade as an importer and wholesale dealer, under the firm name at first of Clark & Andrews, and later, until his death, as senior of the firm of Clark, Adams & Clark.

He was greatly interested in the municipal government of Boston, and was a member of the board of Aldermen from 1872 to 1878 inclusive. During this time his judgment was much relied upon by his associates, and he served upon the most important committees during his terms of office, being chairman of the board for four years.

In business circles he had warm friends, and possessed the respect and esteem of all his associates; and in resolutions adopted on his death at a meeting of the importers and dealers in crockery-ware, he is spoken of as a most prominent and public-spirited member, "an earnest advocate of every worthy enterprise," and "an honor to the trade."

He was much interested in Masonry, and had reached the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, and was a member of the order of Knights Templars.

Mr. Clark married Oct. 16, 1855, Elizabeth Weld Andrews, and leaves five daughters and two sons. His residence had been on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, for several years, but latterly at Savin Hill, Dorchester.

He was admitted Dec. 9, 1875.

W. C. B.

NATHAN BOURNE GIBBS, Esq., of Boston, a life member, died in Boston Dec. 5, 1880, aged 74 years.

He was born in Sandwich, Mass., May 26, 1806, son of Nathan B. and Salome (Dillingham) Gibbs, of that town. He was educated at the common school, "with a few terms at the Sandwich Academy," and afterwards entered his father's store in his native place. He was also for several years engaged with his uncle Alexander Gibbs, in business in New Bedford. In 1835 his father-in-law Mr. Benjamin Burgess invited him to join him in business in Boston, which he did March 1, 1835, when the firm Benjamin Burgess & Sons was formed. His connection with this well-known firm continued till 1876, when Mr. Gibbs retired from active business.

He was twice married, to sisters, daughters of Mr. Burgess. A widow and six adult children survive.

Mr. Gibbs never held public office, but had held positions of trust in which his sound business judgment and careful integrity made him of great value to the interests entrusted to him. He was a director in the Tremont Bank, in the Boston Wharf Corporation, and a Trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank. He was of a genial kindly disposition, and his friendship was highly valued by a wide circle. His mercantile career was successful and highly honorable. He was an upright, sin-

cere, honest man, and in the family a fond husband and kind father, a good example to his fellow man. His health had not been good for some time previous to his death, but he died suddenly from heart disease.

He was admitted a member Dec. 6, 1870.

W. C. B.

The Rev. **FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY, A.M.**, of Boston, Brighton District, a life member, died at his home, Gardner Street, Allston, Oct. 21, 1880, aged 68.

He was born at Quincy, Mass., Sept. 12, 1812, son of the Rev. Peter and Jane (Lincoln) Whitney, his descent being from John and Elinor Whitney, of Watertown, as follows: John,¹ Watertown, 1635-6; Richard²; Moses³; Moses⁴; Rev. Aaron,⁵ H. C. 1737; Rev. Peter,⁶ of Northboro, H. C. 1762; Rev. Peter,⁷ H. C. 1791. Rev. Peter⁷ Whitney married April 30, 1800, Jane, daughter of Nathan Lincoln, by whom he had six children, and died suddenly (as had his father) March 3, 1843.

Frederick A., fifth child of the above, was born at Quincy, Mass., Sept. 13, 1812; was graduated at Harvard University 1833, being the fourth generation in direct line graduating at Harvard. He continued his studies at Cambridge Divinity School, graduating in 1838. He was ordained pastor at the First Church, Brighton, Feb. 21, 1844, and continued in the charge of this parish until 1858, since which time he had been engaged in literary and historical work. He belonged to a scholarly family, several of whom had been specially interested in historical matters. His grandfather, Rev. Peter,⁶ wrote the "History of Worcester County."

Mr. Whitney's father was pastor at Quincy of the church where Presidents Adams, father and son, were pew holders and worshippers. A memorial sketch of this "Old Church at Quincy" was one of the early published works of Mr. Whitney. He contributed articles to the REGISTER, and presented to the library several of his printed addresses. Mr. Whitney was engaged in the preparation of a History of Brighton, left uncompleted at his death; a portion of this work is embodied in Drake's History of Middlesex County.

His interest in education was evinced for several years as a member of the school board of Brighton, and as a trustee of the Holton Public Library (now a branch of the Boston Public Library) at that place, where may be found many published reports, memoirs and addresses from his pen. He was widely known and respected in the Unitarian denomination to which he belonged.

Mr. Whitney married Jan. 11, 1853, Elizabeth Perkins Matchett, who survives him.

His membership in this society is from Feb. 14, 1853.

W. C. B.

The Hon. **PELEG SPRAGUE, LL.D.**, an honorary member, admitted March 28, 1855, died at his residence, Chestnut Street, Boston, Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, 1880, aged 87 years.

He was born in Duxbury, Mass., on the family estate, April 23, 1793; was graduated at Harvard College with honors in 1812; and on taking his second degree in 1815, he received the highest honor in English oratory. In 1847 his Alma Mater fittingly bestowed the honorary degree of LL.D.

Having chosen the profession of law, he prepared himself first under Judge Thomas, of Plymouth, then in the Litchfield Law School, and lastly in the office of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, at Worcester. He came to the Plymouth County bar in 1815, and shortly afterwards removed to Augusta, Me., when, after a practice of two years in that place, he settled in Hallowell, where he speedily acquired distinction.

In 1820-1 he was a member of the Maine legislature, then declined a reelection. He was next appointed district-attorney and judge-advocate, but resigned both offices after a brief incumbency. From 1825-9 was a representative in Congress, and from 1829-35 a senator in Congress. On completing his senatorial term he removed to Boston, and continued to practise his profession till the winter of 1840, when impaired health compelled him to seek a change of climate in the warmer atmosphere of Florida. After an absence of several months he returned, and in 1841 was chosen a presidential elector; and the same year he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for Massachusetts, which office he resigned in 1865. Before his appointment as judge, Harvard College offered him the chair of Ethics and Moral Philosophy; but he declined. The Harvard Law School repeatedly sought Judge Sprague's services as professor of law, but without success. He published "Speeches and Addresses" in 1858, and "Decisions" in 1861 and 1868.

As a politician Judge Sprague ranked at the start as anti-Jackson, and though in after life not an extreme partisan, his leaning was always in opposition to the followers of that positive President. He continued deeply interested in political affairs to his last days, and was kept fully informed of passing events. His public life was a grand success; his private life without spot or blemish; and as lawyer and judge he was held in the highest esteem. He was a model of what may be accomplished by a man of indomitable will under affliction; for, from his college days, he was troubled with a nervous affection of the eyes, causing him a great part of the time to be obliged to pursue his studies by hearing only, being unable to read; but soon after he began to practise an improvement took place. Soon after he went upon the bench his trouble grew so much worse that he was obliged to darken the court-room during trials, and even had to keep his eyes closed in the presence of those addressing him. During his last days he became practically blind, and was obliged to depend on the services of an attendant, with whom he might have been frequently seen on pleasant days enjoying a walk on the common.

In August, 1818, Judge Sprague married Sarah, daughter of Moses Deming, of Whitesboro', N. Y., who at the death of her parents had become the ward of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, of Utica, an eminent lawyer. Three sons and one daughter were the fruits of this union:—1. Charles Franklin, died in 1840, unmarried. 2. Seth Edward, lawyer, married Harriet B., daughter of William Lawrence, and niece of Amos and Abbott Lawrence. He died in 1869, leaving three sons—William Lawrence, M.D., a graduate of Harvard Collège; Charles Franklin, a graduate of Harvard College, now a student of the Harvard Law School, and Richard, an under graduate of Harvard College. 3. Francis Peleg, M.D., married Elizabeth, daughter of John Amory Lowell, of Boston. 4. Sarah, married George P. Upham, now a citizen of Nahant; they have George P. Upham, Jr., an under-graduate of Harvard, and one daughter.

Judge Sprague was of the sixth generation from *William¹ Sprague*, who came from England in 1629 to Salem, and finally settled in Hingham, where he filled various town offices. His son, *Sergt. Samuel²*, born in 1640, removed to Marshfield, where he became a valued citizen, filling numerous offices, besides being the fourth and last secretary of the Old Colony. *Samuel³*, his son, settled in Duxbury, and was father of *Phineas⁴*, a prominent citizen, whose son, the Hon. *Seth⁵ Sprague*, father of the deceased, was a prominent merchant of Duxbury, and many years in the Massachusetts senate and house of representatives.

H. ELLERY.

THOMAS CARTER SMITH, Esq., a resident member, admitted 1846, died at his residence in Brimmer Street, Boston, September 24, 1880, in his 85th year.

He was born in Court Street, Boston, July 14, 1796. In 1811 he entered the counting room of Messrs. Ropes & Pickman, to fit himself for a mercantile career; but he soon relinquished this employment for a sea-faring life. From 1815 to 1829 he made many voyages to the East Indies, the Mediterranean and South America, first in the capacity of captain's clerk and afterwards as captain. He was full of anecdotes of his experience during these many visits to other lands; was wont to tell of his capture by Greek pirates, and of the many distinguished persons he had met and known. Prominent among these was Lord Byron, who took a great fancy to this young and handsome American, then living in Leghorn. He at one time while abroad lived under the same roof with the Princess Pauline Bonaparte. At home his family occupied a high social position; thus accustomed to mingle in cultivated and refined circles, he was well fitted to meet, and be well received by, eminent persons abroad.

As a business man he was active, honest, sagacious; and firm as a rock when convinced he was in the right. From 1849 to 1868 he was president of the Merchants' Insurance Company; and from 1842 to 1850 treasurer of the Lewis Wharf Corporation. These offices he filled to his credit, proving himself worthy of the trusts.

He was a strong character; strong in his affections; strong in his likings, and equally strong in showing his dislike of mean ways and mean people. Eminently domestic in his tastes, he loved wife and children tenderly. Not knowing actually what sickness was till very recently; with a strong religious faith in the great truths which underlie all creeds; rarely talking of his religious experiences,—for he hated cant, it only remained that a happy death should fitly end what he often called "a singularly happy life."

And death came, after this long and useful life, and found him ready and well prepared to enter upon that other life beyond the grave. So he passed away, with

little suffering or pain of any kind, repeating the old hymns and prayers he used to say years ago, and went without a murmur.

He married, in 1831, Frances, daughter of Moses Barnard, of Nantucket, who survives him with five children, viz.: 1. *Frances Barnard*, married Thomas Davis Townsend; 2. *Hannah*; 3. *Thomas Carter*, married Mary Gelpi, of New Orleans, and has one son Thomas; 4. *William Vincent*, who, since his father's death, has assumed the name of Carter, married Alice, daughter of the Rev. John Parkman, and has one son Theodore Parkman; 5. *Elizabeth Hall*.

Mr. Smith's lineage, of the most respectable character, is traced to Thomas¹ Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., who is said to have come from England about 1660, and married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Boylston. Their son Capt. William,² born March 24, 1666-7, was a wealthy shipmaster and merchant of Charlestown. He died June 3, 1730. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Isaac Fowle. Their son Isaac,³ one of the wealthiest merchants and the largest shipowner of his day in Boston; also a large contributor of funds to carry on the Revolution, was born in 1719 and died in 1787. He married Elizabeth Storer. The Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, H. C. 1725, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Quincy, and whose daughter Abigail married President John Adams, was his brother. William,⁴ son of Isaac,³ born in 1755; H. C. 1775; a soldier of the Revolution and merchant of Boston, married Hannah Carter, of Newburyport, and was father of Thomas Carter⁵ Smith. Mr. Smith's uncle, Rev. Isaac Smith, H. C. 1767, was preceptor of Byfield Academy.

H. E.

EDMUND BAILEY O'CALLAGHAN, M.D., LL.D., a corresponding member of this society since May 9, 1854, died at New York, May 29, 1880, aged 83 years.

He was born at Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, February 29, 1797. The youngest son of a "well-to-do" family, he received a liberal education, and spent two years at Paris pursuing his studies. Returning to his home, he shortly proceeded to Canada, arriving at Quebec in 1823, where he continued the study of medicine, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He became well known as an ardent friend of Ireland and of Irishmen in Canada, and became the editor of the *Vindicator*, the organ of the patriots. He was a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1835, and in the difficulties between the patriots and the government in 1837, he took a prominent part with Papineau and Perrault. He fled from Canada, having become obnoxious to the government by the vigor of his opposition, and a reward was offered for his capture. He came to New York, and was received and sheltered by Chancellor Walworth at Saratoga.

Dr. O'Callaghan commenced the practice of medicine at Albany in 1838, and was in a short time appointed custodian of the historical manuscripts in the office of the secretary of state at Albany. His studious habits and historical taste led him to extensive research among the early records of the state, and for this purpose he learned the Dutch language, the early archives being in that language. His first published work, the result of these researches, was "The History of New Netherlands." Numerous historical works followed from his pen, notably the "Jesuit Relations of Discoveries," "Documentary History of New York," "Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book," "Orderly Book of Gen. John Burgoyne," "Journals of the Legislative Assemblies of the State of New York," "American Bibles," "The Register of New Netherlands," "Voyages of the slavers of St. John and Arms," "Voyage of George Clarke to America," "Historical Manuscripts relating to the War of the Revolution," "Laws and Ordinances of New Netherlands, 1638-1674."

In 1870 Dr. O'Callaghan removed to New York city, and was engaged in preparing for the press the "Proceedings of the Common Council of New York from 1674 to 1870." This was printed but never published, the reaction from the Tweed government leading the authorities to ignore the work.

Dr. O'Callaghan was confined to his room two years previous to his death. The degree of M.D. was conferred on him in 1846 by St. Louis University; and St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., conferred upon him that of LL.D. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and was admitted a corresponding member of this society May 9, 1854.

W. C. B.

Prof. WILLIAM CHANNING FOWLER, LL.D., a resident member admitted February 19, 1863, died at Durham, Conn., Jan. 15, 1881, in his 88th year.

He was born in what is now Clinton, Conn. (formerly Killingworth), September

1, 1793. When he was four years old his parents removed to Durham, and in 1809 they removed again to Madison, Conn. From his early boyhood he was an eager seeker after books. Considering Dr. Fowler's great age at his death, it is certainly remarkable that one of the instructors under whose tuition he fitted for college, Dr. Leonard Withington, of Newbury, Mass., should still be living. Young Fowler entered Yale College in 1812, and was graduated in due course in 1816. During a part of his senior year he was Rector of the Hopkins Grammar School. After his graduation he spent a year as private tutor in the family of Maj. John Armistead, Virginia.

Returning to New Haven he was again made Rector of the Grammar School, and commenced the study of theology. In 1819 he was chosen tutor, and held this office nearly five years. In the year 1825 he was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenfield, Mass. In 1827 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. He accepted and continued in office eleven years. In 1838 he took the Professorship of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles Lettres in Amherst College, remaining in office four years. He continued to reside at Amherst until 1856, when he removed to Durham, Conn., where he died. In 1850 he represented the town of Amherst in the Massachusetts legislature. In 1861 he was a member of the Connecticut Senate. In the year 1852 he went abroad and visited many of the libraries in the old world. In the course of his advancing age his mind was kept busy by various studies, historical, literary and genealogical. Among his published pamphlets and volumes are the following: Sermon at the ordination of Rev. Robert Southgate, Woodstock, 1832; Discourse before the Vermont Colonization Society, Middlebury, 1834, pp. 34; English Grammar: The English Language in its Elements and Forms, N. Y., 1850, pp. 675; Cultivation of the Taste—Address at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, Amherst, 1850, pp. 31; Address on Music, pp. 8; The Clergy and Popular Education, pp. 14; Sermon at the Dedication of South Congregational Church, Durham, Amherst, 1848; Address before the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, Middletown, 1853, pp. 19; Condition of Success in Genealogical Investigation, illustrated in the Character of Nathaniel Chauncey; Paper read before the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society, 1866, pp. 28. The following are bound volumes: Memorials of the Chaunceys, Boston, 1858; History of Durham from 1662 to 1866, Hartford, 1866; Local Law in Massachusetts and Connecticut, historically considered, Albany, 1872; Essays, Historical, Literary and Educational, Hartford, 1876; The Sectional Controversy, or passages in the political history of the United States, including the Causes of the War between the sections, with certain results, New York, 1863.

Prof. Fowler was descended from William Fowler, of Milford, Conn., and on his mother's side from President Charles Chauncey. In addition to his literary labors, above noticed, he was, in 1845, editor of the University Edition of Webster's Dictionary.

Prof. Fowler was married July 21, 1825, to Mrs. Harriet (Webster) Cobb, daughter of Noah Webster, lexicographer, and widow of Edward Cobb, of Portland, Conn. She died March 30, 1844. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, D.D., of London, England, a corresponding member of this society since Dec. 27, 1854, died in London, September 30, 1880, aged 69 years.

He was born at Leeds Dec. 10, 1810; educated at Airdale College, and ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, Stockport, May 23, 1833. In 1846 Dr. Waddington removed to Southwark, where he remained until 1871, in charge of a Congregational society.

In 1859 he visited this country and was present at the dedicatory services at Plymouth Rock, in which he took part.

The degree D.D. was conferred by Williams College. Dr. Waddington had published several works on religious topics, his Congregational History in four volumes being the best known in this country.

W. C. B.

DANA BOARDMAN PUTNAM, M.D., of Boston, Mass., a resident member, was born in Rumford, Me., Sept. 19, 1825, and died at his home, 59 Temple Street, Boston, of pneumonia, Feb. 11, 1881.

He was the son of Jacob Putnam, also born in Rumford, June 6, 1791, and of Betsey Parker, born in Yarmouth, Me., March 4, 1794. He was of the ninth generation from John Putnam of Salem (1634), through his son Nathaniel. The early

years of Dr. Putnam were spent in labor upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty he entered upon his studies preparatory to college, at first in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and afterward in Yarmouth Seminary. In 1848 he entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated, in due course, in 1852. He pursued his medical studies at Bowdoin College, at Jefferson Medical College, Pa., and at the Medical College of Georgia, receiving from each of these two last named institutions the degree of M.D.; from the former in 1853, and from the latter in 1854. During his course of education he paid his own way, and that chiefly by teaching school in the winters.

As a physician he settled in Troup County, Georgia, in 1856, where he remained for sixteen years, having a large medical practice on an extended territory. The region over which he rode, day and night, was malarious, and his health suffered severely from these exposures. At length came the war of the rebellion. Though he had endeavored to leave for the north before this contest began, he was delayed, and was compelled to remain south during the years in which the struggle lasted. In 1868 he came north with his family, and settled as a physician in Boston, where he has since resided.

Dr. Putnam was united in marriage, December 19, 1851, to Huldah Jane Manly, daughter of Richard Manly, of Alabama. By this union were five children, two sons and three daughters, who with their mother survive. Dr. P. was prominently connected with the Masons and Odd-Fellows, as also with the Sons of Temperance. He was a man of good culture, and used his pen freely, as occasion called, both in prose and verse. For one year (1855) he was Professor of Languages in the southern Military Academy at Fredonia, Alabama.

For some years past he has given special attention to genealogical studies, and has been deeply interested in preparing a Putnam family tree. Upon this he has inserted the names of an immense number of that prolific race which sprang from John Putnam of Salem. He has gathered more than 2,000 names of the male descendants of John Putnam.

Dr. Putnam was made a member of the society, Oct. 6, 1879.

The Rev. SILAS KETCHUM, a resident member, was born in Barre, Vt., Dec. 4, 1835. He was the son of Silas and Cynthia (Doty) Ketchum.

At the age of fifteen he learned the shoemaker's trade, and by its practice helped to support his invalid parents until the death of his father in 1855. His leisure time, forced out of late hours, was devoted to the study of hard earned books. He entered the Hopkinton Academy in the spring of 1856, and although his opportunities for study had been so limited, he was by no means an inferior scholar. Before leaving the academy, he served as assistant teacher; and, in 1858-59, he taught in the high school at Amherst. In May, 1860, he entered Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, and this was his last term at school. He married, April 4, 1860, Georgia Ceretia Hardy, daughter of Elbridge and Sarah (Stevens) Hardy, of Amherst, by whom he had two children—1. *George Crowell*; 2. *Edmund Silas*.

In the autumn of 1860 he entered Bangor Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1863. During the three years here he supported himself and family by working at his trade of shoemaking. He also pursued many studies outside of those required in the seminary.

After graduating he taught for a short term in Nelson High School, while awaiting an engagement as pastor. In December, 1863, Mr. Ketchum commenced preaching at Wardsboro', Vt., remaining there until September, 1865. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Bristol, N. H., Sept. 17, 1867, and remained there until May 2, 1875. From July, 1875, till October, 1876, he was minister of the Congregational Church at Maplewood (Malden), Mass. He preached at Henniker through the fall and winter of 1876-77. On the 15th of July, 1877, he commenced preaching to the Second Congregational Church, Windsor, Conn., and was installed its pastor May 1, 1879, where he continued to preach until a few weeks previous to his death. He was highly esteemed as a faithful and self-sacrificing pastor.

His love for literary pursuits began at an early age. As soon as he learned to read and write he began a diary on odds and ends of paper which he afterwards kept in note books. While at school he wrote several creditable articles in prose and verse, and his school "compositions" were of superior merit. In 1860-61 he became a regular contributor to various papers and periodicals in New England. He published many works in book and pamphlet form. His greatest literary un-

dertaking, a Dictionary of New Hampshire Biography, on account of failing health and for other reasons, was left uncompleted. His manuscripts were bequeathed by him to this society, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made for the completion and publication of the work.

He was an active member of various societies. In 1873 he became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and Feb. 10, 1878, a resident member of this society. He was the leading spirit of the Philomathic Club, which became the nucleus of the N. H. Antiquarian Society. He joined the Free Masons in 1864, and was chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, 1871-75.

His last sermon was preached March 21, 1880, and he died in Boston, at the residence of Mr. Gage, April 24 following. W. C. B.

Col. JAMES HEMPHILL JONES, U. S. Marines, a life member, was the son of Morgan and Mary (Hemphill) Jones, and was born at Wilmington, Delaware, May 6, 1821.

He was educated at the high school at Ellington, Conn., and entered the revenue service March 3, 1847, as second lieutenant, and afterwards the Marine Corps, where he rose to the rank of colonel. He was an ornament to the service and highly respected by his associates.

Col. Jones was a man of cultivated tastes, fond of historical studies; and a most hospitable man, who delighted to give entertainments to his friends. His house was filled with valuable curiosities, pictures and other works of art. He was a generous contributor to this and other libraries. He was a member of the Historical Society of Delaware, which society is indebted to him for valuable contributions to its library. He was admitted a member of this society Nov. 7, 1873, and had prepared an essay to be read before it on Napoleon at St. Helena, on which he had bestowed much research.

He married, September 27, 1842, Margaret Ross Patterson, who survives him. He died at his official quarters in the Charlestown navy-yard, April 17, 1880, after thirty-three years of service, during which he had passed through many active engagements on land and sea. His illness lasted but a few days, being a severe case of pneumonia. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, April 20, at St. John's Church, Charlestown, of which he was junior warden, Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., officiating, assisted by Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlain, and one other clergyman. The remains were taken to Wilmington, Del., where they arrived April 2, and were interred in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery.

A singular coincidence occurred shortly after this funeral. The brother of our member, Mr. William Hemphill Jones, having attended the ceremonies at Charlestown, died suddenly in Washington on the next Friday, April 27th. His death was caused by a severe cold contracted while attending the funeral of his brother. His own funeral took place on the Monday following, and was attended by many distinguished men. He was the one to whom Gen. Dix, then secretary of the treasury, gave his famous order: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." See Preble's "History of the United States Flag," page 399. W. C. B.

JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS, A.B., of New York city, a corresponding member, was born in Deerfield, N. H., April 6, 1827, and died at Newcastle, N. H., August 10, 1879, aged 52 years.

He was the only son of Richard and Caroline (McClintock) Jenness. His father was born at South Deerfield, N. H., in 1801, and his mother at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1804. The ancestor of the family, *Francis¹ Jennings*, arrived in New Hampshire about 1665, and resided for the last forty-five years of his life at Rye, N. H. He married, 1671, Hannah Cox, daughter of Moses Cox, of Hampton. From them through *Richard²*, born 1686, *Richard³*, born 1717, *Richard⁴*, born 1747, *Thomas⁵*, born 1772, and *Richard⁶*, his father, 1801, he traces his descent.

Mr. Jenness graduated at Harvard College in 1845. In 1849 he entered upon the practice of law at Portsmouth, N. H., and removed from thence to the city of New York in 1851, where he continued in his profession until about 1870, visiting Europe however in the summers of 1860 and 1865. Most of the years 1873 and 1874 were also spent with his family in Europe, and since his return his studies have been directed to literary and antiquarian pursuits. Among his published works is "A Historical Sketch of the Isles of Shoals," 1874—an admirable little volume which soon reached a second and enlarged edition. In 1876 he edited and printed a collection of early documents relating to New Hampshire. Later, he

printed for the use of his friends, "Notes on the First Planting of New Hampshire, and on the Piscataqua Patents." In 1872 he issued for private circulation a "Memorial of the late Hon. Richard Jenness," with a genealogy of the Jenness family. Also, in 1866, a book of European travel. At the time of his decease he was far advanced in the composition of a historical romance founded on events and characters in Acadia more than two centuries ago.

Mr. Jenness had a fine poetic taste. He was fond of music and mountain scenery, especially that of northern Europe. The literature he best knew, and enjoyed most, was the old English, and that of the north, the Scandinavian; and in the legendary history of Norway and the frontiers of Hungary, which he several times visited, he was well versed. His library, a fine one, was well stored with Scandinavian literature and with English local histories. He was possessed of a wonderful memory, a quick perception, a strong intellect, with great enthusiasm and force of character.

He married, February 9, 1866, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William I. Pease, of New York city, who, with three daughters, 1. *Caroline McClintock*, 2. *Mary Haliburton*, and 3. *Clara Rosina*, survived him. The widow has since died.

He was admitted a corresponding member March 4, 1876.

S. CUTLER.

ELIAS HASKET DERBY, A.M., of Boston, a resident member since May 11, 1874, died at Boston, March 31, 1880, aged 76.

He was born at Salem, Sept. 24, 1803, a son of Elias H.⁵ and Lucy (Brown) Derby, and descended from *Roger¹ Derby*, who emigrated from Topsham, England, about 1665, and settled in Essex County, Mass., through *Richard² Richard³ Elias Hasket⁴ Elias Hasket⁵* his father, who was born and bred in Boston, but later in life resided in Charlestown and Londonderry, N. H. A memoir of the first Elias Hasket Derby is published in the *Lives of Eminent American Merchants*.

Mr. Derby commenced his studies at the academy of Dr. Stearns, of Medford, then attended the Pinkerton Academy at Londonderry, N. H., and the Boston Latin School. He entered Harvard College and graduated with the Latin Salutatory in 1824. He then studied law for a time in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar in 1826, where he attained a high position. He was much interested in railroads, being engaged as counsel in many important cases connected with their interests, and held the office of president of several railway companies. His interest and knowledge of various interests and public questions was very extended and full. He was what we call a public-spirited man, contributing to magazines and newspapers his opinions upon many public questions. One of the last questions engaging his attention was that of the sewerage system of Boston. Among other works he published, *Two Months Abroad*, 1844; *The Catholic*, 1856; *A Trip Across the Continent*, known as the Overland Route to the Pacific, and several others. Mr. Derby had travelled through most of the states of our Union, and had been three times to Europe, travelling over the greater part of it.

He married Eloise Floyd Strong, daughter of George W. Strong, of St. George's Manor, Long Island, afterwards an eminent lawyer of New York.

Mr. Derby leaves four sons and one daughter—Dr. Hasket Derby, oculist; George Derby, counsellor at law; Dr. Richard H. Derby, oculist, of New York; Nelson Floyd Derby, architect, and Lucy Derby.

W. C. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

The North American Review. Edited by ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE. [Published monthly by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Terms: \$5.00 per annum.]

The life of this leading and representative literary review, covers a long period in the history of American letters. We speak of life as meaning vitality, and force, and influence—and all these belong especially to the old "North American."

Established originally in 1815 by William Tudor, it soon became the organ of an association of the foremost literary gentlemen and scholars of Boston, and early received the aid of such brilliant writers of the time as William Tudor, Nathan Hale, Richard H. Dana, Edward T. Channing and Jared Sparks. It led a somewhat varying life up to 1820, when the editorship was assumed by Edward Everett, who filled the position for four years. It then became the property of that distinguished scholar and historian, Jared Sparks, by whom it was edited until 1830. The Review from its foundation received the contributions of the foremost scholars and writers in the country, while of that distinguished number of persons eminent for literary, scientific or professional learning who resided in the neighborhood of Boston, nearly all were contributors to its pages. Among these may be mentioned Chief Justice Shaw, John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Daniel Webster, Judge Story, Dr. Bowditch, William H. Prescott, Edward Everett, J. G. Palfrey, William Cullen Bryant, Theophilus Parsons, Caleb Cushing and George Ticknor. In 1830 the Review passed under the editorial management of Hon. John G. Palfrey—the now venerable historian of New England—who conducted it for seven years. Among the distinguished contributors to its pages during this period were Admiral Davis, Lewis Cass, Rufus Choate, Prof. Cornelius C. Felton, Henry R. Schoolcraft and J. Lothrop Motley. In 1842 Mr. Francis Bowen became its editor, whose service was rendered by him until 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, who continued to edit it for a period of ten years. During this period the pages of the review were enriched by the contributions of George S. Hillard, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles Francis Adams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry W. Longfellow. The more recent history of the Review, which embraces the successive editorial work of James Russell Lowell, Edward L. Godkin and Allen Thorndike Rice, is familiar to all scholars; and with this modern period new and vigorous writers are furnishing articles to its pages, which, as the years go on, will not suffer in comparison with the contributions of those brilliant and foundation writers who, in the early days of American literature, made this grand old review the synonym of all that was scholarly, and able and profound in letters. During the past two years the review, in its monthly form—which we are far from approving—has treated in a manly way almost every vital subject of literature, social science and national polity. The names of some of its contributors are new, but they are becoming quite representative, while among them are not a few of the foremost scholars of the time—James Anthony Froude, Goldwin Smith, Sir James E. Thorold Rogers, George Ticknor Curtis, George S. Boutwell, David A. Wells, Francis Parkman, Richard H. Stoddard, Alexander Winchell, Henry W. Bellows. Of great and special value to all scholars of American history and antiquity, is the series of articles now publishing on the ruined cities of Central America, by M. Désiré Charnay, illustrated by heliotype plates, and forming one of the most important contributions to American history that has appeared in late years. The introduction to this series by the editor, Mr. Rice, which appeared in the number for August last, is a fine example of compact, clear and brilliant writing. If less American than formerly in its choice of writers and treatment of subjects, and more international—and on this account less acceptable to a few readers—it must be remembered that American scholarship is more cosmopolitan, and treatment of all great questions bears a more intimate relation to the nations, than in the early days of our literature. While being somewhat international it is nevertheless truly American, and what is more is the *North American Review* of Bryant and Irving, Ticknor and Bancroft, Everett and Lowell.

[By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.]

History of Newton, Massachusetts, Town and City, from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time. 1630 to 1850. By S. F. SMITH, D.D. Boston: The American Logotype Company, 1850. [8vo. pp. xi.+851, with map and illustrations. Price \$1.50 in cloth; \$5.50 in Arabesque leather, and \$6.50 in half calf. For sale by A. Williams & Co., 253 Washington Street, Boston.]

The beautiful city of Newton, with its picturesque scenery of hill, dale and river, its broad shady avenues, its handsome churches, public buildings and private estates, its neat and well-ordered general appearance, the lovely views on the Charles River, as it winds its serpentine coils around three sides of the town, recalling Longfellow's lines,

"River! That in silence windest
Through the meadows bright and free,
Till at night thy rest thou findest
In the bosom of the sea!"

These qualities, together with its quiet air of comfort and repose, might well inspire the eloquence of the poet or the skill of the painter, as well as the matter-of-fact description of the historian. Newton is in its modern garb one of the finest examples of Massachusetts taste, culture and wealth, as exhibited in the development of suburban cities; and this fact, coupled with the remarkable natural beauty of its locality, render it one of those lovely and attractive spots which the citizens of our old Commonwealth may justly look upon with pleasure and with pride.

Newton has found an able chronicler in the person of the Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith, who, although he has not dwelt much upon the local beauty of his subject, has yet brought to bear upon it a commendable industry, which the seeker after local historical facts will readily appreciate. He has followed Dr. Paige to some extent in that author's history of Cambridge, the parent town of Newton. The early history and gradual progress of the latter through all the vicissitudes of fortune which usually mark the record of our provincial towns, is given with fidelity and justice. The various institutions of Newton are described in detail, and the public spirit of its citizens is well expressed in the following extract from a portion of the address of George H. Jones, Esq., on the occasion of the transfer of the Newton Free Library to the city government, March 16, 1876, which Dr. Smith gives on page 680:

"The citizens of Newton have ever recognized that public benefits require public benevolence, and that the giving must precede the enjoyment of the benefit."

Some other towns might adopt this idea with advantage. The series of reminiscences and sketches of the prominent public men of Newton is made an especial feature, and renders the volume of additional interest to the general reader. Portraits of James F. Hyde, William Claffin, Seth Davis, Alden Speare, Otis Pettee, the Rev. Joseph Grafton, Alfred L. Baury, D. L. Furber, Barnas Sears, Marshall S. Rice, H. J. Ripley, Irah Chase, H. B. Hackett, J. Wiley Edmunds, William B. Fowle, Alexander H. Rice, A. B. Ely, R. M. Pulsifer, and the author, are given, together with illustrations of the various public buildings, and a fac-simile of Dr. Smith's manuscript of his well-known hymn, "America." The book is printed in good style, and altogether adds another worthy volume to the growing list of town histories.

[By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of South Boston, Mass.]

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: Session 1879-80: Vol. xxxii. Liverpool: Adam Holden, 48 Church Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 204.]

This Society, formed in 1848, now, by a steady rate of progression, ranks among the most effective and important of similar societies in England, and probably has no superior in any one of them. Confining its researches and publications to matters pertaining almost exclusively to the two counties named, it has already done a vast amount of good work, both as regards the general antiquities and early history of the district, and the history of its important families. Its series of publications contain much of interest to historical students on both sides of the Atlantic. The contents of the present volume are varied in character, but all of more or less permanent value, among which may be specially named an excellent account of the Clayton families of Cheshire and of Ireland, by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. The number of Honorary Members is limited to thirty, and it may be mentioned that at the last election two Americans had this honor conferred upon them, in connection with Sir Bernard Burke and Mr. John Ruskin.

[By Col. Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., of London, England.]

History of the Town of Antrim, New Hampshire, from its Earliest Settlement to June 27, 1877, with a brief Genealogical Record of all the Antrim Families. By Rev. W. R. COCHRANE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Published by the Town. Manchester, N. H.: Mirror Steam Job Printing Press. 1880. [8vo. pp. xxiv. + 791. With Portraits, Illustrations and Town Map.]

The old town of Londonderry, N. H., of which Antrim is one of the numerous outgrowths, was in former days one of the most important towns in New Hampshire, only surpassed by that of Portsmouth. It was settled by some of the best material that came over previous to the Revolution—the thrifty and energetic

Scotto-Irish colonists from Londonderry, Ireland, from which place the American settlement was named. The gallant defence of Londonderry in the old country against the army of James II. and in the cause of King William III., in 1689, is most vividly described by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane in his introductory chapter to this history of Antrim, and forms one of the most interesting features of the book. These colonists were Protestants and Presbyterians; but, though sharing the religious beliefs of a large portion of the Massachusetts people, were much misrepresented by the latter, who entertained a prejudice against them without reason and without fact to justify it. The result of this was the loss to Massachusetts of a population which would have greatly vitalized and strengthened her power, but which sought in the wilderness of New Hampshire for the freedom here denied them. Thus established, Londonderry rapidly grew in strength and resources, and became the parent of numerous surrounding towns, Antrim being one. One of these settlements was made as far west as Cherry Valley, New York. These towns have to some extent a common history, and the various vicissitudes incidental to a frontier life, exposed to Indian warfare, are given by the author with care and accuracy. He has also described at some length the complications and disputes arising from the question of jurisdiction and proprietary rights to the New Hampshire territory, between the descendants of Capt. John Mason and the Massachusetts authorities.

Antrim, like Londonderry, derives its name from an Irish town. It appears, from Mr. Cochrane's description, to be very pleasantly located. Its inhabitants maintained their ancestral reputation for intelligence, thrift, energy and patriotism. When the Lexington alarm sounded the call to arms, every male person capable of bearing arms rushed to the front, a record scarcely paralleled in the history of any other town; and this too when the settlement was in its infancy, the rude log houses scarcely finished and the farms hardly developed. The gallant General John Stark and Col. George Reid are instances, among numerous others, of the patriotism which this section of the country produced.

Mr. Cochrane's introductory chapter is as full of interest as any in the volume, and readers who are in the habit of neglecting introductions will find they have missed much important matter by so doing in this instance. The larger portion of the book is devoted to genealogical matter, which appears to have been very thoroughly written. Portraits of prominent citizens are given, together with illustrations of churches and residences. Mr. Cochrane has added a valuable contribution to local history by this account of a people who contributed to establish and to make up their full share of the sturdy New England character. It is a subject for congratulation that the circle of these town histories is widening, as many an important fact is here discovered which has been the object of tedious and often fruitless research on the part of the more ambitious historian.

[By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq.]

Circulars of Information of the Bureau of Education. 1880. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. [8vo. No. 1, pp. 27; No. 2, pp. 111; No. 3, pp. 96; No. 4, pp. 106; No. 5, pp. 26.]

In the REGISTER for July last (xxxiv. 219), the Circulars of this Bureau for the year 1879 were noticed. Those issued in 1880 are equally valuable. The subjects are as follows: No. 1, College Libraries as Aids to Instruction; No. 2, Proceedings of the National Education Association, Feb. 18-20, 1880; No. 3, Legal Rights of Children; No. 4, Rural School Architecture; No. 5, English Rural Schools.

The *Journal of Education*, Boston, Feb. 3, 1881, speaks of the Bureau as follows:

"The growth of the National Bureau of Education is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the new order of affairs in Washington. In the face of congressional neglect, and too often of senseless opposition from North and South, it has increased under the intelligent and persistent efforts of Commissioner Eaton, till it is now in the condition of an overgrown boy trying to navigate in a suit of clothes that was a tight fit five years ago. It is to be hoped that President Garfield, who may almost be called the father of this Bureau, and is by all odds our most cultivated president since the second Adams, will follow up the splendid initiative of President Hayes, and bring education so decisively to the front that our government will finally establish a distinct department to which the management of the proposed education land-fund shall be intrusted. But at present the Bureau of Education is the only place in the United States where the student can find a collection of documents representing the condition of all peoples in this regard."

On Some Curiosities and Statistics of Parish Registers. By the Rev. W. C. PLENDERLEATH. [H. F. & E. Bull, Printers, Devizes, Wiltshire, England. 8vo. pp. 36.]

The establishment of parochial or parish Registers in England by royal authority in 1538, is one of the fruits of the Reformation in that Isle. Never has this act been disapproved. Parliament, on the other hand, has several times interposed and amended the system, which is now quite perfect.

For a period of nearly three hundred and fifty years, the births or baptisms, marriages and deaths, the three most important events in the lives of men and women, are registered. Of these Registers there are now over eight hundred extant, which begin in 1538 and are continued to this day—precious memorials of our ancestors.

The Rev. Mr. Plenderleath, rector of Cherhill, co. Wilts, has prepared and printed a very interesting and useful historical sketch of the English system of Registration, extending from the days of the Reformation to this time. His making a full index to his own parish records, led him to look into other parish records, and to make note of the many curious things he found there. He very justly concluded that his transcripts and statistics were worthy of being brought to the notice of antiquaries, and he might have added, of humorists, for it seems that not all is "serious" in the records of mortality. A great deal of information is contained in these few pages.

[By Charles W. Tuttle, A.M., of Boston.]

Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society, No. 2. Papers read before the Society, April 7, 1879, and January 12, 1880. [Society seal.] Taunton, Mass.: Published by the Society: Press of C. A. Hack & Son. 1880. [8vo. pp. 113.]

The first paper in this pamphlet is by Charles A. Reed, and is entitled "The Province of Massachusetts Bay in the Seventeenth Century, with a Sketch of Capt. Thomas Coram, Founder of the Foundling Hospital in London." Coram was a resident of New England in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, most of the time residing in Taunton. Much interesting matter concerning him and the manners and customs in early days in the colony and the province of Massachusetts Bay will be found in this paper.

The second paper is by the Hon. Henry Williams, entitled "Was Elizabeth Pool the First Purchaser of the Territory and Foundress of Taunton?" This is an able examination of the question. Every fact bearing upon it appears to have been collected and impartially stated, and the result dispels most of the romance which has heretofore invested the settlement of Taunton. Gov. Winthrop in his History of New England, under date of 1637, says that Miss Poole began a plantation in that year at "Tecticut . . . called after Taunton." and there is a reference to a purchase by her from the Indians in 1637 in an Indian deed dated July 20, 1686; but all other records and documents of an early date appear to be against these statements. There is, however, some mystery hanging about her connection with the settlement of Taunton which we hope will be cleared up.

Publications of the Civil-Service Reform Association, No. 1. Purposes of the Civil-Service Reform Association. [New York: 1881. 12mo. pp. 16.]

The president of the Civil-Service Association is George William Curtis, and its secretary Richard L. Dugdale. Its location is 79 Fourth Avenue, New York city. Any one desiring to become a member can do so by sending two dollars, the annual fee, to the secretary, who will also furnish those who wish to circulate petitions to Congress for civil-service reform, with blanks for the purpose.

The pamphlet before us shows the evils of the spoils system, and points out some practical remedies.

The Boston Almanac and Business Directory, 1881, Vol. 46. [Engraving.] Sampson, Davenport & Co. No. 155 Franklin Street, Boston. Price \$1.00. [24mo. pp. 552.]

The first of this series was published in 1836 in a thin 18mo. of only 84 pages. The present volume is more than six times as thick, and is improved in other respects. In our notice of the issue for 1862 (REGISTER, xvi. 357), we gave a history of this almanac. We then stated that "an index, properly prepared, of matters of permanent interest in the volumes from the commencement . . . would reveal a mass of valuable information of the existence of which few are aware." There have since been added nineteen volumes to the twenty-seven then published, and the valuable matter has been proportionably increased.

Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line, 1775-1783. Edited by JOHN BLAIR LINN [and] WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D. Volume I. Harrisburg : Lane S. Hart, State Printer. 1880. [8vo. pp. 794.]

Though our own state has neglected to print and thus place beyond the reach of accident the honored names of her officers and soldiers, who assisted in establishing the independence of our country, we are glad to see that some of the other states are not derelict in their duty in this respect. Massachusetts has rich materials in her archives illustrating not only the revolutionary war, but her earlier history also ; and yet, though she has been lavish in printing documents of ephemeral interest, she has done little within the past quarter of a century to preserve in print these invaluable papers, and thus disseminate among her people the proud record they bear to the worth of their ancestors.

The book before us forms the tenth volume of the Pennsylvania Archives now in the course of publication. This and the eleventh volume yet to be issued, will contain the names of the officers and soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Revolutionary war, and the Orderly Books of the Pennsylvania line. The rosters of the several battalions and regiments are given separately, with a history of each prefixed. Numerous portraits and autographs of officers, plans of battles, etc., are given. It must have cost much time and labor to collect so full lists as are here given, to collate the varying original rolls and correct the errors which are always found. The editors deserve great credit for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their task. Both of them have gained reputations as authors. Dr. Egle is the author of the *History of Pennsylvania*, noticed in the REGISTER (xxx. 136), and is a painstaking and thorough investigator of American history. We shall again refer to this work.

Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society at the First Annual Meeting, January 17, 1881. [Scol. Motto: "Occultus non Exinctus."] Boston : Society's Rooms, 35 Bromfield Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 24.]

We fraternally and cordially welcome to the ever expanding field of history and of knowledge this new organization composed of members connected with one of the most respectable, rapidly developing and influential religious denominations of the country. The object of this association, in the words of its constitution, article 2, "shall be to found and perpetuate a library of books, pamphlets and manuscripts, and a collection of portraits and relics of the past; to maintain a reading room; to preserve whatever shall illustrate the history and promote the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Among its officers may be mentioned, ex-Gov. William Claflin, LL.D., of Newton, President, and our friend and associate, Willard S. Allen, A.M., of East Boston, librarian. May the progress and success of the society be commensurate with its laudable undertakings.

[Communicated by William B. Trask, Esq., of Boston.]

Lancashire Inquisitions returned into the Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster and now existing in the Public Record Office, London. Stuart Period, Part I., 1 to 11 James I. Edited by J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A. Printed for the Record Society. 1880. [8vo. pp. 329.]

This is the third volume of the publications of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, the first volume of which was noticed in April last (REGISTER, xxxiv. 221).

The value of Inquisitions as materials for genealogy is too well known to require any explanation. Those in this book have a peculiar interest to the people of New England, as many of her first settlers came from Lancashire, and the period here selected (1603-1614) is that just preceding their emigration. The abstracts here given were made from the original Latin by Mr. John A. C. Vincent.

The editor, Mr. Rylands, has prefixed an Introduction containing much interesting information concerning these records. A good index is given.

History of the Colony of New Haven to its Absorption into Connecticut. By EDWARD E. ATWATER. New Haven : Printed for the Author. 1881. [8vo. pp. ix. + 611. Maps and Illustrations. For sale by Lee & Shepard and A. Williams & Co. Price \$4.00.]

The little colony of New Haven, with its half dozen towns, had such a brief independent career that its existence is scarcely known save to a few diligent workers in the historic field. Its history, commencing in April, 1633, was terminated at the close of the year 1664, a period of little more than a quarter of a century, by its

unconditional surrender to its neighbor Connecticut, to avoid falling under the dominion of New York. Even in that short period, however, its influence was such as to have an important effect on the destinies of the adjacent territory. If the New Haven colony had not existed, it is probable that an attempt would have been made with a greater prospect of success, to make the Connecticut river the boundary between New York and New England. Nor must we forget that it was to a son of one of its founders that we owe the second New England university, the influence of which has contributed so much to mould the life and character of many of our prominent men.

The object of the author was to bring more fully to the view of "the community in which he lived" the history of this little colony, and well and worthily has he accomplished his design, not only to that community but to the general historical reader of New England. His two maps of New Haven and Milford are exceedingly interesting, as by them the landed property of each of the original settlers may be easily located. His description of the attempts to capture Goffe and Whalley by the regicide-hunters of Charles II., and the devices to shield these sturdy republicans by Gov. Leete and others, will be read with much pleasure. The entire work is written with care, thoroughness and ability. It is clearly printed and neatly bound, and altogether makes a very desirable volume and a worthy accession to our historical literature.

[By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of Boston.]

Light thrown by the Jesuits upon hitherto Obscure Points of Early Maryland History. . . . By REV. EDWARD D. NEILL. [8vo. pp. 9.]

We have often borne testimony to the value of the labors of the Rev. Mr. Neill in American historical literature. The present paper was read last year before the Department of American History of the Minnesota Historical Society. Mr. Neill finds in the recently published "Records of the English Society of Jesus," new facts illustrating the early history of Maryland, and confirming the opinion previously expressed by him, that the old story found in school histories and other works, that Maryland was "a Roman Catholic Colony and the first home of religious liberty upon the continent of North America" is not true.

Journal of the Voyage of the "Missionary Packet," Boston to Honolulu, 1826. By JAMES HUNNEWELL. With Maps and Plates and a Memoir. Charlestown : 1880. [Royal 4to. pp. 77. Edition 100 copies only.]

The editor of this handsome book is Mr. James F. Hunnewell, son of the author of the journal here printed. It forms No. 8 of his "Privately Printed Works." Ten years ago Mr. Hunnewell was invited to write for the REGISTER an account of his father and his voyage to Honolulu. That account was not prepared, however, till recently, and he has preferred to issue it as a separate work, with the journal in full to accompany it.

The author of the journal was the commander of the "Missionary Packet," a small vessel of about forty tons, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Sandwich Islands for the use of missionaries there. It sailed from Boston January 18, and arrived at Honolulu October 21, 1826, making the passage in about nine months, including stoppages at several ports on the way.

Capt. Hunnewell resided four years in the Sandwich Islands, engaged in mercantile business, and then returned to Charlestown, which place he reached in April, 1831. Here he resided till May, 1869, when he died at the ripe age of seventy-five.

The book throws light upon the character and condition of the people of the Sandwich Islands half a century ago. It is illustrated by several well executed heliotypes, among them a drawing of the "Missionary Packet," a portrait of Capt. Hunnewell, a portrait of king Kamehameha I., and a view of Honolulu in 1837.

New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Proceedings on the Twenty-Fifth Day of October, 1880, Commemorative of the Organization of the Government of Massachusetts under the Constitution on the Twenty-Fifth Day of October, 1780, together with the Proceedings at the State House and at the City Hall on the Same Day. [Society's Seal.] Boston: The Society's House, 18 Somerset Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 67. Price 25 cts.]

The 25th of October last was the centenary of the Constitution of Massachusetts, one hundred years having that day been completed since the organization of the

state government under a constitution. Gov. Long issued a proclamation on the 18th of that month, recommending the people to take appropriate notice of the event. He also instituted a commemorative service at the State House, at which he made a brief speech, and ex-president Hopkins, of Williams College, made a fitting prayer. Flags were displayed and cannon were fired; and the Old State House in Boston, where the state government had been organized in 1780, was decorated, by the city authorities, with flags and inscriptions.

The New England Historic, Genealogical Society held a special meeting to commemorate the event, which President Wilder opened by a brief speech, and at which Messrs. William W. Wheldon, Thomas C. Amory and Nathaniel F. Safford read excellent papers on topics suggested by the occasion. The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings with the president's speech, the papers of Messrs. Wheldon, Amory and Safford in full, and some extracts from the Massachusetts records furnished by Mr. David Pulsifer, showing the transition from a provincial to a state government. It also contains the doings by the state and city in honor of the day, including Gov. Long's proclamation and speech, and Dr. Hopkins's prayer. Besides this, there are other matters, particularly an elaborate article by Mr. Wheldon, which appeared in the *Sunday Herald*, Oct. 3, 1880, calling attention to the event.

Reply to Francis Brinley on the Claims of Hon. John P. Bigelow as Founder of the Boston Public Library. By TIMOTHY BIGELOW. Read before the Boston Antiquarian Club, May 11, 1880. Boston: Tolman & White, Printers, 383 Washington Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 50.]

This is a caustic reply to a communication from the Hon. Francis Brinley, of Newport, R. I., read at a previous meeting of the Boston Antiquarian Club, in which the claims of the friends of the Hon. John Prescott Bigelow that he was the founder of the Boston Public Library were controverted. The author, who is a nephew of Mr. Bigelow, and familiar with the incidents in his life, has been indefatigable in collecting new facts bearing upon the point at issue. We think that the evidence here presented shows that the idea of giving the Bigelow Fund to the city for a public library originated with Mayor Bigelow himself, and that if this is considered the origin of the Public Library, of which however we have serious doubts, the claims of his friends are well founded.

Annals of the Town of Mendon from 1659 to 1880. Compiled by JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical, and American Antiquarian Societies. Providence, R. I.: E. D. Freeman & Co. 1880. [8vo. pp. vii.+723. Published by the Town.]

This book is just what it purports to be, a vast storehouse of facts extending from the earliest settlement of Mendon to the present day, with such explanations as are requisite to render intelligible the subject matter. A repository of local wisdom, not interesting to the general reader, not a book to be read through twice, but one which will always be valuable to establish a mooted question, or fix a date. Its value to the general historian consists in its reference to those residents of Mendon who were connected with other towns. It forms one more "brick" for the general history of Massachusetts yet to come, when all the town histories shall have been written. But in every book-case in the town of Mendon this book should have an honored place; the children should be taught to refer to it, and perpetuate the ancient landmarks of the town, and keep in remembrance the former days.

Though the town records are silent concerning one great event in the history of Mendon, the attack on the place by the Indians, yet the compiler has carefully pointed to the sources of information contained in contemporaneous writings, so that the historic taste of the young may be encouraged and a love for research engendered.

That great repository of town histories, so often drawn upon and yet so inexhaustible, the State Archives, have been patiently searched and pertinent matter has been accurately transcribed.

The page of the book is not so elegant as the History of Andover, Mass., and there are a few errors, probably typographical. In place of the picture of the "sword in hand money," which has no local connection with Mendon, we should much have preferred a copy of the ancient survey of 1713, or a plan of Mendon with its surrounding towns.

The absence of an index of names in any town history will reduce its usefulness one half. We know that the marriage of Mathias Puffer, who afterwards resided

in Milton, is somewhere in this book, but we shall never read the book through again to find it; life is too short; we must resign to the professional genealogist such tasks.

As the book was published by the town and not the compiler, the heliotype of John G. Metcalf, M.D., is appropriately placed in the front of the book.

[By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.]

Weymouth Historical Society. The Original Journal of General Solomon Lovell, kept during the Penobscot Expedition, 1779, with a Sketch of his Life by GILBERT NASH. Together with the Proceedings of the Society for 1879-80. Published by the Weymouth Historical Society. 1881. [No. I. 8vo. pp. 127. With 4 Albertypes. Edition limited.]

The value of local historical societies is shown in various ways. The field may be somewhat limited, but such a society develops well the history of its own locality. Its researches are of interest to the citizens and of value to future generations; and also of rich worth to students of early genealogy and history. Such an organization is the Weymouth Historical Society, in a town which dates its settlement back to 1622. Its organization has been recent, but its labors have been extended. It has made the *Weymouth Gazette*, the local weekly paper, its medium of communication. But before us is its first publication in book form. It is the original Journal of one of Weymouth's prominent citizens, who was active in various parts of the Revolution, together with a sketch of his life and genealogy of his family. The first part of the volume is devoted to a resumé of work of the the society from its organization until the close of the year 1880. The original journal has been in possession of the family, and the society, recognizing its interest, and the new light which it threw upon the Penobscot expedition, has produced it for the historical public. Mr. Nash, the editor, has taken great pains in studying this unfortunate exploit, examining all the records in the archives of the Commonwealth bearing upon the subject, and sifting the many statements made at the time. And though Gen. Lovell is his hero, yet he considers the claims made against him before his judgment is given. The exoneration of Lovell, who commanded the land forces, and the censuring, by the court of inquiry, of Commodore Saltonstall, who commanded the ships of war, for the disastrous ending of the expedition, is dwelt upon with conciseness, yet with sufficient fullness to make this work one of authority among students of the revolutionary epoch of our nation's existence. This is the first publication of the Society, but it has begun well. The typographical work is of the first order. It has a superb index, embracing the names of subjects treated, places and individuals mentioned, and withal, foot-notes showing the sources of important information. Weymouth has a long history, and in due time we may hope its full development by this society.

[By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Mass.]

Reminiscences of Two Years with the Colored Troops. By J. M. ADDEMAN (late Captain Fourteenth P. I. Heavy Artillery, Colored). Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1880. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 38, paper, price 50 cts.]

This is the 7th number of the second series of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion, being Papers read before the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society." The first two numbers of this series were noticed in the REGISTER (xxiv. 222, 341) at the time of their appearance.

The author of the present work is the Rhode Island Secretary of State. He has written an interesting narrative of his service as a captain of colored troops for two years in Louisiana.

Society of the Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Records of the Proceedings of the First Annual Reunion, held at Norristown, Pa., Sept. 17, 1880. Harrisburg, Pa.: Lane S. Hart. 1880. [8vo. pp. 47.]

This society was organized at Norristown on the 17th of September last by the surviving members of the regiment. The present pamphlet contains the proceedings, constitution and by-laws, with a list of the comrades present and the oration, which was delivered by Capt. J. Merrill Linn; a heroic poem by Mr. George N. Corson, and letters from distinguished persons who could not attend the reunion. The first colonel of this regiment, which did good service in the war for the union, was John Frederick Hartranft, since a major-general and governor of Pennsylvania.

Inventio Fortunata. Arctic Explorations, with an Account of Nicholas of Lynn. Read before the American Geographical Society, Chickering Hall, May 15, 1880. Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Society. By B. F. DE COSTA. New York. 1881. [8vo. pp. 36.]

William Blackstone in his Relation to Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Reprinted from The Churchman of September 25th and October 2d, 1880. [Motto.] By the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. New York: M. H. Mallory & Co. 1880. [12mo. pp. 24.]

Here are two pamphlets by our valued correspondent, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, which have recently been issued.

The first is on the history of early arctic explorations, with special reference to Nicholas of Lynn, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. His "*Inventio Fortunata*," referred to by writers soon after his day, but of which no copy is known to be in existence, is supposed by Mr. De Costa to be transformed into *Juventus Fortunatus*, and quoted as an author in the *Life of Columbus* attributed to Ferdinand Columbus. Mr. De Costa, as our readers are aware, has given much time to research upon early maps and maritime discovery, and all that he writes upon these subjects is valuable.

The pamphlet on William Blackstone, or as he spelled his own name, Blaxton, the first settler of Boston, presents him to us vividly as a clergyman of the Episcopal church. The first of the two articles here reprinted from the *Churchman* shows him as "The First Churchman of Boston and the Founder of the City;" the second, as "The First Churchman in Rhode Island and the Original Settler of the State."

Fifth Report of the Record Commissioners. [City Seal.] Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 187.]

A Report of the Record Commissioners containing the Roxbury Land and Church Records. [City Seal.] Boston: Rockwell & Churchill. 1881. [8vo. pp. 221.]

We have here two more reports of the Record Commissioners (REGISTER, xxxi. 347; xxxii. 110; xxxiii. 264; xxxv. 106), which show that the Commissioners have no difficulty in finding valuable historical matter to print.

The Fifth Report is a reprint of the articles which the late Nathaniel I. Bowditch furnished in 1855 to the *Boston Evening Transcript*, under the signature of "Gleaner," giving the history of certain estates in Boston.

The contents of the next Report are shown by the title-page. The next volume, we are informed, will soon be issued, and will contain a continuation, from the second report, of the records of the old town of Boston.

We are glad to learn that the labors of the commissioners are appreciated by the city authorities as well as the public.

Fragments from Remarks of Twenty-Five Years in Every Quarter of the Globe, on Electricity, Magnetism, Aeroliths and Various other Phenomena of Nature, &c. &c. &c. By WILLIAM PRINGLE GREEN, R. N. Sold at Egerton's Military Library, Whitehall. 1833. [8vo. pp. v.+vi.+24.]

Though this is not a recent publication, it is noticed here as it contains some American genealogy not referred to in genealogical indexes. The author, Lieut. William P. Green, of the Royal Navy, was a besoye of the Rev. Joseph³ Green, of Salem Village, now Danvers, Mass. (REGISTER, xv. 106), through Benjamin,⁴ who married Margaret Peirce (REGISTER, xxix. 279); and Benjamin,⁵ his father, who married Susanna Wenman. The "Biography and Genealogy of the Author" is printed on pages i. to vi. Portions of the genealogy are probably derived from tradition, and are not to be relied on.

The History of the Morison or Morrison Family, with most of the "Traditions of the Morrisons" (Clan Mac Ghillemhuire), Hereditary Judges of Lewis, by Capt. F. W. L. Thomas of Scotland, and a Record of the Descendants of the Hereditary Judges to 1880; a Complete History of the Morison Settlers of Londonderry, N. H., of 1719, and their Descendants, with Genealogical Sketches. Also of the Brentwood, Nottingham and Sanbornton, N. H., Morrisons, and Branches of the Morrisons who settled in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Nova Scotia, and Descendants of the Morison of Preston Grange, Scotland, and other Families. By LEONARD A. MORRISON. [Motto.] Boston, Mass.: A. Williams & Co., 253 Washington Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 468. Price \$3.]

Genealogy of the Macdonald Family. Edition B. Comprising all Names obtained up to February, 1876. [Oblong quarto, pp. 123.]

Contributions to the Early History of Bryan McDonald and Family, settlers in 1689 on Red Clay Creek, Mill Creek Hundred (or Township), Newcastle County, Delaware. Together with a Few Biographical Sketches and Other Statistics of General Interest to their Lineal Descendants. By FRANK V. McDONALD, A.B., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. San Francisco: Winterburn & Co., Printers and Electrotypers. 1879. [4to. pp. 65.]

Supplement No. 1 to Edition B of the MacDonald Genealogy, containing Records of the Descendants of Jesse Peter, one of the Pioneer Settlers near Mackville, Washington County, Kentucky; Together with a Few Remarks on the Early History of the Peter Family, and whatever other Information of Value concerning this Branch of the Name could be collected up to February 25, 1880. Compiled and Edited by FRANK V. McDONALD, A. B., Harvard Law Student, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1880. [Royal 4to. pp. 72.]

A History of the Heard Family of Wayland, Mass. By JOHN H. EDWARDS. Illustrated by Heliotypes. [Motto.] Boston: Printed for Private Circulation. 1880. [8vo. pp. 61.]

The Lathrop Family Tree. Collected and Arranged by JOHN LATHROP, Buffalo, N. Y. [Broadside.]

Dolor Davis. A Sketch of his Life; with a Record of his Earlier Descendants. By HORACE DAVIS. Printed for Private Distribution. 1881. [8vo. pp. 46.]

Paine Family Records: A Journal of Genealogical and Biographical Information respecting the American Families of Payne, Paine, Payn, &c. New York: 1880. [8vo. pp. 202.]

A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Moses Cleveland of Woburn, Mass., an Emigrant in 1635 from England, with a Sketch of the Cleveland of Virginia and the Carolinas. By JAMES BUTLER CLEVELAND, of OREGON, N. Y. [Arms.] Albany, N. Y.: Munsell, Printer, 82 State Street. 1881. [Part I. 8vo. pp. 48.]

The title of the first book on our list shows fully the contents of the volume. It is intended to present all that the author could obtain by the most assiduous research and correspondence concerning the genealogy of the various branches of the Morrisons in this country, and also concerning their Scottish ancestry. A pamphlet on the last subject by Capt. F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, entitled "Traditions of the Morrisons," is reprinted, with a few omissions, in full. The larger part of the book is devoted to the posterity of the Scotch Irish settlers of the name at Londonderry, N. H., of whom there were several. Their descendants have done honor to the sturdy race from which they descended. The work is a model of industry, and is arranged in a clear and intelligible manner, besides having excellent indexes. There are twenty illustrations. One is a map of Londonderry, showing the residences of the Morrison settlers and some of their descendants; three are views of buildings, and the rest are portraits.

The three books by Mr. McDonald on the McDonald family of Delaware, and the Peter family of Kentucky, do credit to the compiler. They contain much interesting biographical and genealogical matter relating to the branches of the two families to which they are devoted. They are well prepared and brought out in a fine style, with excellent portraits and other illustrations.

The Heard family, recorded in the next book, is descended from Zachariah Heard, who is found early in the last century in Cambridge, Mass., whence he removed to Wayland. The first portion of the book is devoted to biographical sketches, and this is followed by systematically arranged genealogy. Other matter connected with the family is appended. It is illustrated by heliotype portraits.

The Lathrop Family Tree is well executed. The date of publication is not given, but it was probably in 1867, as we find it here stated that the lines given in this tree are "believed to be complete to January, 1867." From this family are descended many eminent men bearing this and other surnames. President Grant and Motley the historian are said to be descendants, and so is Gen. Benedict Arnold.

The Davis genealogy is by the Hon. Horace Davis, of San Francisco, a member of Congress from California in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congresses. We can testify to the thoroughness with which he has made his researches into the history of Dolor Davis, his immigrant ancestor. He gives 27 pages to his biography, most of which has never before appeared in print, and he has cleared up many obscure points about this subject. No attempt is made to give a complete genealogy, but what is given is full and precise as to names and dates, and is clearly arranged.

The first volume of the Paine Family Records has, since our last notice of this quarterly periodical (REGISTER, xxxiv. 234), been completed by the publication of two more numbers (the seventh and eighth for May and August), a title-page and very full indexes. The publication of this work was commenced in November, 1878, by Dr. Paine, of New York city, who had before issued at Albany, 1857-59, eight numbers of a similar work. The January number of a new volume has since been issued, filled with interesting matters like its predecessors.

The genealogy of the Cleveland family, of which the first number has just been issued, bids fair to be a most valuable work. Thirty years ago the late Professor Nehemiah Cleveland, LL.D., assisted by his brother-in-law, Rev. Oliver A. Taylor, undertook to prepare such a work. Their materials have been placed by these families in the hands of the compiler of the present work, and they have probably assisted him materially in his labors. This number contains an account of the origin of the name and the early generations of the descendants of Moses¹ Cleveland. The work is arranged according to the plan used in the REGISTER.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO MARCH 1, 1881.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Address of His Excellency John D. Long to the two branches of the legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 6, 1881. Boston: Rand, Avery & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 58.]

The Old and New Republican Parties; their origin, similitude and progress from the administration of Washington to that of Rutherford B. Hayes. By Stephen M. Allen, surviving presiding officer of the Worcester Convention, July 20, 1854. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers, 41 and 45 Franklin Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 343.]

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Notes upon a Denarius of Augustus Cæsar. A paper read before the society Feb. 5, 1880, by Henry Phillips, Jr., corresponding secretary. [Seal.] Reprinted from the American Journal of Numismatics. 1880. [8vo. pp. 7.]

The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Persons and Places, by John D. Champlin, Jr., with numerous illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1881. [8vo. pp. 936. This is a companion volume to the author's "Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Things," noticed in the REGISTER, xxxiv. 425.]

A Tour in Both Hemispheres; or Travels around the World. By Eugene Vetromile, D.D., Apostolic Missionary. New York: D. & J. Sadler & Co., Publishers, 31 Barclay Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 502.]

Bibliography of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Bunker Hill, by James F. Hunnewell. Boston: James R. Osgood & Company. 1880. [8vo. pp. 100.]

On giving Names to Towns and Streets. By James Freeman Clarke. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 381 Washington St. 1880. [8vo. pp. 19.]

Memoir of Hon. Sumner Wilde, LL.D., Justice of Supreme Court of Massachusetts. (Read at Dartmouth Commencement, June, 1880, at the request of the alumni.) By Hon. Nathan Crosby, LL.D., of Lowell, Mass., of class of 1820. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [8vo. pp. 26.]

Address in Memory of Hon. Ira Perley, LL.D., late Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, pronounced before the Alumni Association of Dartmouth College, June 23, 1880, by Charles H. Bell. Concord: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

American Journal of Numismatics and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archaeological Societies. January, 1881. [Seal.] Boston: Published by the Boston Numismatic Society. Quarterly. [8vo. pp. 72.]

Old Times. A Magazine devoted to the preservation and publication of documents relating to the early history of North Yarmouth, Maine. . . . Also genealogical records of the principal families and biographical sketches of the most distinguished residents of the town. Vol. 5, No. 2. Augustus W. Corliss, Yarmouth, Me. April 1, 1881. [8vo. pp. 649-694.]

New York Tribune Extra, No. 79. Patriotism and Piety, the inspiration and guardian powers of the nation. A Thanksgiving sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows. 1880. [8vo. pp. 7.]

Anniversary and Historical Sermon preached in the Eliot Congregational Church, Lawrence, Mass., March 14, 1880, by Rev. John H. Barrows. Printed by George S. Merrill and Crocker, Lawrence. [8vo. pp. 29.]

Finding List of the Providence Public Library. 1880. [By W. E. Foster, Librarian.] Providence: E. L. Freeman & Co., Printers to the State. 1880. [Svo. pp. 218.]

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Necrology for 1880. By Charles Henry Hart, historiographer. [Reprinted from the Proceedings for 1880. Philadelphia, 1881. [Svo. pp. 12.]

II. Other Publications.

"The memory of the just is blessed."—Proverbs x. 7. A Sermon preached in the First Reformed Church in Boston (Somerset St. near Beacon), by the pastor, Rev. James M. Gray, Nov. 14, 1880, in memory of Rev. Samuel Cutler, founder and first pastor of that church. Published by request. Boston: J. W. Robinson, Printer, 64 Federal Street. 1880. [Svo. pp. 18.]

A Sermon preached by Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D., before the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at the seventy-first annual meeting, held in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 5, 1880. Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printer, cor. Beacon and Somerset Streets. 1880. [Svo. pp. 18.]

Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston, Sept. 17, 1880. [Seal.] Boston: Printed by order of the City Council. MD CCC LXXX. [Royal Svo. pp. 172.]

Annual meeting of the New London County Historical Society, with secretary's report. November 29, 1880. New London: Telegram Print, Green Street. [16mo. pp. 12.]

Catalogus Senatus Academici et eorum qui munera et officia gesserunt, quique aliquo gradu exornati fuerunt in Collegio Tuftensi, Medfordiæ in Republica Massachusettensis. Bostoniæ: Johanne S. Spooner, Typographo. MD CCC LXXX. [Svo. pp. 23.]

Our American Hash: a Satire in Prose and Verse, by John M. Dagnell, author of several epic and other lyrical, national and narrative poems. Illustrated. New York: Published by the author. 1880. [Svo. pp. 11.]

Harvard University. Library Bulletin, No. 17. January 1st, 1881. Vol. II. No. 4. [Svo. pp. 94-128.]

One hundred and fiftieth Annual Report, made September 29th, 1880, to the company of the Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport, R. I. Newport: Davis & Pitman, Book and Job Printers. 1881. [Svo. pp. 16.]

Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society. No 2. Read before the Society January 12, 1880. [Seal.] Taunton, Mass.: Published by the Society. Press of C. A. Hack & Son. 1880. [Svo. pp. 19.]

The sixty-first Annual Catalogue of the officers and students of Colby University (Waterville College until 1867) for the academic year 1880-81. Waterville: Printed for the University. 1881. [Svo. pp. 39.]

Did the Louisiana Purchase extend to the Pacific ocean? and our title to Oregon? By John J. Anderson, Ph.D. New York: Clark & Maynard, Publishers, 5 Barclay St. 1881. [Svo. pp. 8.]

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Twenty-Seventh Annual Report. Submitted to the annual meeting, January 3, 1881. Gen. Simeon Mills in the chair. David Atwood, State Journal, Printer and Stereotyper. [Svo. pp. 31.]

Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware. III. Some account of William Usseliux and Peter Minuit, two individuals who were instrumental in establishing the first permanent colony in Delaware, by Joseph J. Mickley. The Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington. 1881. [Svo. pp. 27.]

A Brief History of the Chicago Historical Society, together with Constitution and By-Laws, and list of Officers and Members. . . . [Seal.] Chicago: Fergus Printing Co. 1881. [Svo. pp. 31.]

No. XI. Records of the Proprietors of Worcester, Massachusetts. Edited by Franklin P. Rice. In four parts. Part. III. [Seal.] Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1881. U. S. A. CV. Svo. pp. 153-240.]

Memorial Record of the Fathers of Wisconsin, containing sketches of the lives and career of the members of the Constitutional Conventions of 1816 and 1847-8, with a history of early settlements in Wisconsin. Prepared by H. A. Tenney and David Atwood. Madison, Wis.: Published by David Atwood. 1880. [Svo. pp. 399.]

Proceedings of the twelfth and thirteenth annual meetings of the New Hampshire Press Association, held at Concord, N. H., January 17, 1879, and January 19, 1880. Concord: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [Svo. pp. 24.]

List of Members of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, including a complete roll of the original members, with brief biographies compiled from the records of the Society and other original sources. [Seal.] Boston: Printed for the Society. 1880. [Svo. pp. 91.]

History of the Michigan State Reform School since its organization up to January 1st, 1880. Lansing: W. S. George & Co., State Printers and Binders. 1880. [Svo. pp. 14.]

Memorial Tribute. Livingston M. Glover, D.D., late pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Illinois. Printed at the office of the Daily Journal. 1880. [8vo. pp. 55.]

The Michigan Association of Surveyors and Civil Engineers, organized at Lansing, March 25, 1880. [8vo. pp. 19.]

Reminiscences of Dr. Spurzheim and George Combe, and a review of the Science of Phrenology, from the period of its discovery by Dr. Gall to the time of the visit of George Combe to the United States, 1838, 1849. By Nahum Capen, LL.D. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers, 753 Broadway. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 262.]

A Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Organizations of Boston, together with "Legal Suggestions," "Health Hints," "Suggestions to Visitors," etc. Prepared by the Associated Charities. Boston: A. Williams & Co., 253 Washington Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 182.]

Memoir of Governor Andrew, with personal reminiscences, by Peleg W. Chandler. To which are added two hitherto unpublished literary discourses and the valedictory address. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880. [8vo. pp. 295.]

Sketch of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkesbarre, by C. Ben Johnson. Reprinted from the "Sunday News-Dealer." Christmas edition. 1880. [8vo. pp. 7.]

Catalogue of the officers and students of Williams College for the year 1880-81. Williamstown, Mass.: James T. Robinson & Son, Book and Job Printers and blank-book manufacturers, North Adams, Mass. 1880. [8vo. pp. 37.]

Reminiscences of Thomas Vernon, an American Loyalist: Royal Postmaster at Newport from about 1745 to 1775 or 76, and for twenty years Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. [8vo. pp. 51.]

Charles Hammond and Academy Life. By Elbridge Smith. [Reprinted from Barnard's Journal of Education.]

Eleventh Annual Reunion of the Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, June 17, 1880. East Saginaw, Mich.: E. W. Lyon, Publisher, Washington Avenue. 1880. [8vo. pp. 116.]

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. . . . Special Communications, October 1, 1880, and December 4, 1880. Annual Communication, Dec. 8, 1880. Stated Communication, December 28, 1880. . . . Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch St. 1881. [8vo. pp. 235.]

Contributions of the Old Residents' Historical Association. Lowell, Mass. Organization, December 21, 1868. Vol. II. No. 1. Lowell, Mass.: Stone, Bacheller & Livingston, Printers, No. 18 Jackson Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 108.]

Seventieth Annual Report of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, presented at the meeting held at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 5-8, 1880. Boston: Printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1880. [8vo. pp. 138.]

Worcester County Musical Association, twenty-third Annual Festival. Programmes of Concerts . . . Mechanics Hall, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1880. [8vo. pp. 41.]

Pierre Lestoile. Greece and the Times. Reprinted from Minerva for October, 1880. Rome: Office of Minerva, 56 Piazza Monticitorio. 1880. [8vo. pp. 20.]

Brief Biographies of Ruling Elders in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, during the first fifty years of its history, portions of which were read at the fiftieth anniversary of the church, February 26, 1880. By Elliot E. Swift, D.D. Pittsburgh: Printed by Jackson & McEwen, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue. 1880. [8vo. pp. 48.]

The New German Crusade. A lecture by Robert Collyer, delivered in the Church of the Messiah, New York, December 26, 1880. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue. 1881. [8vo. pp. 21.]

Third Report (1880) of Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University. [8vo. pp. 13.]

Complete Education; an address delivered at the annual commencement of the University of Michigan, July 1, 1880. By Rt. Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Published by the Board of Regents, 1880. [8vo. pp. 16.]

The fifth Half Century of the arrival of John Winthrop at Salem, Mass. Commemorative exercises by the Essex Institute, June 22, 1880. (From the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.) Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1880. [8vo. pp. 64.]

Ancient Deeds from the Indians to the town of Dedham. Copied by William F. Hill, from the original deeds on file in the Town Clerk's office. Dedham, Mass. Reproduced with Hektograph, Feb. 1881.

Report and Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the Year 1878. Vol. I. Halifax, N. S.: Printed at the Morning Herald Office. 1879. [8vo. pp. 140.]

Memorial of Samuel Greene Arnold. [8vo. pp. 52.]

DEATHS.

BRADSTREET, Samuel, died in Charlestown District, Boston, Feb. 8, 1881, aged 68. He was the only surviving child of Samuel Harris and Elizabeth (Weld) Bradstreet, and was born in Charlestown June 22, 1812. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Gov. Simon Bradstreet (see REGISTER, viii. 317).

CHASE, Mrs. Sarah (Blunt), died at Portsmouth, N. H., July 19, 1880, in the 86th year of her age.

She was the second daughter of Robert Blunt, of Newcastle, N. H., and Elizabeth Sherburne, his wife. She was born March 9, 1795. On the 11th of October, 1824, she was married to William Chase, son of Stephen Chase, Esq., of Portsmouth, and himself a merchant of the old seaport, and by his death, Aug. 30, 1834, survived her husband forty-six years.

During this period of nearly half a century, Mrs. Chase lived in the old house, so long the dwelling of her husband's family, upon Court Street, in Portsmouth. Amiable, affectionate and devout, she cultivated through her long life every christian courtesy. Cheerful in disposition and charitable in word and deed, she was hospitable and considerate of all.

By her death the last remaining link was broken which connected the descendants of Rev. Stephen Chase, of Newcastle (H. U. 1728), and of his son Stephen, of Portsmouth (H. U. 1764), with the old homes of their race in these ancient towns.

KIDDER, Andrew Bradshaw, in Somerville, Mass., Feb. 25, 1881, aged 71 years 1 month.

OSWALD, Miss Ann L., died in Philadelphia, Feb. 4, aged 91. The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Feb. 6, gives this account of her:

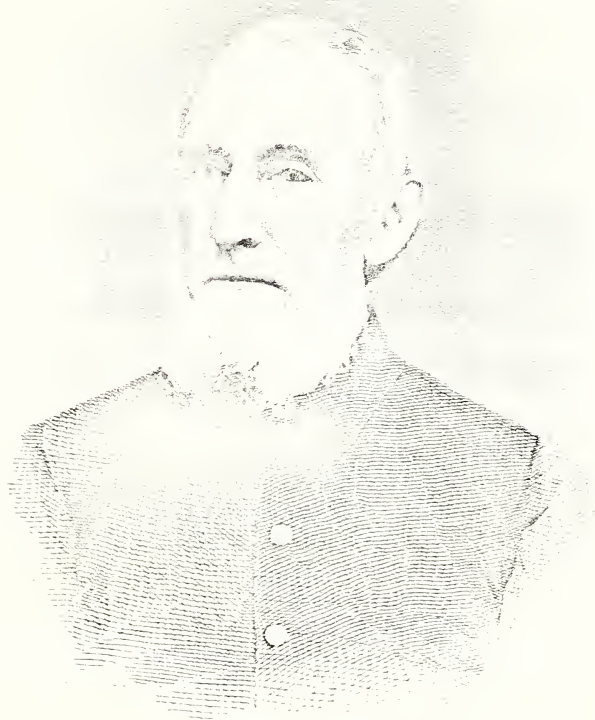
"She was the daughter of Colonel Eleazar Oswald, who, during his time, was one of the most prominent men in Philadelphia. An Englishman, of a good family, he sympathized with the Americans in the preliminary controversies with Great Britain before the

Revolution. He came to America in 1770. He served under Arnold in his invasion of Canada, was captain at the capture of Ticonderoga, and led the forlorn hope at Quebec, where he was wounded in 1775. He was lieutenant-colonel of Lamb's Artillery Regiment in 1777, was commended by Knox and Lee at the battle of Monmouth, and shortly afterward left the service, when he came to Philadelphia and established the *Independent Gazetteer*, which, by his ability, he made the leading journal of the time. He entered into business as publisher and printer, and was public printer for the state of Pennsylvania. In 1789 he challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel; but the meeting was prevented. In 1792 he was in England, went over to France, joined the French army, in which he fought as colonel of a regiment of artillery at the battle of Jemappes. Subsequently he returned to this country and died in New York [of yellow fever, Oct. 1], 1795 [aged 40]. Miss Oswald has probably left no living cotemporary who, like herself, was a connecting link between the Revolutionary period and the second century of the republic."

She was buried Feb. 8 in the family vault of John A. McAllister, Esq., at Woodlands Cemetery.

STONE, Miss Lucy Hall, died in South Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1880, in her 90th year. She was a descendant of Gregory Stone, an early settler of Cambridge, and a daughter of Gregory and Lucy Stone, of Lincoln, Mass., where she was born July 14, 1791.

WENTWORTH, Daniel,⁵ in the line of Timothy,⁴ Samuel,³ Timothy,² and William,¹ at Berwick, Me., Dec. 12, 1880, in his 86th year. He died upon the farm where he was born, and where his father and grandfather were born and died, and which Timothy² bought of Edward Toogood in 1705. He was the last to die of the descendants of Elder William Wentworth the emigrant, in the male line of the fifth generation.



Samuel Luther

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY, 1881.

THE REV. SAMUEL CUTLER,

HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY.

By the Rev. JAMES M. GRAY, Boston, Mass.

THE family to which Mr. Cutler belonged was of puritan stock. His emigrant ancestor, John Cutler, originally of Hingham, England, appears among the persecuted adherents of one Rev. Robert Peck, who "sold their possessions for half their value, and in 1637 removed with him to New England, and named the place of their settlement after their natal town." On his mother's side Mr. Cutler's lineage was coincident with that of the family of Hutchinson, which early attained so prominent a place in both the political and religious history of this country. Thomas Hutchinson, the great uncle of Mr. Cutler, a graduate of Harvard, was governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1771, after having held the offices of speaker of the General Court, Lieut. Governor and Chief Justice. He in turn was the fourth remove from the celebrated Anne Hutchinson, daughter of the Rev. Francis Marbury, born in Alford, Eng., in 1591, but who, becoming interested in the preaching of John Cotton and of her brother-in-law John Wheelwright, followed the former to this country with her husband in 1634.

Samuel Cutler, the subject of this memoir, was born in Newburyport, Mass., on the 12th of May, 1805. His father was for many years a merchant in that city, president of an insurance company, and warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was much attached. At fourteen years of age Samuel entered a store as clerk, but upon attaining his majority removed to Portland, Me., forming a copartnership in the dry goods business. In that city he continued to reside for a period of eight years. Here it was, to use his own expression, that "the Holy Spirit was exercised within him, giving him a more correct and exalted idea of God than he had ever entertained." It was the earnest gospel-preaching and consistent living of the consecrated and renowned Dr. Edward Payson, which under God brought about this happy change. Whoever

knew both Dr. Payson and Mr. Cutler, must have been able to distinguish many traits in the one which reminded them of the other. Comparing Dr. Cummings's memoir of Edward Payson with Mr. Cutler's private journal, I have been astonished at the similarity. The former in character and service was a noble model, the latter a worthy copy.

The second copartnership which Mr. Cutler had formed in Portland expired in February, 1834, at which time he came to Boston, connecting himself as partner with the importing and jobbing firm of Edward Clarke & Co., the relation being finally dissolved in 1837-8. And now arrived the second important epoch in his history. His heart had long said, "You may be useful as a minister of Jesus;" and he now thought he heard God's voice proclaiming "*This is the way, walk ye in it.*" The question of duty sorely troubled him. Flattering openings appeared in commercial life, and indications were not wanting that such might be his proper sphere. He deprecated what he regarded as his few attainments and meagre ability, but the call of God could not be disregarded. "Can I prepare myself for the ministry?" he inquired; to this the answer came, "If God has called you, He will enable you to prepare yourself; the five loaves will increase in the distribution; the one talent may be multiplied if improved; go on, and trust in the Lord." He went on. After much reflection, conferring only with his wife, and seeking the direction of Him without whose aid all our consultations are little worth, he came to his decision. "I trust," he writes, "that it is a correct decision,—and if so, may God give me grace to engage earnestly and perseveringly and prayerfully in the work of preparation for the ministry; if in that ministry He will be pleased to make me an instrument of promoting His glory and of saving souls." How faithfully this prayer was answered and the work performed, scores of the redeemed declare, some in heaven and some on earth.

On May 12th, 1841, Mr. Cutler was ordained in St. Paul's Church in Boston to the Diaconate by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the following year he was ordained a Presbyter in St. Andrew's Church, Hanover, Mass., to the Rectorship of which he had been called. In this latter ordination, Bishop Griswold was assisted by the Rev. John Woart of Christ Church, Boston, and the Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, then Rector of Grace Church, and now Bishop of Rhode Island. Mr. Cutler remained at Hanover more than thirty years; which fact alone is more emphatic than any language possibly could be, in demonstration of the high value that his people placed upon his labors, and of their deep and abiding attachment to him as a man. His resignation in 1872 was accepted with unfeigned sadness. His departure from Hanover was a loss sustained not by his parish alone, but by the community at large. The "Abington Standard" of

April, 1872, doubtless truthfully expressed the feelings of its readers, when, in an extended notice of Mr. Cutler's work of thirty years, it testified that he "was universally respected and beloved; that the impress of his ministry would not soon be effaced; that he would be followed by many good wishes, and long be held in respectful and affectionate remembrance."

The fall of 1877 brought together in the city of Boston the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In some respects this was the most notable gathering in the history of that body. It witnessed the conclusion of the warmly contested battle, which had been waged within its communion between the high and the low Church parties for nearly or quite a quarter of a century. "The result of that long war was victory all along the line for the ritualistic advance," wrote John Henry Hopkins, D.D., one of the boldest and ablest representatives of the High Church party. "A victory so complete," he adds, "that the renewal of hostilities hereafter is hopeless." This the writer considers apparent even to a superficial observer; and men of Mr. Cutler's mould, therefore, felt that there was no longer a place within the Protestant Episcopal Church where they could honestly labor. His views of the truth were acquired in the extreme evangelical school. Was it not natural that he should look with dismay at what he considered to be a deflection in the Church of his love? In fact, this was the underlying cause of his resignation at Hanover, to which we have just referred. He was relieved, and his mind brought to a point however, by the result of this convention of 1877, when, after long and prayerful deliberation, he resigned his office as presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Hard was the struggle, bitter the anguish it cost, but "in the spirit with which John Winthrop and his Puritan companions, before leaving Yarmouth in 1630 for these western shores, bade an affectionate adieu to the Church of England, trusting in God to be with and to guide them, so with the prayer that the divisions and compromises in the Protestant Episcopal Church might be overruled for the glory of God, he said, farewell!"

More than three score years and ten of his life had now been spent. Unremittingly he had wielded the Sword of the Spirit in the defence of the Truth for a third of a century. He carried the marks of conflict. Might he not have retired in glory and rested in peace? No one could have gainsayed such an act. But his work was not done. Coke at the age of seventy started to Christianize India; might he not as well have yet a task to perform? The Reformed Episcopal Church, organized by the more aggressive and zealous of his earlier colleagues, had been in existence three years. It was a strictly *Protestant* liturgical church; canonically free from romanizing errors, with an open pulpit, and sacramentarianism expunged. It was indeed—as he thought—the church of his fathers, the Pro-

testant Episcopal Church of fifty years ago ! Its establishment in this, the intellectual and mercantile centre of New England, at once became the darling and holy ambition of his life. By the help of God he would give to it the benefit of his name, his experience and his faith ! The history of his subsequent efforts in Boston may be briefly narrated. On the 13th of November, 1877, his letter of resignation to the Bishop of this Diocese, appeared in print. On the Advent Sunday following, with a little band of devoted adherents, he inaugurated public services in the Freeman Place Chapel, under the constitution and canons of the Reformed Episcopal Church. This action is regarded as the crowning act of his life, the cap-sheaf of his history ! In many respects it partook of the character of true heroism. Friends were few, and foes were many, but the invincible faith of Samuel Cutler neither required the encouragement of the one, nor was dismayed by the derision of the other. He gave no heed to opposition. In the consciousness of right he was content, if need be, to stand alone ! During the two years in which he served as pastor of this little flock, his task was that of a conservator rather than a promulgator of their particular views, and when eighteen months ago, at his own request, his successor appeared, as the work began to develop and promise a happy result, he felt that at last he might die. His language was then, "Lord, now let thy servant depart." The day of happy release soon came. In the early spring of last year he was attacked by disease of a rheumatic nature, which defied the physician's skill. His death however was hastened, perhaps, by his own indisposition to remain. "All the days of his appointed time would he wait till his change came," but still he was anxious to go. "Why tarry so the chariot wheels?" he said ; "Come quickly, Lord Jesus, come !" It was just before dawn on the morning of the 17th of July, 1880, that his spirit departed. The closing days and hours of his life were spent in testifying to the power and goodness of God. His suffering was at times severe, yet not a murmur escaped ; the Atonement of Christ was the theme of his thought ; he often rehearsed the promises ; his faith never failed. Triumphantly resigning his strongest and tenderest ties, he glided away without a fear or a doubt into the fathomless, measureless ocean of God. "He came to his grave like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season." He was ripe for the kingdom. Ripe in years, ripe in his worldly relations, ripe in the fulfilment of the happiest dream of his life. That life closed without a cloud,

"As sets the morning star, which goes
Not down behind the darkened West, nor hides
Obscured among the tempests of the sky,
But melts away into the light of Heaven."

Mr. Cutler's influence extended greatly beyond his immediate circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a copious writer—the

author of several tracts and larger devotional works, and a frequent contributor to the periodical press. Among the larger devotional books from his pen may be mentioned those entitled, "The Name Above Every Name," and "The Work of the Holy Spirit;" being doctrinal and practical meditations for every day in the year. Both of them, recently revised, are published by the American Tract Society. He was a promoter of private and public charities; a director of the North End Mission; interested in the American Bible and Tract Societies, the General Theological Library of Boston, and other similar institutions.

On the 5th of November, 1869, he was admitted a resident member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, and the following year constituted himself a life member. He took an active part in the affairs of the society, and made frequent contributions to the library. During the absence of the recording secretary from the United States, Mr. Cutler was chosen secretary *pro tempore*, and performed the duties of that office from December, 1873, to June, 1874. At the annual meeting, January 6, 1875, he was chosen historiographer to succeed the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D. This office, for which he had peculiar qualifications, he held till his death, over five years and a half. In this time he wrote memorial sketches of more than one hundred and seventy-five deceased members, which were read at the monthly meetings of the society and afterwards printed in the REGISTER. The readers of this work will agree with the writer, that they are models of concise biography, showing a painstaking accuracy and love of truth.

Although Mr. Cutler was twice married, no living descendant survived him; his only child—a son, born of his second wife—having died eleven years ago, at the age of thirty-three. The first marriage of Mr. Cutler took place August 31, 1829, with Julia A., daughter of Levi and Lucretia Cutter, of the city of Portland, Maine. The second, June 19, 1833, with Elizabeth D., daughter of John and Deborah Gardner, of Exeter, N. H., who survives him.

He was ever intensely active, earnest and aggressive in the cause of the Lord; and like Hezekiah, "in every work that he began in the service of God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered." And yet he was a man of great prudence. No one could imagine him hasty, or rash, or unwise. It was his habit to deliberate long; to weigh cause and effect. He was conscientious to an extraordinary degree. The paramount question with him was not, "What is my policy?" but, "What is my duty?" The personal sacrifice he made on leaving the old church to unite with the new, turned on a question of conscience; so did his change from mercantile life to the humble and unremunerative work of the gospel. It would be almost superfluous to say to those who knew him that he was pure in his life. One can hardly conceive that he had ever an enemy, so considerate was he, and gentle, and true! He was open handed

in charity, adopting early in life a rule to which he ever adhered, of appropriating a certain part of his annual income to the service of God. As freely as he received he cheerfully gave. "In watering others," he said "he became watered also himself." He was broad in spirit. Like the late Dr. Channing, whom in many respects he greatly revered, he distrusted sectarian influence. He never sympathized with modern high church views, and always held to the validity of the Christian ministry and ordinances as administered in Protestant churches of other names than his own. He was firm in the truth. Modern speculation never disturbed him so far as his own hope was concerned. He knew whom he believed. He was saddened by the rationalism and infidelity of the day because of their effect upon others; but as for himself he ever retained his hold upon the truth as to the Tri-unity of God, the necessity of the Atonement, the plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, and Justification by Faith. These were the foundation stones of his spiritual building, than to deny which he would sooner have parted with his life! He was not only firm in the truth, but steadfast in faith. Faith in his Saviour's ability and readiness to pardon his sin; faith in the superintending Providence of God; faith in the fulfilment of His every promise. Faith which produced a childlike submission, a patient endurance, an ever hopeful anticipation. "I have faith to believe," was his favorite, and perhaps most frequently uttered remark. It was that faith which grandly sustained him and encouraged others in the work of the gospel. It has found its reward, let us hope, in the fulfilment of its own holy desires.

SUDBURY DOCUMENTS.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE two papers, copied from the original, which follow, we consider to be of great importance, as they give additional light and information in regard to the Sudbury fight in 1676, which has been discussed in the pages of the REGISTER by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, and by a Committee of the Society, chosen in 1866, consisting of Frederic Kidder, Esq., and Gen. Adin B. Underwood. See REGISTER, xx. 135, 341.

Sudbury's Account of losses—1676.

An Accompt of Losse Sustained by Severall Inhabitants of y^e towne of Sudbury by y^e Indian Enemy y^e 21th Aprill 1676.

	li	s	d
Mary Bacon formerly y ^e Relict of Ensigne Noyes . . .	140:	00:	00
Thomas Plympton	130:	00:	00
Deacon John Haines	180:	00:	00

Serj: Josiah Haines	190: 00: 00
Cap ^t : James Pendleton	060: 00: 00
John Goodenow	150: 00: 00
William Moores	180: 00: 00
Edward Wright	100: 00: 00
Elias Keyes	060: 00: 00
John Smith	080: 00: 00
Samuell How	140: 00: 00
M ^r Pelham	050: 00: 00
M ^r Thomas Steevens	015: 00: 00
Corporall Henry Rice	180: 00: 00
John Allen	060: 00: 00
James Rosse	070: 00: 00
John Grout jun ^r	060: 00: 00
Thomas Rice	100: 00: 00
Widd ^d Whale	024: 00: 00
Henry Curtice	200: 00: 00
John Brewer	120: 00: 00
Jacob Moores	050: 00: 00
Henry Loker	100: 00: 00
Joseph freeman	080: 00: 00
Joseph Graves	060: 00: 00
Peter King	040: 00: 00
Widd ^d Habgood	020: 00: 00
Benjamin Crane	020: 00: 00
Thomas Wedge	015: 00: 00
John Blanford	010: 00: 00
Thomas Brewes	010: 00: 00
Richard Burk	010: 00: 00
Thomas Reade	003: 00: 00
Total Sum	2707: 00: 00

Besides y^e uncovering y^e Many houses & Barnes, & some hundreds of Acres of lands which lay unimproved for feare of y^e Enemy to Our greate loss & Damage.

Sudbury's Petition to the General Court, 1676.

To y^e Hon^{ble} y^e Governo^r Dep^t Governo^r Magistrates & Deputies of y^e Gen^l Court assembled at Boston y^e 11th Octob^r 1676

The hum^{ble} Petition of yo^r poore distressed Inhabitants of Sudbury Humb Sheweth

That whereas yo^r impoverished Petition^{rs} of Sudbury have received intelligence of a large contribution sent out of Ireland by some pious, & well affected psons for y^e releife of their brethren in New-England distressed by y^e hostile intrusion of y^e Indian Enemy, and that upon this divers distressed townes have presented a list of their losses Sustained by fireing & plundering of their Estates. Let it not seeme presumption in yo^r poore Petition^{rs} to p^rsent a list of what Damages we sustained by y^e Enemies attempts hoping that o^r lott will be to be considered among Our bretheren

of y^e tribe of Joseph, being encouraged by an act of Our Hon^{ble} Gen^{ll} Court, that those who have Sustained considerable damage should make addresse to this p^rsent Session. And is there not a reason for Our reliefe? Not onely by reason of Our greate losses, but also for Our Service p^rformed in repelling y^e Enemy: let y^e Most High have y^e high praise due unto him, but let not y^e unworthy Instruments be forgotten. Was there with Vs any towne so beset since y^e warr began with twelve, or fourteene hundred fighting men, various Sagamores from all Parts with theirè men of Armes & they resolved by Our ruine to revenge y^e reliefe which Our Sudbury Volunteers afforded to distressed Malbrough in slaying many of y^e Enemy & repelling y^e rest. The strength of Our towne upon y^e Enemy's approaching it consisted of Eighty fighting men. True, many houses were fortified, & Garrison'd & tymously after y^e Enemy's invasion, & firing some Volunteers from Watertown, & Concord & deserveing Cap^t Wadsworth with his force came to Our reliefe, which speedy & Noble service is not to be forgotten. The Enemy well knowing Our grounds, passes, avenues, and situations had neare surrounded Our towne in y^e Morning early (Wee not knowing of it) till discovered by firing severall disserted houses: the Enemy with greate force & fury assaulted Deacon Haines' house well fortified yet badly scituated, as advantagous to y^e Enemy's approach & dangerous to y^e Repellant, yet (by y^e help of God) y^e Garrison not onely defended y^e place frō betwene five or six of y^e clock in y^e Morning till about One in y^e Afternoone but forced y^e Enemy with considerable slaughter to draw-off.

Many Observables worthy of Record hapned in this assault. Vizt: That noe man or woman seemed to be possessed with feare: Our Garrison-men kept not within their Garrisons, but issued forth to fight y^e Enemy in their sculking approaches: We had but two of Our townes men slaine, & y^t by indiscretion, none wounded; The Enemy was by few beaten out of houses which they had entered & were plundering. And by a few hands were forced to a running flight which way they could: y^e spoyle taken by them on y^e East side of y^e river was in greate p^rte recovered.

Furthermore pmitt yo^r hum^{ble} Petitcon^{rs} to present a second Motion, And let it be acceptable in y^e eyes of this Our Grand Court Vizt:

That whereas, by an Act of Our late Gen^{ll} Court Ten rates are leavied upon Our towne amounting unto 200^{lb}: (as appeareth p^r warrant from Our Treasurer, which said sum was leavied by Our Invoyce taken in y^e yeare before Our greate damage susteyned. It is y^e humble & earnest request of yo^r Petition^{rs} to commiserate Our Condition in granting to vs some abatement of y^e said sum, for y^e ensuing considerations. Vizt ffirst Our towne to pay full for theirè estates then taken, which in greate pte they have now lost by y^e Enemy's invasion may seem not to savour of pitty no not of equity. Secondly if y^e service p^rformed at Sudbury (by the help of y^e Almighty) whereby y^e Enemy lost some say 100, some 105, some 120 and by that service much damage prevented from hapning to other places where by y^e Country in generall was advantaged, reason requires some favourable consideration to yo^r servants of Sudbury. For if it be considered what it hath cost Our Country in sending out some forces some of which pties have not returned with y^e certaine newes of such a number slaine as with us, is it not reason^{les} that this service soe beneficiall should not be considered with some reward which may most easily be essected [*sic*] by issuing forth an Act of yo^r grace in a sutable abatem^t of y^e said sum leavied. With y^e conferring of a Barrell of Powder & sutable shott in reguard that yo^r Petioners have spent not onely their owne stock of either, but much of

y^e Towne stock. To which humble & Equitable Motions if Our hon^{ble} Court shall benignely condescend Yo^u will deeply Oblidge yo^r humble Petitioners not onely to pray for y^e p^resence of y^e Lord to be with yo^u in all yo^r arduous affaires with the blessing of Thalmighty upon all yo^r undertakeings but shall for Eyer remaine Yo^r humble Servants,

Edm. Browne
Edm Goodnow
John Grovtt
John Haines
Josiah Haynes
Thomas Read
Peter King
John Ryter sen^r
Joseph Noyes
John Goodenow
Matthew Gibs
Thomas wedge
Benjemen Crane
Zacriah Maynord
Joseph : Moore
John Parminter
Joseph parmenter

Peter noyes
Jonathan Stanhope
Edward wright
Jebeth Browne
John Grovt jun^r
Joseph Graves
Tho: Walker
John Blanford
John Allen
Henry Curtis
Jacob Moores
John Brewer
James Ross
Richard Burk
John Smith
Thomas Breves
Samuell How
Henery Loker

In Answ^r to the Petion^r for Abatem^t in their Last Ten Country Rates by reason of their Losses in Estates by the Comō Enemy: wee vppon examā finde y^t in their Last Assesm^t their estats falls short 4^{lb}. 9^s. 0: in their single Country Rate doe therfor Judge meet. s^d Towne of Sudbury be Allow^d £44: 10^s 0 out of their whole sume to their 10. Rates: & Referring to their request for a Barrell of Powder &c. wee refer it to y^e Courts determinacōn.

William Parke
Hugh Mason
John Wayte.

The Deputyes approue of the ret. of this Committee in Answer to this pet. o^r Honord magis^{ty} Consenting hereto

WILLIAM TORREY Cleric.

25 October 1676. Consented to by y^e magis^{ty}.

EDWARD RAWSON Secrēy.

[Endorsed:—Sudbury's Petition.—Read wth the deputyes Read wth the magis^{ty} & Referred to the Deputyes first to Ans^r it:

EDW RAWSON sect^{ry} p Curia=En^t 34.

LETTER OF JEAN MASCARENE, 1687.

Communicated by SAMUEL EPES TURNER, A.M., of Baltimore, Md.

Letter to M. Devie, his Attorney, written from the prison of the Hotel de Ville, December 1, 1687.

[IN the REGISTER, vol. ix., pages 239-47, and vol. x., pages 143-8, will be found some papers of the Mascarene family, with a tabular pedigree. The following letter of instructions and poem, in French, from the same collection, have been translated and furnished us by Mr. Turner. This letter is mentioned in one from Paul Mascarene to a relative dated "London, 30th Sept. 1763," which is printed in the article first referred to above. Those who wish to know the later history of Jean Mascarene will find it in the letter of Paul. He was kept in prison till April, 1688, when he was carried to the frontiers of France and released, but forbidden to return to that country. He arrived in Geneva, April 10, 1688, from which place he removed to Utrecht, where he died April 6, 1698, aged 38.—EDITOR.]

Sir,

I have cast my eyes upon you to pray you to defend my rights and put them in evidence, because I know of no attorney more enlightened by study and by experience, more honorable, or less likely to be influenced by an ill-governed and ill-advised religious zeal.

I make profession of the Reformed Religion, and I am in prison accused of having violated the edict of the King, which forbids his subjects to depart the kingdom.

2. I was arrested at Agen the 20th or 21st of February in the year 1686 (my wife with me) by the Lt. Chevalier de Gramond, lieutenant of dragoons, and conducted by him and several other officers, accompanied by soldiers, to the Logis de St. Jacques; thence, after separation from my wife, I was led to the prison of the Presidial of Agen, with others that had been arrested. An hour later I was visited by a sergeant and a soldier of the Touraine regiment, who took my tablets from me after I had opened them in the presence of the goaler. There was nothing in the tablets but a bit of card board on which a diagram was drawn. These tablets were taken to the officers in command of the troops then in Agen.

3. Two or three days afterward I was examined by an official in a gown, who was addressed as "Lieutenant of the Presidial of Agen." I appealed from him to my natural judge, but although I had determined not to answer any of his questions, I could not restrain myself when he showed me my tablets and I saw written in them a sonnet in the Gascon dialect in derision, as he said, of the conversions that were made. I presume that the officers of the Touraine regiment, through whose hands my tablets passed, had written it there. I contented myself with protesting that I had neither composed, written, read nor heard mention of the said sonnet, and that it had been foisted into my tablets after I had handed them over to the ser-

geant and soldier, as I called both them and the gaoler to witness. My protest was recorded upon the sonnet itself.

4. After a second hearing, some twelve or fifteen days later, during which I kept urging my appeal, I was sent to Castres, together with M. Dupuy, now a prisoner in the Conciergerie under the same charge with me. He was arrested the same day that I was, and it was then that I made his acquaintance.

After we had been some days in the prison of Latoucandiere at Castres, M. Barbara, the criminal judge, proceeded to my hearing.

5. He asked me if it were not true that I had left my house in Castres at the beginning of the summer of 1685, to go into the country. I replied that I had passed the summer with my wife at my farm near Angles, attending to my haying and harvesting, and enlarging my house, which had previously contained but one room, so as to pass comfortably one or two months there every summer.

6. He asked me if after returning to Castres towards the end of the summer I had not again gone to my farm. I answered in the affirmative.

7. He asked me why I had left my country house with my wife about the 10th or 12th of October, 1685. I answered that my wife was then pregnant, expecting to be confined in seven or eight days, and was much alarmed at the rumors current that Castres and Angles were to be given up to the soldiery, as the neighboring towns had already been, and afraid that our house would be occupied by them.

As it was impossible for me to reassure her, and I saw that her life and our child's life were in danger, I sought an asylum for her among some peasants in the mountains near Nove, where we passed part of the winter. Here she was delivered of a male child, which was named Jean Paul Mascarene (he is now at Castres).

8. He asked me why I had gone to Toulouse. I replied that the news that twenty of the Conismark (*query*, Königsmark) regiment had sold my cottage and all the hay and straw on my farms, together with my furniture, and had been detailed in the night to arrest us, so increased my wife's fears that we were obliged to depart. This was the more necessary because we could no longer remain in that locality by reason of an ordinance of the Intendant which forbade harboring those of the Religion under the penalty of 500 livres fine.

I said, moreover, that Article XII. of the edict of the King revoking the Edict of Nantes, gave us liberty to go into all the cities of the kingdom without molestation on account of our religion.

9. He asked me why I had not stayed at Toulouse, and why I had embarked on the Garonne in the mail-boat. I answered that thinking it impossible to remain in Toulouse with safety because I was well known there, I determined to go to cities where I was not known, where I could wait until it should please the King to ordain some abiding measures with reference to his subjects of the Religion called Reformed, for although it was forbidden by his Majesty to disturb them, nevertheless some persons abused their power and seized the opportunity to persecute such as they had grudges against. That my wife could not then travel conveniently on horseback, because she was not fully recovered from an illness consequent upon her lying in, and hence I concluded to embark on the Garonne in the boat that runs regularly to Agen. Arrived at Agen I feared for my safety there, because I was known to Lt. de Romeus, a native of Castres, who commanded the troops quartered in the city by virtue of senior Captaincy,

and because I saw several other officers who knew my wife and myself, and heard that people of the Religion had been arrested there.

Thus I was compelled to embark at once on the boat for Bordeaux. We were no sooner aboard, than the Lt. Chevalier de Gramond accosted me and asked if I did not profess the Religion called Reformed. On my replying that I did, he commanded my wife and myself in the King's name to follow him, and we obeyed.

10. M. Barbara, the criminal judge, then asked me explicitly if it were not true that I had intended to depart the kingdom. I replied that I loved my country too well to leave it, unless forced to do so.

11. He next asked me if I had not planned with M. Dupuy of Caraman, M. de Moulens and wife, the Lt. Candier and wife, resident at Bruniquet, three leagues from Montauban, and the Lt. Malabion (now at Castres), to depart the kingdom. To this question I replied in the negative, and added that I did not know M. Dupuy or the Lt. Candier or his wife at all, and that I only knew M. de Moulens and wife by sight—that the three former lived at the distance of nine or ten leagues from my place of residence, the latter at the distance of twelve or fifteen leagues.

I acknowledged that on my arrival in Toulouse I had met the Lt. de Malabion, who told me that he was bound to the fair at Bordeaux with the horse that he was then riding (the horse belonged to the judge, M. Barbara). I was surprised afterwards to find the Lt. de Malabion on the boat, and asked him what he had done with his horse.

12. The judge next asked me what was my object in going to Bordeaux. I replied that I went because I could not safely remain at Agen, and was in hopes to pass a few days there unnoticed and in quiet, at least during the fair, which was to begin in seven or eight days. (I intended to stop in La Reale or elsewhere in case I found the safety and rest that I was seeking.)

Four of my tenants from different farms testified that I set out from my farm at Carrelle where I had passed the summer, but that they did not know whither I went. One of them said that I set out in the night with my wife. My testimony in that regard you will find in section 7.

Two of the town council of Angles testified that a sergeant and twenty soldiers of the Conismark (*query*, Königsmark) regiment, in command of a commissioned officer, went to my farm at Carrelle, and that one of them on his return to Angles said that they had not found me. See again my testimony in section 7.

A certain Darraquy tutor in a gentleman's family testified that when I was asked by the gentleman with whom he lived whether I would not change my religion, I replied that I was convinced of the truth of my religion and hoped to be faithful to it all my life. I not only admitted this fact to M. Barbara when he confronted me with this witness, but I told him that if he would take the trouble to ask me the same question, I should ever make the same reply.

By judgment rendered in the month of April, 1686, M. Dupuy and myself were sentenced to the galleys for life, our property was confiscated and a fine of a thousand pounds imposed to be paid into the royal treasury.

Later we had to appear before the Parliament of the Presidency of Toulouse, and some days thereafter we were separated. M. Dupuy remained at the Conciergerie, while I was transferred to the prison of the Hôtel de Ville, from which I write to you.

A year after, viz. May 7th of the present year, 1687, we had a hearing at La Lelette, where the Councillors of the Chamber of Parliament asked me

some questions concerning the matters specified above, but occupied most of the time of the hearing in discussing affairs that have nothing to do with our present business.

Although my religion passes for a crime, and I know well that but for my religion I should not be in my present condition, I make bold to justify this so-called crime, and choose rather to be the criminal that I am than to recover all that I have lost.

All discussion apart, I am persuaded of the truth of my religion, my conscience refuses what is offered me, and I have an uncontrollable aversion to hypocrisy.

It is my opinion that all that can bring us to embrace any religion is the knowledge that we have of God and of what he has done for us, the love and gratitude that we feel towards him, our recognition and our love of truth, our fear of infinite and eternal misery, and our hope of perfect and eternal happiness.

In all my hearings I omitted mention of an affair in which my wife was concerned, that gave us good reason to fear seizure and maltreatment. You will perhaps consider its bearing upon my case important, and hence it will not be improper for me to digress here.

I married Marguerite de Salavy three years ago. Four years ago a certain young man named Calvet gave her a blow in the public street. On account of this insult a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was arrested and carried to the prison of La Tourcaudiere, where the relatives and friends of the said Mlle. de Salavy, now my wife, were obliged to stand guard over him, because the gaoler would not be responsible for his safe keeping by reason of the insecurity of the prison and his fear of the said Calvet. He was tried before the proper officials at Castres, and sentenced to six years in the galleys. This sentence was about to be carried into execution, when by the decree of the Parliament, issued upon his appeal, it was commuted and he was sentenced to beg Mlle. Salavy's pardon in her house at Castres, in the presence of such persons as she should choose, and was banished the city and faubourgs for one year.

The father of the said Calvet was consul of Castres in 1685, when the soldiers came there, and as it was a time when those who had authority abused it to satisfy their private animosities, he boasted that the first fifty dragoons that entered Castres should be detailed to plunder our property and persecute us at our small farm at Carrelles, where we then were, and where our only shelter was one room. Picture to yourself the feelings of a woman expecting to be confined in two or three days, on hearing such news as this.

The same Calvet was afterwards the cause of our quitting the place where my wife was brought to bed. He happened to meet on his road a man from the farms of Poussines, and inquired of him particularly my whereabouts, saying that he was one of my intimate friends and wished to know where I was in order to offer me his services and pass a few days with me. We learned that he had gone to Castres to inform his father the Consul that all he had to do was to send the soldiers, and that they could not fail to secure our persons this time as they had failed before. He had already had the satisfaction of seeing our property seized and made away with.

From the data that I have given you, and from the other points that shall be furnished if we have time, please make up a brief, putting all other business aside as long as necessary for attention to this, because the Procureur General spoke to my Procureur, M. Manou, to-day, of bringing the case up

soon, and our trial may take place on Saturday next. Nevertheless, we must take time enough to have the brief printed and to distribute it.

If there is need of our having a personal interview, I beg you will come to see me here, assuring you that whatever time you employ in my behalf shall not be time lost to you. If there are any expenses to be met other than for the trial of the case, I pray you advise the bearer of this letter, for I am resolved to use all the influence of my friends and connections, all that I can claim of them and all that is left to me, to make good my defence, leaving the issue to the will of God. If I must suffer, I shall suffer more patiently knowing that I have not to blame myself for neglect in any respect. To my thinking it is as much a man's duty to sacrifice his possessions to save his life, as it is to sacrifice both life and possessions to save his soul.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

MASCARENE.

I do not remember, Sir, that there was anything said in the course of my trial about the Lt. Calvet referred to in the summary that I sent you of my case, because it never entered my head that M. Barbara could impose any penalty upon me, and I was accordingly at no great pains to justify my actions. If, however, you think that matter of some importance, I can prove what I advance as follows.

It is on record that Lt. Calvet was consul in 1686. The reasons that he and his son had for ill feeling towards my wife and myself are evident from the sentence recorded in the ordinances of Castres, which condemned the latter to the galleys at the suit of Marguerite de Salavy, now my wife, and from the arrest of judgment upon his appeal recorded at the Chamber of Parliament, which changed the penalty and condemned him to ask her pardon, and to banishment for one year. The threats which he publicly made can likewise be proved. To the best of my recollection, when I sat in the prisoner's dock in the Chamber of Parliament on May 7th of the present year, 1687, one of the judges asked a question that bore so directly upon this matter that I made mention of it; but of this I cannot be sure.

The Sr. Barbara condemned me on the presumption that my desire to go to the neighborhood of Bordeaux and my embarking on the Garonne were due to an intention to depart the kingdom. But my journey was made for another reason, and was due to the persecution of a private enemy.

What right had he to condemn me out of his imagination? Even if his theory had ground, it would be at most but putting it that I had the intention of departing the kingdom, and I have always heard say that intentions are not punished in France.

I was arrested at Agen forty or fifty leagues from the frontier, and you might say in the heart of the kingdom. Admitting that I had such intention, I should have had plenty of time to change my mind, and might reasonably have done so, knowing as I did that even since the edict of the King revoking the Edict of Nantes, those who professed the Religion called Reformed could remain in all the cities of the kingdom without being molested on account of their religion. There was nothing then to fear but the resentment of individuals and the malice of those who abused their power.

It is clear that M. Barbara took part against me from the fact that when my three neighbors were brought to confront me (I think they were the

first witnesses produced), it was discovered that he had couched their depositions in his own words according to his own fancy, instead of using the words of the witnesses. When he read the deposition of the first witness, it was worded somewhat as follows: "Such an one, shoemaker, deposes that Sr. Mascarene set out from his house in Castres to go to his country house in order not to change his religion according to the will of the King." The witness was much astonished and exclaimed that that was not what he had testified—that he had said that I set out from Castres to go into the country with my family, but what the business was that called me away he did not know, not having the gift of divination so as to be aware of what passed in my mind. Sr. Barbara threatened in my presence to put him in irons and to hang him, but the witness persisted, and declared that though he should hang for it he would only testify to what he knew, whereupon Sr. Barbara corrected the record of his testimony.

As he had treated the depositions of the other two witnesses in the same way (they were then waiting in another room in the prison), under pretence that my presence at the correction of the testimony of the first witness had annoyed him, he sent me into another room before calling them in. The record of their testimony afterward had nothing to say as to the design with which I left Castres.

The truth of what I affirm will appear from the erasures that will be found in the original trial papers.

My name is Jean Mascarene. I am a native of Castres. At the time of my first hearing I was about twenty-six years old. I was twenty-seven years old the 26th day of April last.

[*The Metre is that of the Original.*]

CANTICLE COMPOSED IN THE PRISON OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE
IN 1687.

Oh King of Kings, oh Sovereign Power divine,
In thee alone I trust. Thine ear incline,
Show forth in me thy all resistless might
Before thy foes, and shame them with the sight.
And to my heart be given
Sustaining strength from heaven
From thee, its very source,
That neither trip nor fall
Arrest my walk in all
Yet left me of my course.

My mid career of life they roughly stay
And shut me from the blessed light of day,
And fouler means ere long they may employ
To shake my courage and my faith destroy.
Within these gloomy walls,
Where everything appals,
As through the dark I peer
No hope can I descry.
Each moment to my eye
Presents new forms of fear.

Weakness and error are within me met
To turn me from the path that I have set.
Deign with thy spirit so to point the way
That nought can tempt my feeble steps astray.
In thought of coming bliss
May I lose sight of this,

The world, which I resign ;
 Though bound and girt with ill,
 The martyr's crown be still
 Held up to me—be mine.

Well Satan knows that such a sacrifice
 From out his hands must snatch the wished-for prize.
 He bids me hence transgress my country's laws,
 And thinks to filch the justice from my cause.

Oh, Lord, his plans confound
 And bring them all to ground.
 The blindest then shall see
 How thy pure, holy word
 Doth suffer wrong in me.

Thee have I followed, thee would follow still,
 To live without thee have nor strength nor will.
 Behold thy creature's cheerful offering,
 Peace, liberty and life, my all I bring.

I know that but thy nod
 Thy power bounds, Oh God,
 And that thy providence,
 Though all mankind oppose,
 Can shield me from my foes,
 Secure me from offence.

But though thy hand rend not this massy wall,
 Nor ope these doors, nor draw these bolts, but fall
 On me, and but strike off these galling chains
 To give in death release from all my pains,

Yet let me not repine,
 Assist my strength with thine,
 Grant steadfast faith and bold,
 My trembling hope to stay,
 And on the awful day
 My constancy uphold.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by LYMAN H. BAGG, A.M., of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from vol. xxxi. page 284.]

Noadiah Smith & Tirzah Taylor both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage 27th May 1787.

Azazel Colton of Longmeadow & Sarah Lankton of West Springfield were joined in Marriage June 5, 1787.

Stephen Bliss Junior of Wilbraham and Clara Leonard of West Springfield were joined in Marriage June ye 7th 1787.

Solomon Lee of Westfield and Anna Lamb of West Springfield were joined in Marriage 21 June 1787.

The foregoing return of Marriages was made by Mr. Sylvanus Griswold.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. John Lanckton and Mrs. Agnes Smith both of West Springfield was entered June 30th and published July 1, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Olds & Rachel Church both of West Springfield was entered 30th June and published July 1, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Doct^r Seth Lathrop of West Springfield & Miss Anna Abbott of Ellington was entered July 5th & published y^e 8th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Israel Lanckton of West Springfield and Elizabeth Bacon of Suffield was entered Aug. 3^d and published the 4. 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Benjamin Lilie of Suffield & Anna Phillips of West Springfield was entered August 4th and published y^e same Day 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Calvin Steward of Blandford and Eleanor Taylor of West Springfield was entered September 1st, 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Charles McKinstry & Elizabeth Taylor both of West Springfield was entered and published, Septem^r 16th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between James Rising Junior of West Suffield and Sena King of West Springfield was entered September the 13th 1787 & y^e 16th of the same Month published.

The Intention of Marriage between Thomas Taylor & Clarissa Bagg both of West Springfield was entered Septem^r 15th & published the 16th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Joseph Rice of Granby in Connecticut & Miss Abigail Smith of West Springfield was entered & published September 28th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Daniel Babcock of Middlefield & Jerusha Taylor of West Springfield was entered Septem^r 5th.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Raneford Rogers of Morristown in New Jersey and Belinda Flower of West Springfield was entered October the 13th & published y^e 14. 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Abner Miller of West Springfield and Miss Lois Edwards of Northampton was entered and published Octo^r y^e 29th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Isaac Morley and Elizabeth Stockwell both of West Springfield was entered Nov^r 10. & published the 11th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Eli Ball and Lucy Worthington both of West Springfield was entered November 22^d & published y^e 25. 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Abraham Ripley & Phebe Bliss both of West Springfield was entered November 22^d & published y^e 25th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between William Alley and Martha Bagg both of West Springfield was entered Nov^r 30th & published December 2^d 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Seth Adams and Miss Lydia Taylor both of West Springfield was entered Dec^r 1. and published y^e 2^d 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Capt. John Williston and Mrs. Sarah Horsford both of West Springfield was entered Dec^r 1. and published y^e 2^d 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Charles Ball Jun^r and Merah Miller both of West Springfield was entered December 5th & published y^e 10th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Elisha Fowler of West Springfield

and Olive Woodward of Worthington was entered Dec^r 8th and published the 16th 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Isaac Bearde & Sarah Pepper both of West Springfield was entered and published Jan. 3^d 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Abner Ferre of Little Hoosuck & Tirzah Chapin of West Springfield was entered Jan^y 3^d & published the 6th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Aaron Bush of Westfield and Martha Judd of West Springfield was entered Jan^y 10th and published the 13th 1788. [M. Feb. 4.]

The Intention of Marriage between Simon Brooks of West Springfield and Hannah Owen of Southampton was entered January 18th and published the 20th 1788.

Return of Mr. Lathrop.

Ithamar Jones & Thankfull Day were joined in Marriage February 21, 1787.

Heindrick Wilner of Springfield and Mary Hayward of West Springfield were joined in Marriage March 22, 1787.

Stephen Day and Sophia Bagg both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage July 12, 1787.

Luke Parsons Jun^r & Esther Jones both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Sept. 27, 1787.

Thomas Taylor & Clarissa Bagg both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Nov^r 1, 1787.

Calvin Steward of Blandford and Eleanor Taylor of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Nov^r 8th 1787.

Daniel Babcock of Middlefield and Jerusha Taylor of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Decem^r 4, 1787.

William Alley and Martha Bagg both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage December 17th 1787.

Capⁿ Ju^o Williston & Mrs. Sarah Horsford both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage December 20, 1787.

Charles Ball junior & Merab Miller both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Feb^y 4, 1788.

Silence Day Daughter of Eli Day and Lydia Day was born January the first 1787.

The Intention of Marriage between David Remington of West Springfield and Lovisa Hockum of Westfield was entered February the 9th and published the same Day 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Justin Day of Essex a Town in the State of Vermont and Rhoda Day of West Springfield was entered Feby. 9th and published the same Day.

The Intention of Marriage between Capⁿ [Preserved?] Leonard of West Springfield and Mrs. Mary Harrad (I suppose Harwood) of Westford was entered March 1st and published y^e 2^d 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Heman Worthington & Martha Barber both of West Springfield was entered March the first & published the 2^d 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Frederick Palmer & Abigail M^cIntier both of West Springfield was entered March 9th & published the 10th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Grove Barker and Persis Miller both of West Springfield was entered March 15th and published.

The Intention of Marriage between Jeremiah Carrier Junior of West Springfield and Sarah Ball of Northampton was entered March 18th and published the 23, 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Jonathan Church of Springfield & Theodosia Morley of West Springfield was entered April 5th & published the sixth 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Julius Appleton and Delight Morgan both of West Springfield was entered April 19th & published the 20th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Charles Hart & Margaret Cooper both of West Springfield was entered April 25th & published the 26th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Daniel Day & Ali Granger both of Wt. Springfield was entered May 3. & published y^e 4th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Thomas Bagg of West Springfield & Eunice Sackett of Westfield was entered May the 10th & published the 11th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Henry Rogers Jun^r and Rebekah Day both of West Springfield was entered May 17, and published the 18, 1788.

Daniel Ashley son of Lt. Benj.^a Ashley & Mrs. Ruth Ashley was born May 12th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between ———n Billings of Conway and Carolina Adams of West Springfield was entered July — & published the 20th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Dudley Lamb of West Springfield and Rhoda Lee of Westfield was entered and published the 25th October 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Perez Mirrick and Hannah Williston both of West Springfield was entered September 20th & published the 21. 1788.

I do hereby certify that on the 23d Day of Sept^r 1788 David Smith & Clarissa Day both of South Hadley were joined in lawful Marriage by me.

Attest Justin Ely Justice of the Peace West Springfield April, 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between ——— of West Springfield & Sarah Weller of Westfield was entered Nov^r 22^d & published y^e 23^d 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Capⁿ Joseph Day of West Springfield & Mrs. Lois Lyman of Northampton was entered Nov^r 21. & published the 23. 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Anson Williston of Springfield & Chloe Nelson of West Springfield was entered y^e 20th Novem^r & published y^e 23^d 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Daniel Ely and Joanna Day both of West Springfield was entered October 4th and published the 5th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Elijah Rogers and Lucy Smith both of West Springfield was entered the 28th November & published y^e 30th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between Israel Williston jun^r & Sophia Day both of West Springfield was entered the 29th November & published the 30th 1788.

The Intention of Marriage between John Lee of West Springfield & Hannah Ward of Blandford was entered January the 23^d and published the 25th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Charles Leonard and Mercy Remington both of West Springfield was entered February 7th & published the 8th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Sylvanus Collins Griswold of Suffield and Miss Elizabeth Pheland of West Springfield was entered March 7th 1789 & published the 8th next following.

William Mumford & Lucy Horton both of West Springfield the Intention of Marriage between them was entered March 21st & published y^e 22^d 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Justin Leonard and Theodosia Leonard both of West Springfield was entered March 28th & published the 29th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Ezekiel Kent & Desirable Allen both of West Springfield was entered September the 26th & published the 27th 1789.

The following persons were married on the Day of the Date affixed to their respective names.

Justin Day of Essex in Vermont and Rhoda Day of West Springfield, Feb^y 16, 1788.

Simon Brooks of West Springfield and Hannah Owen of Southampton Feb^y 21, 1788.

Abner Ferry of Little Hoosuck and Tirzah Chapin of West Springfield March 3, 1788.

Grove Barker & Persis Miller both of West Springfield April 3, 1788.

Daniel Day & Abi Granger both of West Springfield, May 18, 1788.

Henry Rogers Jun^r and Rebecca Day both of West Springfield June 12, 1788.

Perez Mirick and Hannah Williston of West Springfield Sept. 30, 1788.

Daniel Ely and Joanna Day both of West Springfield Octo^r 15, 1788.

William Brewster & Sarah Williston both of West Springfield Nov^r 20, 1788.

Israel Williston Jun^r & Sophia Day both of West Springfield Decem^r 17, 1788.

Elijah Rogers & Lucy Smith both of West Springfield Dec^r 25, 1788.

Charles Hart & Margaret Cooper both of West Springfield March 12, 1789.

By me J. Lathrop.

[To be continued.]

MAJOR ROBERT PIKE'S LAND IN SALISBURY.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THE Deposition of Richard Smith aged 53 y^r or upwards & John Pressee aged 55 y^r is as ffolloweth

Namely that in or about the y^r 1650 or 51. we these deponants did arive heere in this Country: & Towne of Salsbury wth o^r mast^r Maj^r Robert Pike wth whome we y^t yeare came from England; & dwelt wth him many years after not less than 10 or 12 concerned in it and about his affaires & business, & in all y^t time nor since till of late did we ever heare it Questioned about the flatts & meadow below m^r Hooks by merrimack River between Munday's Creek & Hogg house creeke but y^t it was alwayes called the majors & no bodyes elce & it was by him & his order used occupied possessed & peceably & quietly enjoyed wthout any disturbance that ever we saw or heard of we farther say that when we came into the Country ther was a

good rayle fence that did fence y^t meadow & some upland of the majors that was next it into a pasture were he made use of both for ffeedling & mowing as it was capable or as he saw occasion it was fed by milch cows oxen & other cattell of his & by^e his order wthout controle or Question we farther Tesify that the bounds of the pasture as then bounded was merri-mack River in p^t southerly mundays creek esterly & land called Blasdells, Rings & morrells or neer to it westerly & the fence went downe upon the northward side next the upland of John Rolfe & others & so came eastward to the head of the s^d mundays creeke where it stood many years after we came.

We do farther Testify that much of it toward Merrimack River & mundays creeke was then such as was of litle value for either mowing or feeding not capable of yeilding benefitt for severall years thō now far other wise We farther testify that the cows were milked in the fore mentioned pasture both evening & morning by Sarah Browne then servant in the house with us.

They farther add that during theyr service & aboad wth majr Pike they had good occation & reason to observe & they never knew that any p^{son} made any use of the s^d flatts but by maj^r Pikes order or leave & that they know that this is the land at present in controvsy between Maj^r Pike & Samuel weed.

Sworne by both in Court at Newbury Sep^t 27th 1693.

ꝑ STEPH SEWALL Cler.

Copia vera Examined.

Stephen Sewall Cler.

[Endorsed:] Smith & Presse (No: 21)

THOMAS SHARP'S LETTER FROM ENGLAND, 1632.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

THOMAS SHARP was one of the eighteen Assistants of the Massachusetts Company, who were chosen to that office, Oct. 20, 1629. Among them were Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Isaac Johnson, Mr. John Endecott, Mr. John Humfry, which four gentlemen, with Mr. John Winthrop, were the same day put in nomination for the important position of Governor of the Company, preparatory to the government being transferred to New England. The Court "having received extraordinary great commendacons" of Mr. Winthrop, "both for his integritie and sufficiencie, as being one every way well fitted and accomplished for the place of Governor," did with a general vote and a full consent, "by errecon of hands," choose him the Governor of said Company for "the ensuing year, to begin on this present day." Mr. Sharp was probably a passenger in the fleet with Gov. Winthrop. Two days after the formation at Charlestown of what is now the first church in Boston, he, with four others, joined it. This was on the first of August, 1630. Soon after, he was visited with a severe domestic affliction, which is thus

related by Gov. Dudley, in his Letter to the Countess of Lincoln, written nine months after the arrival of the emigrants in the Bay. "Vpon the third of January," 1630-31, "dyed the daughter of Mr. Sharpe, a godly virginne making a comfortable end, after a long sicknes. The plantacōn here received not the like loss of any woman since we came hether and therefore shee well deserves to be remembred in this place." A few weeks subsequently another calamity befell Mr. Sharp. On the 16th of March, "about noon," according to Gov. Winthrop (see his Journal, i. 48), "the chimney of Mr. Sharp's house in Boston took fire, (the splinters being not clayed at the top) and taking the thatch burnt it down, and the wind being N. W. drove the fire to Mr Colburn's house, being [blank] rods off, and burnt that down also, yet they saved most of their goods." Gov. Dudley has it, that the accident occurred on the 17th, and adds, "both whose howses, which were as good, and as well furnished as the most in the plantacōn were in 2 houres space burned to the ground together with much of their household stuff, apparell and other thinges as allsoe some goods of others who soiourned wth them in their howses." "For the prevention whereof," he continues, "in our new towne intended this somer to bee builded, wee have ordered that noe man there shall build his chimney with wood, nor cover his house with thatch, which was readily assented vnto, for that divers other howses have been burned since our arrivall (the fire allwaies beginninge in the wooden chimneys)."

Later in his letter, Dudley writes, "The shipp now waites but for wind, which when it blowes there are ready to go aboard therein for England Sr. Richard Saltonstall, Mr Sharpe, Mr Coddington and many others, the most whereof purpose to returne to vs againe, if God will." Mr. Coddington, and also the Rev. John Wilson who was one of the passengers in that vessel, returned, but Saltonstall and Sharp came not again. The ship set sail from Salem, on her outward voyage, April 1st, and arrived safely at London on the 29th of the same month.

Whether Mr. Sharp, on his return to England, took up his abode in Groton, the native place of Gov. Winthrop, we cannot tell, as his address is not given in the letter which follows. The inference is, that it was there or in its immediate neighborhood.

Worthy S^r

if this Missiue safely arryve att Wynthropia, itt wyll fall vpon a fortune thatt I wyll nott enye; and yett shall I have an happinesse thatt I much desire; for then wyll ytt, faithfully present yow and yo^r selfe wth myne hartȳ Salutations. some happy occurrences have acquainted mee wth yo^r well-being, and I should rejoyce, to bee certayne of yo^r safe-being. for my feares conclude the Salvages dilligent to sute an opportunitȳe to their Natures. I am as sorry to heare, many reportes blemyshe the hopes of yo^r plantation, as I am pleasd to bee wytnesse, of severall desires to place

yo^w at Grotton; and had I the casting vote, yo^w should bee there againe, wthout being seac sicke; did I suppose. yow would ether bee served here, or would bee served by mee, yo^w should have a warrant Dormant, vuder myne hand and seale to command mee. butt in regard that the first stand out of all probabylytie. ceremonious offers shall nott crowd into this manuscript. I doubt nott, but thatt yo^w sing the Songes of Syon in a strange land, and thatt yo^w have brought forth thatt Peace, yo^w travailld wth, w^{ch} I wyshe multiplyed to yo^w, to the height of all comforte; lett o^r mutuall prayers meete at the throne of grace; and so in confidence thatt no Gulphe shall part vs, when wee must departe, I wyll rest, tyll my long Rest

8^k

To my worthy friend

March the 6th
1632

[Superscribed:] To my worthy and much respected frend m^r John Winthrop the Elder in new England

whome God preserve

LETTERS OF NICHOLAS MOOREY OF FREETOWN, MASS.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

Freetown Decem^r: 7th: 1719.

Couzen Moorey

I Had A Letter from you in the Sumer past And I Gaue you An Answer forthwith w^{ch}: I hope you Rec^d: w^{ch} Might Be som^e satisfacⁿ: you Are often in my thoughts I am Not for Wrighting a Long CataLogue But Hope with All Conueniencie Hoping to see you & yours But Trust & Hope you Will Take All your Steps In the fear of the Almighty God As Knowing In & through Jesus Christ is our Alone Saluation: whⁿ Attained is our onely Interest So Hoping in your Station you Will Be Stedy & other

things will Be Aded as y^e Promise w^{ch}: is our only Dependance: I am in Hast now I would Not Haue you spare Wrighting I shall Not I shall En- Large Whⁿ opportuntty presents M^r Coram: wife of Cap^t Tom^r: Coram Was Acquainted With me in New England some years past: Who Was of a Good Hon^{ral}: family I Take My Leauē Remaining yours In Afection & Loue also to yours.

NICH^s MOOREY.

[Superscribed:] To | M^r Jn^o Moorey In | London Liueing Near | Algate. Bricklayer.

P^r M^r Jn^o Milner.

freetown october: 15th: 1722.

Couzen John Moorey:

After Real Loue And Affection to you & yours at this time I am at Boston With y^r Brother alias Couzen Thomas Smith Who Hath Been so Kind as to Uizet me And My Wife to Acceptance And Blesed Be God We Are Reasonable Well I Haue Giuen your Brother Alias Couzen Smith A Memorandum of My Will: & the Import thereof Which He Will Exhibit to you But if God spare My Life & Health I Will Come to England the first opportunity & se you & yours and Hope We shall Accomodate Mat- ers to your & Cozen Smiths satisfaction I Write to you in Short My Cou- zen Smith Giueth A Candid account of you And yours I Take my Leue Subscribing your Affectionate Uncle

NICH^s: MOOREY:

answ^d y^e 13th Ap^l 1723

[Superscribed:] A Letter from | Nicho^s Moorey of New England | to Jn^o Moorey Dated 15 octo^r. 1722.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 163.]

1ST GENERATION. Nathaniel Ely appears to have been one of the early settlers of the town of Springfield. He is said to have come from England and first to have settled in the town of — in the southwestern part of Connecticut, and from thence to have removed to Springfield. The time of his death as recorded is Dec. 25, 1675. The widow Martha Ely died Oct. 23, 1683, supposed to have been his widow. The only child of Nathaniel at present known of, was Samuel, probably born before they came to Springfield. It further appears from records that Ruth Ely, probably daughter of Nathaniel, was married to Jeremy Horton Oct. 3, 1661, and had one son Nathaniel Horton who settled in Enfield or Somers. He was born June 29, 1662. Ruth the mother died Oct. 12, 1662.

2d Generation. Samuel Ely, son of Nathaniel and Martha, as is sup- posed, was married to Mary Day the 28th day of the 8th month, 1659. Their children as recorded were—Samuel, born 1 day 1 month, 1662, died 22 day 1 month, 1662. Joseph, born Aug. 2, 1663. Samuel, born Nov. 4, 1664, died Feb. 18, 1665. Mary, born March 29, 1667, died April 19, 1667. Samuel, born May 9, 1668. Nathaniel, born Jan. 18, 1670, died March 16, 1671. Jonathan, born July 1, 1672, died July 10, 1672. Na-

thaniel, born Aug. 25, 1674, died May, 1689. Jonathan, born Jan. 24, 1676, died Feb. 27, 1676. Martha, born Oct. 28, 1677, died Nov. 25, 1677. John, born Jan. 18, 1679. Mary, born June 20, 1681, died Dec. 21, 1681. Jonathan, born Jan. 21, 1683, died July 27, 1753. Mary, born Feb. 29, 1685. Ruth, born 1688. Samuel Ely the father died March 17, 1692. Joseph. Samuel and John had families and settled in West Springfield. Jonathan settled in Longmeadow. Mary the widow was married April 12, 1694, to Thomas Stebbins, son of Thomas and Hannah Stebbins, he dying Dec. 7, 1695. She, the widow Mary Stebbins, was married Dec. 16, 1696, to John Coleman.

3rd Generation. Joseph Ely, son of Samuel and Mary, married Mary —. Their children—Joseph, born April 9, 1686. Mary, born July 25, 1689. Martha, born July 16, 1691. Nathaniel, born Oct. 21, 1694. Ruth, born Oct. 20, 1697. John, born March 17, 1701. Sarah, born Jan. 8, 1704. John, born June 19, 1706.

[Page 123.] 3rd Generation. Samuel Ely, son of Samuel and Mary, was married to Martha Bliss, daughter of Samuel Bliss, Sen., and Mary his wife. (Their children.) They were married Nov. 10, 1697. Martha, born Dec. 21, 1698. Mary, born Feb. 14, 1700. Samuel, born Sept. 21, 1701. Martha the mother died July 6, 1702. Samuel the father was married again, Dec. 7, 1704, to Sarah Bodortha. Their children—Sarah, born Aug. 30, 1705, died Jan. 5, 1789. Nathaniel, born Sept. 22, 1706. Joseph, born Oct. 4, 1709. Tryphene, born April 7, 1712. Levi, born Feb. 12, 1715. Mary, April 5, 1717.

3rd Generation. John Ely, son of Samuel and Mary Ely, was married Dec. 30, 1703, to Mercy Bliss, daughter of Samuel, Sen., and Mary Bliss. Their children—Abel, born Nov. 18, 1706. John, born Dec. 3, 1707, died May 22, 1754. Reuben, born Jan. 12, 1710. Abner, born Sept. 26, 1711. Mercy, born Jan. 22, 1713. Caleb, born Nov. 25, 1714. Rachel, born Nov. 11, 1716. Noah, born July 4, 1721.

[Page 124.] 3rd Generation. Dea. Jonathan Ely, son of Samuel and Mary, was married to Lydia Burt, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Burt, March 16, 1709. Their children—Lydia, born May 25, 1710, died Jan. 2, 1745. Elizabeth, born Nov. 30, 1711, died Oct. 10, 1808. Jonathan, born July 24, 1714, died Dec. 29, 1812. Nathaniel, born Sept. 1, 1716, died Dec. 26, 1799. Mary, born Sept. 14, 1719, died Nov. 24, 1797. Lydia was married to Jonathan Hale, Dec. 29, 1736. Elizabeth was married to Jonathan Ferry, published April 7, 1739. Mary married Deacon Aaron Colton, Nov. 27, 1746. Dea. Jonathan Ely the father died July 27, 1753. Lydia the mother Dec. 14, 1767.

4th Generation. John Ely, son of John and Mercy, was married Nov. 15, 1733, to Eunice Colton, daughter of John and Joanna Colton. Their children—John, born April 6, 1735. Eunice, born Jan. 19, 1737, died Aug. 27, 1738. Justin, born Aug. 10, 1739. Eunice, born Aug. 31, 1741. Heman, born Jan. 8, 1744, died May 9, 1754. Rhoda, born May 12, 1746, died March 5, 1786. Amelia, born Dec. 26, 1750, died April 28, 1786. Eunice married the Hon. Roger Newberry, of Windsor. Rhoda married the Rev. George Colton, of Bolton, Oct. 7, 1766. Amelia married Dr. Jeremiah West, of Tolland, Feb. 8, 1781. John the father died May 22, 1754. Eunice the mother was married again June 19, 1759, to Roger Wolcott, Esq., of East Windsor. After his death she was married again April 8, 1761, to Joel White, Esq., of Bolton, and died March 30, 1778. This family lived in W. Springfield.

4th Generation. Jonathan Ely, of Wilbraham, son of Dea. Jonathan and Lydia, of Longmeadow, was married to Esther Chapin, daughter of Henry and Esther Chapin, date of their publication Oct. 18, 1740. Their children—Jonathan, born Sept. 14, 1741. Lydia, born March 22, 1744. Esther, born ——. Jonathan, born Oct. 1, 1746. Mercy, born Sept. 7, 1748. Lydia, born April 11, 1751. Juda, born June 24, 1753. Henry, born May 15, 1755. Elizabeth, born ——. Jonathan Ely the father died Dec. 29, 1812.

[Page 125.] 4th Generation. Dea. Nathaniel Ely, son of Dea. Jonathan Ely and Lydia his wife, was married Dec. 7, 1745, to Mary Estabrook, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Estabrook, of Canterbury, Conn., and Rebecca his wife. Their children—Sarah, born Oct. 31, 1746, died Aug. 4, 1750. Lydia, born June 2, 1748, died Feb. 19, 1781. Mary, born April 7, 1750, died Aug. 19, 1750. Nathaniel, born May 31, 1751, died June 18, 1808. Samuel, born June 28, 1753, died Nov. 22, 1774. Sarah, born Aug. 12, 1755, died Dec. 12, 1777. Ethan, born Oct. 15, 1757, died May 30, 1758. Mary the mother died January 13, 1759, aged 41 years. Dea. Ely the father was married again April 9, 1761, to Abigail Colton, daughter of William and Mary Colton. Their children—Abigail, born Jan. 7, 1762. Ethan, born Feb. 13, 1764, died May 13, 1848, aged 84. William, born Aug. 14, 1765. Abigail the mother died December 22, 1770, in her 46th year. Dea. Ely was married again, April 3, 1777, to Beulah Colton, daughter of Capt. Isaac Colton. She died April 24, 1786. Dea. Ely was married again, Nov. 15, 1787, to Martha Raynolds the widow of Dr. Samuel Raynolds, Esq., and daughter of the Rev. Stephen Williams, D.D., and Abigail his wife. She died Feb. 18, 1825, age 92. Dea. Ely the father died Dec. 26, 1799, in his 84th year. Lydia married David White, of Longmeadow, Jan. 30, 1777. Samuel was educated at Yale College, graduated A.D. 1772, and died in a single state. Abigail married Elihu Colton, Dec. 6, 1787. William was educated at Yale College, graduated A.D. 1787, settled at Springfield in practice of law.

[Page 126.] 5th Generation. Dea. Nathaniel Ely, son of Dea. Nathaniel Ely and Mary his wife, was married Feb. 16, 1786, to Elizabeth Raynolds, daughter of Dr. Samuel Raynolds, Esq., of Somers, and Martha his wife. Their children—Mary, born Feb. 4, 1787, died Dec. 15, 1842. Samuel, born Aug. 5, 1789, died May 14, 1797. Elizabeth, born Nov. 7, 1790. Beulah, born April 24, 1792, died Dec. 1838. Martha, born Dec. 15, 1795. Dea. Nathaniel Ely the father died June 18, 1808. Mary the daughter was married Jan. 14, 1812, to Capt. David Mack. Beulah was married Dec. 10, 1811, to Timothy Goodwin, of Symsbury.

5th Generation. Capt. Ethan Ely, son of Dea. Nathaniel Ely and Abigail his second wife, was married Jan. 6, 1791, to Hannah Burt, the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Burt. She died Dec. 24, 1829, age 66. Their children—Ethan, born Nov. 24, 1791. Hannah, born Feb. 8, 1793. Abigail, born Dec. 20, 1794, died April 26, 1826. Sarah, born Sept. 8, 1796. Jonathan, born June 10, 1798, died June 8, 1847. Hannah the mother died December 24, 1829. Ethan Ely died May 13, 1848, aged 84 years.

Ethan Ely, son of Ethan and Hannah Ely, was married October 13, 1831, to Ann Cooley, daughter of Seth and Ann Cooley his wife. Ann, the wife of Ethan Ely, was born May 14, 1806, died May 26, 1835. Ethan Cooley, son of Ethan and Ann Ely, was born May 17, 1835.

Ethan C. Ely, son of Ethan and Ann Ely his wife, was married Sept.

1, 1857. to Charity Bush, daughter of Levi Bush, of Westfield, born Aug. 14, 1836. Their children—Mason Warren, born Sept. 26, 1858. Ethan Cooley, born Oct. 3, 1861, died Aug. 6, 1862. [*Vacant to page 128.*]

Hervy Ellis, son of Lieut. — Ellis, formerly of Stafford but last of Monson, was married Jan. 8, 1802, to Jerusha Spencer, daughter of Israel and Ruth Spencer (see page 195). Their children—Hervy, born Aug. 4, 1802. Jerusha, born Aug. 4, 1805. Jerusha Ellis died Oct. 5, 1834, age 55. Hervy the father died Nov. 3, 1810.

Edmund Evarts, of Longmeadow, son of Benjamin and Abigail Evarts, of Gilford, Conn., was born Aug. 22, 1771, was married Oct. 9, 1796, to Annis Booth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Booth, of Enfield. Their children—Mary, born Nov. 4, 1799, died Feb. 17, 1875. Nancy, born July 31, 1801, died April 4, 1825. Joseph, born June 18, 1804, died Nov. 1, 1874. Nancy was married Dec. 30, 1823, to Jacob Colton, born Sept. 10, 1799. Edmund Evarts died April 22, 1849, age 77. Annis Evarts died Jan. 1847, age 80.

[*Page 129.*] Thomas Field, son of Samuel and Sarah Field, of Hatfield, was married Oct. 21, 1713, to Abigail Dickinson, of Springfield, daughter of Hezekiah and Abigail B. Dickinson, born Dec. 8, 1692, died June 20, 1775, aged 83. Their children—Abigail, born Oct. 5, 1714, died Aug. 8, 1777, age 63 years. Samuel, born May 10, 1718, died Aug. 10, 1721. Moses, born Feb. 16, 1722, died March 7, 1815. Samuel, born Oct. 10, 1725. Sarah, born Nov. 28, 1728, died April 19, 1773. Simeon, born April 25, 1731, died Jan. 7, 1801. Thomas Field the father at first settled in Hatfield, where his children were born, except Simeon, who was born in Longmeadow. He died Feb. 1, 1747, age 66 years. Abigail was married Nov. 14, 1754, to Abiel Abbot, of Windsor, and died without issue in Longmeadow. Samuel was educated at Yale College, graduated 1745, and settled in Seabrook, Ct., in the practice of physicks. Simeon settled at Enfield in the practice of physick.

Capt. Moses Field, son of Thomas and Abigail Field, was married Sept. 15, 1748, to Rebecca Cooley, the daughter of Jonathan and Johanna Cooley. Their children—Rebecca, born Nov. 29, 1748, died December 26, 1836. Elijah, born December 23, 1750, died December 31, 1767. Oliver, born Nov. 15, 1752, died Jan. 15, 1801. Moses, born Feb. 9, 1755, died Jan. 14, 1831. Diadema, born Oct. 9, 1756. Aaron, born June 24, 1759, died Aug. 30, 1760. Aaron, born June 24, 1761. Alexander, born Feb. 5, 1764, died June 8, 1831. Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1766, died July 12, 1777. Naomy, born May 22, died July 31, 1777. Rebecca was married to Azariah Woolworth, Nov. 25, 1773. Oliver was married to Ann Cooley, daughter of Caleb and Mary Cooley, Nov. 4, 1773. Moses married Lydia Champion, daughter of Dr. Reuben Champion and Lydia his wife, of West Springfield, Nov. 23, 1780. Diadema married Stephen Williams, March 4, 1788; he leaving her, she married again to Jacob Kibbe, of Monson, June 25, 1793, and died in that town. Aaron studied physic, married Flavia Burt, daughter of Capt. David Burt, Feb. 10, 1784. They settled at Richmond, and had one child Sophia, born Dec. 24, 1784. He went to the southern states and died. She died at Longmeadow. Alexander married Flavia Colton, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Colton, Oct. 11, 1787. Rebecca the mother died Feb. 24, 1783. Capt. Moses Field married again, Nov. 1, 1783, to Lydia Champion, widow of Dr. Reuben Champion, of West Springfield, and she died May 1, 1809. He died March 7, 1815. Alexander died July 8, 1831.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

JOHN A. McALLISTER, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., has sent us a copy of *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, September 26, 1822, containing the article which we copy below. Sabine, in his "Loyalists of the American Revolution," I. 520, gives this account of Joseph Harrison, the father of Miss Harrison, of Hull, England:

"HARRISON, JOSEPH. Collector of the Customs at Boston in 1768, and after the seizure of Hancock's sloop in that year, was roughly treated by the mob, and pelted with stones. The windows of his house, which was adjacent to the Common, were also broken, and a large pleasure-boat belonging to him was dragged through the streets and burned near his residence, amidst loud shouts and huzzas. Peter Harrison was Collector of the port of New Haven, Connecticut, and died before June, 1775. The subject of this notice was in England, in 1777, with his wife and daughter."

YORK ASSIZES, JULY 30.—Before Lord Chief Justice Abbott.

Doe, Dem. Thomas, v. Acklam.

This was a case of tedious pedigree, to prove, that an American lady, Mrs. Thomas, was heiress-at-law to Miss Harrison, who died at Hull, in 1818, and left considerable property, without any testamentary disposition. Mr. Sergeant Hullock stated the case, which he afterwards proved. *Joseph Harrison had gone from York to America, and been comptroller of the customs at Boston in 1775.* Peter Harrison, his youngest brother, followed him to America, where he died, leaving four children, who all died without issue, except Elizabeth, who married Mr. James Ludlow, of which marriage Mrs. Thomas was the only surviving child. Miss Harrison, whose property was now in question, had been the daughter of Joseph Harrison, and none of the family or their descendants being now alive but Mrs. Thomas, she was clearly heiress-at-law.

Captain Acklam, Colonel Le Blanc, T. W. Ludlow, Counsellor at Law of New York, Miss Brentham, daughter of Admiral Brentham, were examined.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock then handed a miniature picture of Mary Frances Ludlow (Mrs. Thomas) when a child, which had been in the possession of Miss Harrison, observing, "My Lord, I put in the lady herself."

The barristers looked very curiously at this picture.

The Lord Chief Justice said, "The lady is married, gentlemen."

Mr. Scarlett admitted that the only point on which he could found an objection was the lady's being an alien.

The Lord Chief Justice directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court as to the alienage. It was surprising to find a case so clearly made out at such a distance of time and place.

THE REV. JOHN ELIOT'S RECORD OF CHURCH MEMBERS,
ROXBURY, MASS.

Transcribed by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

[Continued from page 24.]

m^{rs} mary Du^mer, the wife of m^r Richard Du^mer: she was a Godly woman but by the seduction of some of her acquaintans, she was led away into the new opinions in m^{rs} Hutchinsons time, & her husband removing to Nubery, she there openly declared herselfe, & did also (together wth othe^rs indeavour) seduce her husband, & p^swaded him to returne to Boston; where she being young wth child, & ill; m^r Clark (one of the same opinions) vnskillfully gave her a vomit, w^{ch} did in such maⁿer torture & torment her, wth the rising of the moth^r & other vyolences of nature y^t she dyed in a most vncomfortable maⁿer: But we beleive God tooke her away in mercy, frō worse evil, w^{ch} she was falling vnto. & we doubt not but she is gone to heaven.*

[Elizabeth?] Talmage the wife of willia^m Talmage. she was a g[r]ave matron a Godly woman, & after her husband was removed to Liⁿe after a few years she dyed & left a gracious savor behind her.

Ann Shelly a maide servant she came to the Land in the yeare 1632. & was married to [Richard] Foxall† a godly broth^r of the church of Situate.

Rebeckah Short a maide servant she came in the yeare 1632. & was married to [Walter] Palmer‡ a godly man of charlestowne church.

Judith Bugby the wife of Richard Bugbie.§

Florenc Carman the wife of John Carman.||

Mary Blott a maide servant. she came in the yeare. 1632. & was after married to steward woodford¶ of tnis church, who after removed to Conecticott to Hartford church, where she lived in christian sort.

William Hills, a man servant, he came over in the yeare. 1632. he married Phillice Lyman the daughter of Richard liman, he removed to Hartford on conecticott, where he lived severall yeares, wthout giving such good satisfaction to the consciences of the saints.

Mary Gamlin a maide servant, daughter of Rob: Gamlin the Eld^r. she came with her fath^r in the yeare 1632. she was a very gracious maiden; she dyed in m^r Pinchons family of the small pox. in the yeare 1633.

Robert Gamlin junio^r he arrived at N.E. the 20th of the 3^d month, he

* The second wife of Mr. Dummer was Frances, widow of the Rev. Jonathan Burr, of Dorchester. They were married in 1644. She died Nov. 19, 1682, aged 70. Of the four children of Mr. Dummer by this connection, the eldest was Jeremiah, father of Jeremiah, author, councillor, member of the artillery company. &c.; by trade a goldsmith, who served his time with John Hull.

† Richard Foxwell, one of the founders of the first church in Scituate, Mass., with the Rev. John Lothrop, Jan. 8, 1634. REGISTER, ix. 279.

‡ He was probably a younger brother of Abraham, of Charlestown, an abstract of whose will is given, REG. vii. 235. Removed to Rehoboth, thence to Stonington, called Southerton, then a part of the county of Suffolk. Will, REG. xi. 39. See Bliss's *Rehoboth*, 25, 27, 28, &c. Wheeler's *History of the First Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn.*, 295.

§ Died before 1636; his widow married Robert Parker. See Paige's *Cambridge*, 622.

|| Removed to Long Island; was one of the patentees of Hempstead. Thompson's *Long Island*, ii. 4.

¶ Thomas Woodford. See REGISTER, present volume, page 23.

brought only one child, w^{ch} was the soñe of his wife by a former husband, his name is John mayo. he was but a child.

Elizabeth his first borne, was borne about the 24th of the 4^t month: año dni: 1634.

Joseph borne the 16th of the 10th month año. 1636.

Benjamin borne the 20th of the 6^t month: 1639.

Elizabeth Gamlin the wife of Robert Gamlin junio^r.

Phillis Lyman the daughter of Richard Lyman. she came to the Land wth her fath^r año 1631. God wrought vpon her heart in this Land, she grew deafe; w^{ch} disease increasing was a great affliction to her, she was married to williã Hills & lived with him at Hartford on Conecticot.

John Moody.* he came to the Land in the yeare 1633: he had no children he had 2 men servants, y^t were vngodly. especially one of them; who in his passion would wish himselfe in hell: & vse desperate words. yet had a good measure of knowledg. these 2 servāts would goe to the oister bank in a boate, & did, against the counsell of their governo^r where they lay all night; & in the morning early when the tide was out, they gathe^ring oysters, did vnskillfully leave their boate afoate In the verges of the chañell, & quickly the tide caryed it away so far into the chañell y^t they could not come neare it, w^{ch} made them cry out & hollow, but being very early & remote were not heard. till the water had risen very high vpon them to the armeholts as its thought, & then a man frō Rockbrough meeting house hill heard them cry & call. & he cryed & ran wth all speed, & seing their boate swam to it & hasted to them, but they were both so drowned before any help could possibly come. a dreadfull example of Gods displeasure against obstinate servāts.

Sarah Moody, the wife of John Moody.

John Walker†

Elizabeth Hinds a maid servant, she came in the yeare 1633. she had some weaknesses, but upon the churches admonition repented. she was afterwards married to Alexander of Boston wheth^r She was dismissed.

Elizabeth Ballard, a maide servant. she came in the yeare 1633. & was soone after her comeing joynd to the church; she was afterwards married to Robert Sever of this church, where she led a godly conversation.‡

John Porter.§

Margret Porter the wife of John Porter.

William Cornewell||

Joane Cornewell, the wife of Williã Cornewell.

Samuel Basse.¶

Ann Basse the wife of Samuëll Basse.

Nicholas Parker he came to N. E. in the yeare 1633. about the 7^t month: he brought two children, Mary, & Nicholas: Johaⁿah his third child was borne the first of the 4^t month. 1635.

* Savage says, son of George, of Moulton, co. Suffolk, Eng. John, removed soon to Hartford. Sarah, his widow, died at Hadley in 1671.

† One of the disarmed, 1637; removed to Rhode Island; an early subscriber to the covenant of civil government; was at Portsmouth, R. I., 1638, had a grant of one hundred acres there in 1639. See Bartlett's *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island*, vol. i.

‡ *Seaver Family*, p. 2. Reg. xxvii. 304.

§ Another of the disarmed men, who went to Rhode Island, was an Assistant there. See R. I. Records.

|| Removed to Hartford 1639, thence to Middletown about 1651, where he died Feb. 21, 1678. Hinman's *Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut*, 724.

¶ Went to Braintree 1640, died Dec. 30, 1694, aged 94. His wife died Sept. 5, 1693, aged 92. Thayer *Family Memorial*, 53.

he removed frō vs to the church of Boston.

Ann Parker the wife of Nicholas Parker.

Phillip Sherman, he came into the Land in the year 1633. a single man, & after married Sarah Odding, the daughter o the wife of John Porter, by a former husband. this man was of a melancholy temp, he lived honestly & comfortably among vs severall years. vpon a just calling went for England, & returned againe wth a blessing: But after his fath^r in Law John Porter was so caryed away wth those opinions of familisme, & scizme, he followed them and removed wth them to the Iland, he behaved himselfe sinfully in those matters (as may appeare in the story) and was cast out of the church.*

Margret Huntington widdow;† she came in the yeare 1633. her husband dyed by the way of the small pox, she brought children wth her.

Thomas Pigge‡

Mary Pigge the wife of Thomas Pigge.

Sa^muel Finch§

Martha Parke,|| the wife of Williā Park.

John Tatman.

Thomas Willson¶ he arrived in N. E. in the 4th month año 1633. he brought 3 children Humfry. Samuel. Joshua.

Deborah borne. in the 6th month. 1634. Lidea borne in the 9th month 1636. he had his house & all his substans consumed wth fire to his great impoverishing, himself being frō home. he was a very weak man, yet was he out of affection to the p^{so}ns of some, led aside into error, scizme, & very proud & contemptuous caryage for w^{ch} he was cast out of the church. & he went away wth m^r wheelwright, But the Ld awakened his heart, so y^t after years he returned & repented, & was reconciled to the church; and recomēded to the church of christ at [Exeter]

Margery. Johnson the wife of John Johnson**

Ann Wilson the wife of Thomas Wilson.

Jasper Rawlings††

Joane Rawlings the wife of Jasper Rawlings.

Joshua Hues. he came into the Land a single man; about the 7th month of the yeare. 1633. & joyned to the church aboute halfe a yeare after, his wife being the daughter of [Henry] Gouldstone came the next Su^mer & aboade at Watertowne, where she was adjoyned to the church; & in the

* General Recorder at Providence, R. I., 1648-1650, and one of the Commissioners for Portsmouth, 1656.

† Wife of Simon Huntington. He married, probably, Margaret Baret, of Norwich, or its immediate vicinity, in England. *Huntington Family*, by Rev. E. B. Huntington, p. 59. She married afterward Thomas Stoughton, of Dorchester, removed to Windsor.

‡ Died Dec. 30, 1643. Will proved Sept. 12, 1641. REG. iii. 78; viii. 55. His widow married Aug. 13, 1645, Michael Metcalf. *Ibid.* vi. 171.

§ Died in Roxbury Jan. 27, 1673-4. Roxbury Church Records.

|| Daughter of John Holgrave, of Salem.

¶ Went to Exeter, signed the combination in 1639. He returned to Roxbury, became reconciled to the church, then settled in Exeter. Will made Jan. 9, 1643-4, being, as he expresses it, in "my right witts." See REG. ii. 384, with note. His widow Ann married next year John Legat, who with Edward Hilton and two others were witnesses to the will of Thomas Wilson. See *Wentworth Family* Plate facing page 71, vol. i.

** Mr. Johnson was a man of distinction. He afterwards married Grace, widow of Barnabas Fawer, of Dorchester. He died Sept. 30, 1659. "John Johnson, Surveyor Generall of all y^e armies, dyed and was buried y^e day following." Roxbury Ch. Records. Will, REG. ix. 224.

†† Went to Wethersfield, returned and was of Roxbury and Boston; married Mary, widow of Thomas Griggs. Will proved June 13, 1667. See REG. xvi. 56.

8th month 1634 he married her: and she was then recommended to our church: his first borne son Joshua Hewes was borne the 19 day of the 8th month. 1639. but dyed the 19 day of the 10th month 1639. it dyed of convulsion fitts:

Isaak Johnson*

Ralph Hinningway.† a man servant.

Sarah Odding. she was daughter in law to John Porter. & came wth her parents & was after married to Philip Sharman of this church.

Thomas Hills a man servant. he came in the yeare. 1633. he lived among vs in good esteeme & Godly. & dyed about the 11th or 12th month. 1634. and left a good savor behind him. he was a very faithfull & prudent servant, & a good christian. he dyed in m^r Eliots family.

Thomas Hale a single man. he lived but a short time wth vs, but he removed to Hertford on Conecticott, where God blessed him wth a good measure of increase of grace, he afterwards returned & maryed Jane. Lord. one of o^r memb^{rs} aboute the 12th month 1639. & the next spring returned to Conecticot‡

Edward Riggs§

Walker the wife of John Walker

Hues a maid servant.

John Stow: he arrived at N. E. the 17th of the 3rd month aⁿo. 1634. he brought his wife & 6 children: Thomas. Elizabeth. John. Nathaniel. Samuel. Thankfull.

Elizabeth Stow the wife of John Stow, she was a very godly matron, a blessing not only to her family, but to all the church, & when she had lead a christian convsation a few years among vs, she dyed & left a good savor behind her.

John Cumpton.||

Abraham Newell¶ he came to N. E. in the year 1634. he brought 6 children Ruth. Grace. Abraham. John. Isaak. Jaakob.

Freeborne.

Sarah Burrell the wife of [John] Burrell.**

Robert Potter††

Isabell Potter the wife of Robert Potter.

Elizabeth Howard a maide servant.

Richard Pepper

Mary Pepper the wife of Richard Pepper

William Perkins‡‡

* The well-known captain, killed in the Narraganset fight in 1675; married Elizabeth Porter, Jan. 20, 1636.

† Married Elizabeth Hewes, July 5, 1634; his will proved July 11, 1678. She died Feb. 2, 1634, aged 82.

‡ Savage says on his return he settled in Norwalk, 1654; not long after removed and perhaps closed his days at Charlestown, Mass. According to Wyman (Charlestown Gen. and Estates, 454) he married Mary Nash 14 (10) 1659, who was left his widow.

§ His wife Elizabeth, who came with him, died, and he married April 5, 1635, Elizabeth Roosa, who died Sept. 2, 1669.

|| Removed to Boston, was disarmed 1637. Will of Susannah Compton, "widow of the Long since Departed John Compton," proved 12, 9, 1664. Reg. xlii. 153.

¶ Buried, says the Church Records, June 15, 1672, aged 91. His widow, Frances, according to the Church Records, died Jan. 13, 1682, "nearly 100y. old." Daughter Grace married Sept. 14, 1644, William Toy, of Boston, died April 11, 1712, in the 91st year of her age.

** Will, Aug. 3, 1654. Reg. vi. 353.

†† Buried Jan. 17, 1653. See Reg. xxxiii. 62. Roxbury Church Records.

‡‡ Savage says "he was a minister, but where educated is unheard, son of William, of London," &c.

Robert Sever*

[Phebe?] Disborough, the wife of Walter Disborough.†

Christopher Peake‡ a single man

Edward Paison§ a man servant.

Nicholas Baker.||

Joseph Welde¶

Elizabeth Wise, a widdow.

Thomas Bell.**

Mr. Tho. Bell and his wife had letters of Dismission granted & sent to England añº: 1654. 7^{mo}.

Williã. Webb

Adam Mott††

Sarah Mott the wife of Adã Mott

Richard Carder‡‡

m^{rs} Anna Vassaille the wife of Mr. Williã Vassaille.§§ her husband brought 5 children to this Land, Judith, Francis, John, Margret Mary

Laurenc Whittamore.||||

John Ruggles he came to N. E. in the yeare 1635. & soone after his coming joyned to the church. he was a lively christian, knowne to many of the church, in old England, where many of the church injoyed society together: he brought his first borne John Ruggles wth him to N. E. & his second son was stillborne, in the 11th month 1636. of w^{ch} his wife dyed.

Barbara Ruggles the wife of John Ruggles. she was a Godly christian woman, & joyned to the church wth her husband, the pow^r of the grace of christ did much shine in her life & death, she was much afflicted wth the stone chollik, in w^{ch} sicknesse she manifested much patiens, & faith; she dyed in childbed, the 11th month, 1636. & left a godly savor behind her.

Isaak Heath¶¶

John Astwood.***

Phillip Eliot he dyed about the 22^d of the 8^t month: 57. he was a man of peace, & very faithfull. he was many years in the office of a Deakon w^{ch} he discharged faithfully. in his latter years he was very lively, usefull & active for God, & his cause. the Lord gave him so much acceptance in the hearts of the people y^t he dyed under many of the offices of trust y^t are usually put upon men of his rank. for besids his office of a Deakon, he was a Deputy to the Gen: Court. he was a comissioner for the govñ^t of the

* REGISTER, xxvi. 303-323. *Seaver Family*, published 1872.

† *Report of the Record Commissioners, 1881, containing the Roxbury Land and Church Records.*

‡ Married Dorcas French, Jan. 3, 1633; he died May 22, 1666. Will, REG. xv. 126.

§ Married Ann Parke, Aug. 20, 1640; 2d Mary Eliot, Jan. 1, 1642; removed to Dorchester. Edward, H. C. 1677, his son by wife Mary.

|| Hingham, 1635; fourth minister in Scituate, 1630, died Aug. 26, 1678, aged 68. See Am. Quar. Reg. viii. 148.

¶ Brother of Rev. Thomas; wife Elizabeth, 2d Barbara Clap. Will, REG. vii. 33. His widow married Anthony Stoddard.

** Gave estate to the Grammar School. See inventory, proved July 4, 1655, by Ann Bell, his widow. REG. xv. 40.

†† Went to Hingham. Savage says he was from Cambridge, England; was in Portsmouth, R. I., as early as 1638.

‡‡ Disfranchised; one of the grantees with Robert Potter and others, of the town of Warwick, R. I.

§§ One of the Assistants of the Governor and Company, Mass. Bay.

|||| Wife Elizabeth. Savage says of Sanstead Abbey, co. Herts; gave estate to free school. Roxbury Church Records, day 18, mo. 9, 1641, buried "Laurence Whittamore, an ancient christian of 80 years of age." His wife died mo. 12, day 13, 1642.

¶¶ Ruling Elder. Wife Elizabeth; he died Jan. 21, 1660. Will, REG. x. 264.

*** Representative and Assistant of the Colony; died in London.

Towne, he was one of the 5 men to order the prudential affairs of the towne; and he was chosen to be Feoffee of the publike Schoole in Roxbury.

Elizabeth Bowis

Martha Astwood the wife of John Astwood.

Jasper Gun.*

Thomas Birchard

John Cheny he came into the Land in the yeare 1635. he brought 4 children, Mary, Martha, John, Daniel. Sarah his 5^t child was borne in the last month of the same yeare 1635, cald February. he removed from o^r church to Newbery the end of the next s^uer. 1636.

Martha Cheny the wife of John Cheny:

Mary Norrice a maide. She came into the Land. she was daughter to M^r Edward Norrice,† who came into the land. and was called & ordained to be Teacher to the church at Sale^m where he served the Lord christ.

Henry Bull a man servant he came to the Land [1635] he lived honestly for a good season, but on the suddaine (being weake and affectionate) he was taken & transported wth the opinions of familisme, & running in that scizme he fell into many, & grosse sins of lying &c (as may be seene in the story). for w^{ch} he was excommunicate, after w^{ch} he removed to the Iland.‡

Mr. Thomas Jenner.§

Bell the wife of Thomas Bell.

James How||

[Elizabeth] How the wife of Jams How.

[Mary] Birchard, the wife of Thomas Birchard.

John Graves¶ he arrived in the 3^d month. 1633. he brought 5 children John. Samuel. Jonathan. Sarah. Mary. his wife quickly dyed, & he maryed Judith,** a maid servantt, by whom his first child Hannah was borne about the end of the 7th month. 1636.

M^r John Gore.††

Mary Swaine a maide servant, her father lived at watertowne, & did remove wth them to Conecticott; wheth^r we recomended her & she after did marrie to one at Newhaven, & she was dismissed to y^t church:

Jane Lorde a maide servant. she came over in the yeare she lived a Godly life among vs; & in the year 1640 she was married to Thomas

* Removed to Hartford, sometime a physician, afterward at Milford. *Savage*.

† March 18, 1649, he was ordained at Salem as colleague with Hugh Peters. In 1636 he published in London a treatise in which he combats the errors of "Traskisme," so called, as held by Rev. John Traske, who in a reply the same year vindicates "The Trve Gospel" "from the Reproach of a New Gospel." From this book we learn that Mr. Norris's congregation embarked for New England previous to the date of publication (1633), and that he intended to accompany them, but did not do so. He followed them; but this was not till after 1638, as he published a book at London that year, being a rejoinder to Rev. Mr. Traske.

‡ Governor of the Colony 1685 and 9; died Jan. 9, 1693-4; wife Elizabeth.

§ Minister awhile in Weymouth and in Saco. Letter of Eliot, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll. iv. 144. Wintthrop, i. 250.

|| Wife Elizabeth, only daughter of John Dane, Ipswich. REG. viii. 148. "May 19th [1702] Mr. James How, a good Man of Ipswich, 104 years old, is buried." Sewall's Diary, Mass. Hist. Coll. 5th series, vi. 56. Mr. How's age, however, was only about 97, as in a deposition in 1666, he gave his age as being then 61.

¶ Will, Nov. 1, 1644. REG. iii. 265.

** "Judith Allward, in December, 1635," so the Town Records read. This name may have been Ballard, and Judith possibly a sister to Elizabeth, who married Robert Seaver, see p. 242 of this article, and REGISTER, xxvi. 304.

†† Wife Rhoda. Will, REG. viii. 282; xxxi. 104.

Hale, one of this church, who removed to Hartford on Conecticott, where they lived well approved of the saints.

Giles, Paison, a single man. he married o^r sister Elizabeth Dowell.

Edward Porter he came in the yeare. 1636. he brought two children wth him: John about 3 years ould & Williā aboute a year ould: his 3^d child Elizabeth was borne in o^r church in the 10th month of the yeare 1637 his 4th child Hañah was borne in the 9th month, of o year 1639.

Elizabeth Eliot the wife of Phillip Eliot.

[Frances] Newell the wife of Abraham Newell

Elizabeth Dowell a maide servant, she was maried to o^r bro. Giles Paison

Phillis Pepper a maide servant.

Robert Williams*

Judith Weld the second wife of m^r Thomas Weld

Samuel Hagbourne†

Elizabeth Williams the wife of Robert Williams

Katteren Hagbourne, the wife of Sañuel Hagbourne.

Abraham How.

How, the wife of Abraham How.

Arthur Geary.‡

Geary the wife of Arthur Geary

Thomas Ruggles§ he came to N. E. in the yeare 1637. he was eld^r broth^r to John Ruggles; children of a Godly fath^r; he joyned to the Church soone after his coming being as well knowne as his broth^r his first born soñe. dyed in England his second son John was brought over a servant by Phillip Eliot: & he brought two oth^r children wth him: Sarah, & Sañuell: he had a great sicknesse the yeare after his coming, but the Lord recoverd him in mercy.

Mary the wife of Thomas Ruggles. she joyned to the Church wth her husband & approved her selfe a Godly christian, by a holy, & blamelesse conv^ation being conv^ted, not long before theire coming from England.

Edward Bridges.

[Elizabeth] Johnson the wife of Isaak Johnson.

Christian Spisor a maide servant.

M^{rs} Rhoda Gore the Wife of M^r John Gore

Rachel write a maide servant. she was married to o^r broth^r John Leavins||

Johaña Boyse a maide

Thomas Mihill¶

Mihill the wife of mihill

Mathew Boyse**

Boyse the wife of Boyse.

[To be continued.]

* From Norwich, co. Norfolk, England, it is said, with wife Elizabeth, and married after wards Margaret, widow of John Fearing, of Hingham.

† Will, REG. ii. 261; his widow, according to Savage, married April 14, 1644, Gov. Thomas Dudley, afterward, in 1663, Rev. John Allin, of Dedham.

‡ Will, REG. xv. 248. Proved Jan. 30, 1666.

§ Will, REG. iii. 265; widow, married Mr. Roote.

|| John Leavins and Rachel Wright were married July 5, 1639.—*Roxbury Records*.

¶ He was the father of the Rev. Thomas Mighill, H. C. 1663, minister of Scituate, Mass.

** He was afterwards of Rowley, but as early as 1657 returned to England. He was the father of the Rev. Joseph Boyse, of Dublin, an author of some repute, who was born in Leeds, England, Jan. 14, 1659-60, and died in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 1728.—See REGISTER, xii. 65-7.

LETTERS PATENT OF DENIZATION,

RECORDED LIB. 14, FOL. 212, IN THE SUFFOLK REGISTRY OF DEEDS
BOSTON.*

Communicated by JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M., of Boston.

JACOBUS Secundus Dei Gratia Angæ. Scotiæ franciæ et Hybernîæ
Rex fidei Defensor xc^a. Omnibus ad quos Presentes Literæ Nostræ Per-
venerint Salutem Sciatis quod nos pro Diversis Bonis causis et consideration-
ib^a. nos ad Presentes specialiter moventibus de gratia Nostra Speciali et ex
certa Scientia et Mero Motu Nostris concessimus ac per Presentes pro nobis
Hæredibus et Successoribus nostris concedimus Dilectis Nobis Petro Alix
Clerico Margaretæ Uxori ejus Johanni Petro et Jacobo Liberis Suis Phy-
lippo Arbunnot Johanni Arbandy Jacobo Asselme Clerico Jonæ Arnaud
Susannæ Uxori ejus Eleazaro Abrahamo Jonæ et Janæ Liberis Suis Jacobo
Anry Ludovico Allaire Mariæ Aubertin Mariæ Annæ Aubertin Isaaco
Abrahamo Petro Assaily Carolo Ardessoif Janæ Uxori ejus Petro Johan-
ni et Janæ Liberis Suis Johanni Barberiæ Petro et Johanni Petro Liberis
ejus Jacobo Baillegean Paulo Boyd Oseæ Belin Oseæ filio ejus Jacobo
Breon Annæ Bureau Elizabethæ et Mariæ Annæ Liberis ejus Thomæ
Bureau Annæ Uxori ejus Gabrieli et Petro Boulangier Georgio Boyd
Aaman Bonum Petro Billon Nicolao Bournett Jacobo Augusto Blondel
Mariæ Bibal Samueli Bonsac francisco Brincuman Johanni Bernard Petro
Bernardan Johanni Bruginner Jacobo Bruginner Isaaco Bonmett Samueli
Jacobo et Benigno Liberis ejus friderico Blancart Henrico Bustin Mat-
thæo Bustin Josepho Bailhon Esteræ Bernon Gabrieli Mariæ Esteræ et

* In the REGISTER for April, 1878 (xxxii. 181), the writer began what was intended to be a series of abstracts of early Suffolk deeds. The effort which was shortly afterward made to induce the County Commissioners to print in full the earlier records, the first result of which is the recently printed "Suffolk Deeds, Lib. I.," rendered these abstracts unnecessary, and their publication was discontinued. These "Letters Patent of Denization," however, recorded Lib. 14, fol. 212, affect so many families and are so interesting to the genealogist, that it has been thought best to print them here entire.

It was not until this article was all in type that the writer had, for the first time, an opportunity of consulting *Agnew's French Protestant Exiles, London, 1871* (I. 46). The author of that book introduces lists of these and other Huguenot refugees as follows: "Numerous lists of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and William III., I now present to my readers, copied by myself from the Patent Rolls. As to the learned reader's opinion of my accuracy as a copyist, I rely on such a reader's indulgent consideration of the difficulty of spelling out the names. The letters i, m, n, and u, separately and combined, and also the letters c and t, may have been sometimes blundered, the old style of penmanship not sufficiently distinguishing them. The documents are in Latin, the Christian names have usually the termination of the dative case: Jacobo seems to stand for Jacob and James, so that the translation of it is usually conjectural." He adds in a foot-note, "*The Camden Society* Lists are printed from copies belonging to the late Mr. Peter Levesque. I have thought it would be a good service to take copies afresh from the Patent Rolls. With regard to the lists belonging to the reigns of Charles II. and James II., I have had the advantage of the Camden Society volume for comparison and correction. Where I differ from the learned editor as to the spelling of names, I am of opinion that my spelling is correct, not necessarily as to orthography, but as a literal copy of what the government scribe wrote."

The writer of this article has preserved with equal care the exact spelling of these names as they appear in the Suffolk records, and the discrepancies—large in number even when we consider the unsettled orthography of the time in which they were written—which the reader will discover in the printed lists, are due to differences in the MS. records from which they were taken. Cf. the Camden Society volume entitled "*Lists of Foreign Protestants and Aliens resident in England, 1618-1688*," edited by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A., London, 1862, p. 48.

Jacobo Liberis ejus Jacobo Barbot Petro Bourdett Johanni Bourdett Stephano Barachin Ludovico Barachin Isaaco Beaulieu Samueli Bruffeau Johanni Beaulifs Davidi Beausanquet Theophilo Bellonger Elizeo Badnett Georgio Bassment Clerico Mariæ Uxori ejus Petro Boytoulst Catharinæ Uxori ejus Catharinæ et Magdalenæ liberis ejus Abrahamo Binett Magdalenæ Uxori ejus Judithæ filiæ ejus Johanni Petro Boy [] Johanni Boydechene Abrahamo Christiern Mariæ Uxori ejus Marthæ et Magdalenæ Liberis Suis Petro Christiern Bernardo Condert Bernardo Benjamino et Janæ Liberis ejus Davidi Charles Isaaco Converse Annæ Uxori ejus Johanni Colom Annæ Uxori ejus Antonio Johanni Marthæ et Mariæ Liberis Suis Jacobo Collivaux Janæ Uxori ejus Charlottæ filiæ Sux Arnaud Cazanbieth Janæ Uxori ejus Danieli Chevalier Susannæ Uxori ejus Danieli et Jacobo Liberis suis Johanni Baptistæ Chovard Petro Chasqueau Samueli Cooke Thomæ Chauvin Charlottæ Uxori ejus Thomæ francisco et Catharinæ Liberis Suis Johanni Coutris Jacobo Crochon Petro Saræ et Hesteræ Chefd'hotell Petro Caron Petro Chafelon Paulo Charron Annæ Uxori ejus Marquis Carmelo Georgio Chabott Paulo de Brissac Samueli de la Coulere Mariæ Uxori ejus Judithæ et Margaritæ filiabus suis Janæ de Carjennes Petro et Janæ Liberis ejus Danieli en Condray Magdalenæ Uxori ejus Danieli filio Suo Paulo de Pont Gabrieli de Pont Johanni de Dioræ Abrahamo et Danieli de Doavæ Isaaco de Dognel Racheli Uxori ejus Carolo et Isaaco liberis ejus Josiæ Duvall Petro Davau francisco Desæ Mariæ Uxori ejus Raymundo et Petro Liberis suis Johanni Mendez da Casta Johanni de la Hay Johanni Thomæ Carolo Mosi Adriano et Petro liberis ejus Johanni Doublet Marthæ Uxori ejus Davidi Jacobo et Mariæ Liberis Suis Petro Daude Isaaco Delamer Johanni Deconning Catharinæ et Marthæ filiabus suis Isaaco et Mariæ de Mountmayor Johanni de la Place Lovise Uxori ejus Johanni de Beaulieu Jacobo de Bors et Mariæ Uxori ejus Jacobo Gideon de Sigve Ville Clerico Henrico le gay de Bussy Phylippo de la Loe Clerico Abrahamo Bueno . Henriqvez Abrahamo Duplex Susannæ Uxori ejus Jacobo Gideoni Georgio et Susannæ liberis Suis Petro Grede francisco francia Mariæ de la fuge Catharinæ Elizabethæ Magdalenæ Mariæ Margaritæ et Annæ liberis ejus Mosi de Pommara Magdalenæ Uxori ejus Mosi et Susannæ Liberis suis Johanni Dreilliet Johanni de Cazaliz Petro Dumas Abrahamo Dugard et Elizabethæ Uxori ejus Gerharde de Wyck Samueli del Maige Solomoni Eyne Dyonisio fêlles Johanni ffeumull Andræ ffeanema Arnaud frances Annæ Uxori ejus et Arnaud filio suo Rene ffeury Petro ffeountaine Clerico Susannæ Uxori ejus Jacobo Ludovico Benigno Annæ Susannæ et Esteræ liberis suis Johanni ffeargeon Isaaco ffearey Petro ffeleurisson Johanni ffeallett Andræ et Johanni ffeaigneau Danieli ffeureau francisco Guerin Magdalenæ Uxori ejus francisco et Annæ Liberis Suis Nicolao Guerin Ludovico Galley Paulo Granstell Clerico Samueli Georges Eleazaro Grunard Henrico Guichenet Ludovico Galland Racheli Uxori ejus Josepho Guicheret Claudio Groteste Clerico Jacobo Garon Isaaco Gariner Gulielmo Guillon Danieli Gorsin Johanni Gurzelier Andræ Gurzelier Petro Goisard Jacobo Martell Goulard Gulielmo Gony Johanni Gravelot Catharinæ Uxori ejus Matheo Gelien Isaaco Hamou Johanni Harache Johanni Hobert Elizabethæ Uxori ejus Johanni Samueli Elizabethæ et Mariæ Liberis Suis Mariæ et Susannæ Hardovin Mosi Hervien Esteræ Uxori ejus Johanni et Marthæ Liberis Suis Antonio Hulín Antonio Julien Janæ Uxori ejus Annæ Susannæ Mariæ et Esteræ filiabus suis Henrico Jourdin Ludovico Igon Esteræ Uxori ej. Esteræ et Mariæ liberis suis Charlott Justell Andræ Jansen Antonio Juliot Antonio et Abrahamo liberis ejus Jacobo Jous-

sett Mariæ Joly Johanni Lauræ Antonio Chevreux Simoni Petro et Mariæ Laurent Jacobo le hond Jacobo Lovis Abrahamo filio ejus Esaye le Bourgeois Henrico le Conte Johanni et Roberto le Plaistrier Helenæ le frank de marieres Johanni lombard Clerico franciscæ Uxori ejus Danieli et Phylippo liberis suis Danieli le febvre Adriano Lernoult Petro le Sas Johanni le Plaistrier Charlotte Uxori ejus Abrahamo et Janæ Liberis Suis francisco le Cam Clerico Gabrieli le Byteux Benjamine L Homme dieu Samueli le Goudu Annæ Uxori ejus Magdalenæ filia Sux francisco le Sombre Michaeli le Goudu Annæ Uxori ejus Thomæ Matthæo et Johanni Liberis suis Jacobo Baruh Conrada Johanni Longlache Mariæ Uxori ejus Mariæ et Marthæ filiabus Suis Johanni Petro la Serie fferdinand Mendez Samueli Metayer Clerico Phylippo Martineo Susannæ Metayer Samueli Ludovico Mariæ Annæ et Racheli Liberis ejus Johanni Marin Clerico Elizabethæ Uxori ejus Marthæ et Susannæ Liberis suis Petro Moreau franciscæ Uxori ejus Samueli Elizabethæ Mariæ Annæ et Mariæ Liberis suis Carolo Moreau Mariæ Annæ Uxori ejus Danieli et Henriettæ Liberis suis Jonæ Marchais Judithæ Uxori ejus et Isaaco filio Suo Ambrosio et Isaaco Minett Nicolao Montelz Magdalenæ Uxori Petro Marion Solomoni Monnereau Judithæ et francisco Morett Petro Montelz Michaeli Marcy Michaeli Johanni Petro et Isabelæ liberis suis Stephano Mignau Isaaco Martin Petro et Mariæ Moreau francisco Magnall Danieli Mussard Petro Montbailier de la Salle Danieli Mogrin Margaretæ Uxori ejus Roberto Myre Jacobo Manpetit Susannæ Uxori ej. Mariæ Mannett Petro Mercier Susannæ Uxori ejus Petro Jacobo Susannæ et Annæ liberis suis loise March et Johanni filio ejus Abrahamo Baruh Henriquez Johanni Nollean Eleazaro Nezerau Judithæ Uxori ejus Esteræ Judithæ et Helenæ filiabus suis Johanni Pages Solomoni Pages Clerico Samueli Payen Petro Phelippaux Johanni Papin francisco Papin Aroni Pereira Petro Pain Margaretæ Uxori ejus Davidi Papin Annæ Uxori ejus Davidi et Susannæ Liberis Suis Jacobo Pelisson Adriano Perreau Simoni Pausin Johanni Pron Petro Pratt Abrahamo Page Gulielmo Portaille Margaretæ Uxori ejus Gulielmo francisco Hectori Mariæ et Gabrieli Liberis Suis Jacobo Pinneau Jacobo Paisable Danieli Paillett Mosi Palot Marthæ Uxori ejus Stephano Peloquin Alphonso Rodriguez Johanni La Roche Johanni et Petro Reme Jacobo Roussell Petro Esprit Radisson Stephano Rivonleau Petro Roy Susannæ Uxori ejus Eleazaro Johanni Danieli et Susannæ liberis suis Gabrieli Ramondou Paul Rapillard Adamo Rounne Annæ Uxori ejus Adamo Jacobo et Petro liberis suis Ludovico Rame Raymundo Rey Abrahamo Renaud Antonio Rousseau Elizabethæ francisco et Onuphriæ liberis ejus francisco Robert Samueli Sasportas Petro Sanseau Petro Sigum Petro filio ejus Carolo Senegal Stephano Sevrin Matthæo Simon Racheli Uxori ejus Matthæo filio suo Alexandro Siegler francisco Sanseau franciscæ Uxori ejus Abrahamo Danieli Petro et Jacobo Liberis suis Johanni Saulnier Matthæo Savary Stephano Savary Lucæ et Matthæo liberis ejus Josuæ Sonlart Elizabethæ Uxori ejus Paulo Senal Mariæ Tonschard Davidi Thibault Margaretæ Ternac francisco et Annæ Liberis ejus Johanni Thierry Petro Thauvill Abrahamo Tourtelot Jacobo Mosi et Johanni Liberis ejus Johanni Thomas Aroni Testas Clerico Petro Tousant Petro Vailable francisco Uriageu et Janæ Uxori ejus Marco Vernons Clerico Antonio Vareilles Johanni van Lenterau Gabrieli Verignii francisco Van Rignaud Davidi Villianne Mariæ Yvonett Johanni Sansom et Mariæ liberis ejus Mariæ Lerpunere Jacobo Mongin Nicolao Hende francisco de Beaulieu Susannæ de Beaulieu Henrico et Henriettæ liberis ejus in Partibus Transmarinis natis q^d.

ipsi Sint et Erint et eorum quislibet sit et erit Indigena et Ligeus Nostrus et Hæredum et Successorum Nostrorum Regum Angliæ ac quod Hæredes Sui et eorum Cujuslibet Respective sint et erint Ligei Nostri Hæredum et Successor^{um} Nostrorum ac quod tam ipsi quam Hæredes sui in Omnibus Trajectinis Reputentur habeantur ac gubernentur tanquam fideles Ligei Nostri infra Predictum Regnum Nostrum Angliæ Oriundi et quod ipsi et eorum quislibet Respective et Hæredes Sui omnes ac omnimod^o ac Actiones Sectas et Quærelas cujuscunque sint Generis naturæ sive Speciei in quibuscunque locis curiis ac jurisdictionibus Nostri in Regno Nostro Angliæ ac alibi infra Dominia Nostra habere Exercere Eisqve Uti et Gaudere et in iisdem Placitare et Implacitari Respondere et Responderi Defendere ac defendi Possint et Valeant Possit et Valeat in Omnibus ac per Omnia sicut aliquis Ligeus Nostrus aut Aliqui fideles Subditi Nostri in dicto Regno Nostro Angliæ Nati sive Oriundi et Insuper quod Separales Personæ Prædictæ et eorum quislibet et Hæredes sui Respective Terras Tenementa Redditus Reversiones et Servitia et Alia Hæreditamenta Quæcunque infra Dictum Regnum Nostrum Angliæ et Alia Dominia perquisire Recipere capere habere Tenere Emere et Possidere ac eis Uti et Gaudere sibi et Hæredibus Suis Respective in Perpetuum vel alio quocunque modo eaqve Dare Vendere Alienare et Legare cuicunque Personæ sive Quibuscunque Personis sibi Placuerint vel Placuerit ad Libitum Suum Valeant et Possint Valeat et Possit licite et impune ac adeo libere Quiete integre ac Pacificè Sicut aliqui fideles Ligei Nostri infra Regnum Nostrum Angliæ Oriundi ac quod ipsi et Hæredes Sui Respective libere et licite Clamare Retinere et Gaudere Possint et Valeant Maneria Terras Tenementa Redditus et Hæredimenta Quæcunque sibimet ipsis vel eorum quolibet per nos aut per aliquas Personas quas-
cunque aut per aliquam Personam quæcunque antehac Datas concessas sive assignatas aut in posterum dandas concedendas sive assignandas adeo libere quiete integre et pacifice sicut aliquis fidelis Liegeus Noster infra Dictum Regnum Nostrum Angliæ Oriundus ac quod Personæ Prædictæ ac quod Hæredes sui Respective Omnes et omni^modas Libertates franchisas et Privilegia Regni Nostri Angliæ et alior^{um} Dominiorum Nostrorum libere quiete et Pacificè habere et Possidere eisqve Uti et Gaudere Possint et Valeant tanquam fideles ligei Nostri infra Dictum Nostrum Regnum Ang^æ. Nati absque Perturbatione Molestatione impedimento Vexatione Clameo sive Gravamine quocunque Nostri Hæredum aut Successorum Nostrorum aut Ministrorum aut Officiariorum Nostrorum aut Aliorum quorumcunque aliquo Statuto Actu Ordinatione sive Provisione Regni Nostri Prædicti in Contrarium inde antehac facto Edito Ordinato Sive Proviso aut aliqua Alia Re Causa vel Materia quæcunque in Contrarium non Obstante Attamen Volumus ac per Presentes Personis Prædictis et eorum quolibet Respective Præcipimus quod ipsi et Hæredes Sui Respective Homagium et Liegeantiam nobis Hæredibus et Successoribus Nostriis faciant et Lott et Scott prout alii Ligei Nostri faciunt et Contribuunt Solvant et Contribuant ut est Justum et quod ipsi et Hæredes Sui Respective Solvant Solummodo nobis Hæredibus et Successoribus nostris Custumam et Subsidiū p^{ro} Ribus et Marchandizis Suis prout Indigenæ Solvant et Solvere Debent et quod ipsi et Hæredes Sui Respective Omnes et Singulas Ordinationes Acta Statuta et Proclamationes Regni Nostri Angliæ tam Editæ quam in Posterum Edenda Teneant et iisdem Obedientes Sint et Erint juxta formam Legum et Statutorum in ea parte aliquo Statuto actu Ordinatione sive Provisione in Contrarium inde non Obstante et non Obstante Statuto in Parlamento Domine Elizabethæ nuper Reginæ Ang^æ. Anno Regni Sui Qvin-

to Tento Editio et Proviso Proviso semper et Volumus quod Separales Personæ Predictæ et familiæ Suæ quas nunc habent vel in posterum habebant Respective Continuabunt et Residentes Erunt infra Regnum Nostrum Anglæ, aut alibi infra Dominia Nostra In Cujus Rei Testimonium has Literas Nostras fecimus fieri Patentes Teste Meipso apud Westmonasterium Quinto Die Januarii Anno Regni Nostri Tertio

per Breve de Privato Sigillo

Broad Seal of Eng^d Appendant

Duplicat)

The foregoing Patent was Recorded this 20th. of. July. 1688 at the Desire of Mr Gabriel Bernon one of the Partys therein mentioned

by Me THO DUDLEY Cler.

JOHN AND SAMUEL BROWNE'S APPLICATION TO THE MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY, 1629.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

STUDENTS of early American history are generally conversant, we presume, with the story of the two brothers, John and Samuel Browne, "the lawyer and the merchant," the former being an Assistant, who were joined with other members to be a Council of the Massachusetts plantation or colony, of whom Endicot was confirmed as Governor. Soon after their arrival here, if not previously, differences of an ecclesiastical nature arose. The Brownes and others set up Episcopacy, maintaining views at variance with the two ministers, Skelton and Higginson, who did not "use the book of common prayer," and were non-conformists. "Their speeches and practises tending to mutiny and faction," as it was alleged, "the governor told them, that New England was no place for such as they; and therefore he sent them both back for England, at the return of the ships the same year."

The article here printed settles the question, nearly, as to the time of arrival in England, and gives the name of the vessel in which they sailed.

Mr. Felt (Hist. Salem, i. 66) has fac-similes of the autographs of the two Brownes, "taken from the Colony Records. The termination of the surnames is worn away," he says, "but the deficiency is supplied by the like which precedes, except the final e." The document which we print has perfect autographs, and fac-similes of these are here given.

For further information in regard to the Brownes, see the following works: *Suffolk Deeds*, Lib. i., pages xiii., xxii., xxiii.; *Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts; Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society*, iii.; *Morton's Memorial*, 147.

Whereas we John Browne & Samuell Browne haue certayne Chestes & truncks & other goods in the shippe called the Talbott, if we shall haue libertye to take them out of the sayd shippe, we doe hereby promise, that if the Comitte^e (w^{ch} was appoynted betweene the Company of Massachusetts baye in Newe England & vs the last Court) shall order vs to paye for the freight of the sayd goodes, then we will paye the sayd freight vnto the Trerⁿ of the said Company at what tyme y^r shalbe appoynted, And likewise if they shall order that we shall paye any thing for o^r passage home-wards bounde, we will paye the same in like manner what shalbe awarded, in witnes whereof we haue herevnto subscribed o^r handes this 28th daye of September 1629

Jo: Browne
Samuell Browne

[Endorsed:] A note of m^r Samuell & John Brownes to pay freight for back bound if it bee agreed so by the Comitte^e

INJURY TO WILLIAM GOOD BY THE WITCHCRAFT DELUSION.

Communicated by PETER THACHER, A.M., of Boston.

ALL of the following petition except the last line is in the hand writing of William Good. For Upham's opinion of Good, see his "Salem Witchcraft," volume ii. page 481.

To the Honourable Committee

The humble representation of Will^m Good of the Damage sustained by him in the year 1692, by reason of the sufferings of his family upon the account of supposed Witchcraft.

1. My wife Sarah Good was In prison about four months & then Executed.

2. a sucking child dyed in prison before the Mothers Execution.

3. a child of 4 or 5 years old was in prison 7 or 8 months and being chain'd in the dungeon was so hardly used and terrifyed that she hath ever since been very chargeable having little or no reason to gouern herself—And I leave it unto the Honourable Court to Judge what damage I have sustained by such a destruction of my poor family—And so rest

Your Honours humble servant

Salem Sept. 13: 1710

WILLIAM GOOD.

30th proposed for to be allowed

THE FAMILY OF DUMMER.

BY COL. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., OF LONDON.

Communicated by Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

THIS monograph is from a volume of "Family Memorials" in preparation by Prof. Salisbury, and intended to be privately printed.

THE existence of the family of *Dummer* (in the early periods spelt variously *Dumer*, *Dumere*, *Dummer*, *Dummere*, *Dumar*, *Domer*, *Dommer*, etc.) is directly traced, through the public records, to as early a date as the beginning of the 12th century. Ralph de Dummera (supposed to be a son of Henry de Domera, living 7 & 28 Hen. I., 1107-1128), living in 1148 and dead before 1205, married Agnes de la Penne, heiress of Penne, in the county of Somerset, which place was afterwards known as Penne-Domer, and still exists as Pendomer, situated about four miles from Yeovil in that county. She was living as late as 1205, but died before 1212. They had three sons, of whom Geoffry, the youngest, became a priest, and was parson of Dummer in Hampshire. Robert de Dummer, the second son, married and left issue, but his line terminated in an heiress about the middle of the 14th century. Henry de Dummer, the eldest son and heir, also married and had issue two daughters, and an only son, Sir William de Dummer, living 1213-1243, who married Sibilla, sister of Hubert de Caune, lord of the manor of Drayton, co. Hants. Their son Sir John de Dummer, living 1263-1320, has an effigy still existing in Pendomer church, a magnificent example of its kind, cross-legged, and in a complete suit of ring-mail. He married the sister of Sir William Paynel, Baron Paynel, and had three sons, of whom Richard left no issue, and the line of John terminated in coheiresses early in the 15th century. Thomas de Dommer, the eldest son, succeeded to the family estate in Dummer, in Hampshire (that of Pendomer going to his younger brother John, whose grandson and last heir male sold it in 1408). He died in 1316, his wife Joan surviving. They had two sons, John who died without issue, and Thomas de Dummer who was a minor in 1318, and was still living in 1349. He left an only daughter and heir, Ellen, who married, first, Sir Nicholas Atte More, and secondly, William Farley, who was living in 1395. By her first husband she had one son, Thomas At More, *alias* Dummer, who left one son, Henry Dummer, living in 1428, whose son Robert Dummer was lord of the manor and patron of the church of Dummer, co. Hants, in 1450 and 1462. He left two sons, of whom George died before 1510, leaving an only daughter who married Thomas Tottishurst, of the county of Kent. Henry Dummer of Dummer, the surviving son, married twice, and died in 1516. By his second wife, Alice Franklin, he had a daughter Margaret, and a son, John Dummer, who died 1st January, 1570-1, having had two sons who died in infancy, and leaving two daughters, Rose, married to John Edmonds of London, and Joane, who was married at Dummer, 5th October, 1561, to John Cocke of that place, where she was buried in 1605, and

he in 1613. Henry Dummer, by his first wife, the daughter of Thomas Starling, had a son and heir, Richard Dummer, living in 1524-5, who had a daughter Joane and a son John, who both died without issue, and another son William At More *alias* Dummer, who was born 13th Feb., 1508-9. He was for fifty years clerk of the Lord Mayor's Court, and Comptroller of the Chamber of London, and was finally buried at Dummer on the 11th of July, 1593. He married Kinborough, daughter of Edmund Brydges of London, and had an only son, Richard, who died in his infancy.

The only monuments of the family existing, or known to have ever existed, in Dummer Church, were evidently put up by this person in his life-time, as the date of his death was never filled in. On a brass plate inserted in the east wall of the chancel are the effigies of a man and a little boy, the latter kneeling behind the former. The wife's effigy, without children, has disappeared, the matrix only remaining.

The arms in a shield are as follows :

Quarterly, I. and IV. 2 bars between 6 Martlets (for Atmore), II. billety a crescent. for difference (for Dummer), III. a cross engrailed (for Caune).

Underneath is the following inscription :

"Within this tombeth lyethe buried y^e bodye of William at Moore al's Dummer Esquyre borne the xiiith daye of Februarye Anno 1508 : he served y^e citey of London in y^e office of one of y^e Clarke of the Lo: Maiors Court and Comptroler of y^e Chaumber of London 50 yeares and above and died the of A^o he maryed Kinborowe Daughter of Edmund Brydges of Londō Draper & had issue betwene them a sonne who died in his infancie."

On the pavement below the above is the following on another brass plate let into a slab of Purbeck marble :

"I, William at Moore, Dummer calde, do here intombbed lye,
And Lordship this and of thys Church the patronage had I:
Myne ancestors me long before weare owners of the same,
Obtayn'd by matche wth Dummer's heire whereof they tooke y^e name;
W^{ch} name and livinge here on earth as from them I posseste,
So nowe in earth like them I am for wormes becommbe a gieste:
Thus (reader) death on me hath wrought that to mankynd is due,
And like of thee by nature's course is sure for to ensue."

Execrable as poetry, these lines are important, as they furnish the writer's own testimony as to the manner in which he became a Dummer.

This William was the last of the name who possessed the manor or lordship of Dummer, which at his death passed, probably by some limitation in the entail, to some person so distantly connected with the family that the character of such connection cannot be ascertained. He, it will be seen, was not a genuine Dummer, but the last of seven generations of Atmores. His immediate predecessors had called themselves only Dummer, while he used both surnames, but gave his own coat of arms the precedence, using that of Dummer only as a quartering. In those days the heraldry of tombstones meant something, and the shield which he caused to be put upon his monument tells his true history. He was entitled to quarter the Dummer coat through his heiress-ancestress who married the first Sir Nicholas Atmore, and she also brought with her that of Caune, her great-grandmother being an heiress. He might, if he had chosen, also have quartered the coat of Penne, the first ancestress from whom he could positively trace his descent.

The name of Dummer disappears from the Dummer registers after his

death, and, so far as can be ascertained, the entire race in the male line of the Dummers of Pendomer became extinct. The surname crops up occasionally, however, in deeds and wills and other records of the period, but it is impossible to identify the persons bearing it, in any instance, or to connect them with each other. The probability is that, as in the case of Atmore, other persons married Dummer daughters, if not heiresses, and assumed their name. That such was the case in the history of the family I am now about to discuss is very certain. It will probably be news to the descendants of the Dummers of New England that their ancient patronymic was *not Dummer* at all, but such is the inevitable result from the extensive researches I have made among the old wills, public records, Manor Court rolls, *etc. etc.*, of the period, and every step in the pedigree I am about to present is proved by evidence that is indisputable. My only regret is that no effort, and I have spared none, enables me to determine precisely who was the first Dummer of the family. There is a gap that cannot be bridged.

There was a certain *John Dummer* who was *Præpositus* or Reeve of the borough of Overton in Hampshire, in 1471, and who was amerced in that borough in the 21st of King Henry VII., 1505-6. Who he was, where he came from, or when he died, I have been unable to ascertain, and can no where find any other reference to him.

I. A little later, viz., in 1523, there appears at Owslebury, in the same county, a *Richard Pyldren*, or *Pyldrem*, who died before February, 1540-1, and was buried at Owslebury. He was a freeholder of Overton above-mentioned, and is variously called, in the Manor Court rolls and other records, "*Richard Pyldren alias Domer*," "*Richard Dummer alias Pyldren*," and "*Richard Pyldrem alias Dummer*." His wife Matilda, or Maude, survived him, and was living at Owslebury in 1545, as "*Mawde Pillgryme*," and in 1549 as "*Mawde Pildrem*," but was buried at Owslebury, according to her son's will, before 24th August, 1559. Whether her maiden-name was Pyldren, and her husband assumed it on their marriage, or whether she was a Dummer and he had added her patronymic to his own, and, if so, whether she was a daughter and heiress of the John Dummer of Overton above named, are questions that my most anxious searches do not enable me to answer, and it is not probable that they ever can be answered. But as her sons and grandson continued to use the name of Pyldren *before* that of Dummer, and as, although at some distance from Owslebury, they continued to be freeholders of Overton, and as this Richard and Matilda gave the name of *John* to the only two sons they had, there may be a fair presumption that Matilda was the daughter and heiress of John Dummer of Overton, and that her husband, first assuming her surname as an *alias*, finally dropped his own altogether, or rather that his descendants did. The conjecture however is not susceptible of proof absolute, and it can only be reasoned from analogy that the assumption of a second surname by Pyldren, as in the case of Atmore, was due to the fact that he had "*matched with Dummer's heir*."

At all events, this Richard Pyldren and Maude his wife were the earliest ancestors, of whom we can be absolutely certain, of the Dummers of New England, and of Bishopstoke and elsewhere in Hampshire. They left two sons, both named John, and evidently no other children. One of these Johns, whether the elder or younger cannot be determined, was married at Newton Valence, Hants, 5th October, 1541, to Joane, daughter of Robert Smith of that place, and Agatha his wife. They are mentioned in

the will of her mother, Agatha Smith, dated 23d September, 1558, as being then issueless, and they evidently died without issue, as none are named in the will of her husband John Pyldren, which was dated 24th August, 1559. He directed to be buried at Owslebury, near his father and mother, and gave a small legacy to his brother John. The rest of his estate he gave to his wife Joane, whom he made his executrix, and she proved the will at Winchester, on the 3d of June, 1561. In one of the old records of 1544 this John is named as "John Pyldrime or Pilgryme *alias* Domer." I have never met with this name in this form any where else, and the probability is that, if it had been perpetuated, it would have settled down into *Pilgrim*, which was subsequently not an uncommon name.

II. The other son of Richard and Maude Pyldren *alias* Dummer, viz. *John Pyldren*, or *Pyldryn*, as he continued to be called in the lists of Free Renters at Overton, as late as 1542, subsequently resided at Durley, in Hants, about five miles southward from Owslebury. As his will is the earliest that can be discovered of the ancestors of the Dummers of New England, and as it is a curious example of the orthography of the period, I here give it *verbatim et literatim* :

"In the name of God Amen I John Pyldren of Derly within the countye of South^t, Housbandman, beinge syke of bodye but thankes be unto God hole of mynde & memory, done here make and ordayne my last wyll & testament in manar & forme folowing. In the fyrste day of December in the seventēth yere of the rayne of our soverayne ladye the quene Elyzabeth, by the grace of god quene of England, France & Ireland, defendar of the fayth etc. Item, Fyrste I geve and bequethe my sole unto all myghty God, and my bodye to be buried in the church or church-yard of Dyrley, at the dyscretyon of my executors. Item, I geve unto the Trenyte church of Wynechester iiii^d. Item, I give unto my wiffe Als [Alice] my best bed and all that thereto belongeth. Item, I also geve to my sayd wyffe my best kowe and a brasse pott ii plattars. Item, I geve to my son in lawe Richard White won quarter of barley well & klene tryd & wymber. Item, I geve to my son in lawe Wylyam Colbroke won quarter of good barley. Item, I geve unto my son in lawes Rychard White's son Robart won kowe boloke of a year old. Item, I geve unto my godson Thomas White one kowe bolok of a yere old. Item, I geve to my godson Raynold Staverby xii^d. Item, I give and bequethe to every on of my god-children els ii^d a pece. Item, I geve among the pore pepull of Dyrley ii boshels of whete, to be dystrebut in bred at the dyscretyon of my executors. Item, I geve to the chappell of Dorley xii^d. Item, I geve to every on of my servants xii^d. Item, all the rest of my goods and katayls unbequethed, my debtes payd & my fyneral dyschardgd, I give unto my son John and my son Thomas, whome I dowe make & ordayne my goyntte and sole executors of this my last will and testament. Overseers of this my wyll Henry Staverton, gentylman, & Richard Cossen of Wyntershull. Item I wyll that ether of them shall have v^s for their paynes.

Witnesses to this my wyll :

Henry Staverton
Richard Cosen
Thomas Abraham of Bets
John Crouchar " " "

The will was proved at Winchester, on the 11th of December, 1574, by both executors. The inventory of the personal effects of the testator is thus headed :

"The Inventory of all the goodes & kateyls of John Pyldryn of Dyrley within the countye of South^e, *Yeman*, dysessed, taken and preseid the seven-
the day of December, and in the xviith yere of the Raygne of our sove-
rayn Ladye Elyzabeth," etc. The sum total was £76. 14. 0, a very re-
spectable sum for the period.

As the will was dated on the 1st and proved on the 11th of December, 1574, there can be little doubt that his wife Alice survived him ; but who

she was, and what became of her, I have been entirely unable to ascertain. Of their children, beyond what is said in the will, I can only add that the two daughters were named Joane and Margery; but which married Richard White and which William Colebrook I cannot say. They evidently had another daughter, who died in her father's lifetime, as "Alice daughter of John *Dummer* was buried at Durley on the 29th of December, 1568;" and it may be suspected that "Alice *Dummer*, widow," who was buried there on the 15th of December, 1603, was his widow—but of this one cannot be certain. His own burial is not in the Durley register, and he may have been buried at Owslebury, the register of which parish previous to 1676 is hopelessly lost. It may be that the family was called *Dummer* at Durley, but that, when he came to make his will, he thought it necessary to use only his own family-name of *Pyldren*. In such case it is quite probable that it was his widow Alice who was buried at Durley in 1603. But no will of hers can be found under either name, and this matter must therefore remain uncertain.

John *Dummer*, the eldest son, continued at Durley, and was the ancestor of the *Dummers* of that place, who never afterwards used the surname of *Pyldren* at all; but, as they are of no account in this history, I proceed to that of the younger son, viz. :

III. *Thomas Pyldrim* alias *Dommier*, as he appears in the early Manor Court rolls of Bishopstoke, Hants. He was sometime of Allington in South Stoneham, and afterwards of Swathling in North Stoneham, both in Hants, not far from Durley and Bishopstoke, which are all indeed within a circle of a few miles. He appears as lessee of Swathling-farm 20th January, 1608-9. On the 19th of September, 1620, he settled a rent-charge of forty shillings per annum, out of his land in Bishopstoke, for the use of the poor in that parish. His wife *Joane* joined with him in this settlement, but who she was, or when she died, I have been unable to ascertain. No will of herself or her husband is to be found. They are not in the Principal Registry either at London or Winchester, and were probably proved in the Court of the Peculiar of Basingstoke, the records of which Court, except a few odds and ends that are deposited at Winchester, have not been seen within the memory of man. It is believed that they were destroyed during the civil wars of the 17th century, or else hidden away for safe keeping, and eventually lost. This Thomas was living 24th Sept., 1625, but died before 11th March, 1625-6, the dates of two of the Manor Courts of Bishopstoke, as appears by the rolls. According to the statement of his daughter Mary (the "M. D." of the Genealogy printed on page **xxi.** of the Introduction to the 1st vol. of the "*Diary of Samuel Sewall*"), he was buried in Bishopstoke Church, and there is no reason to doubt the statement, but it cannot be corroborated, as the Bishopstoke registers now in existence do not begin until 1661, with the exception of a few entries on the fly-leaves, probably unofficial, and there is no monument for him.

Their children occur in the Court-rolls precisely in the order in which they are named by "M. D." in the statement referred to, with the exception of the "two Williams," of whom I find no positive trace in this country. She stated that one of them "left one son, which hath children living," and it is possible that the visit of Samuel Sewall to Titchfield, 9th March, 1688-9 (see *Diary*, I. 298), when he dined with his "cousin Thomas *Dummer*," was to these relatives. The only trace I find of these Titchfield *Dummers* is in the will of Robert *Dummer* of Fairthorne, in the parish of Titchfield, Hants, yeoman, without date, but proved at Win-

chester, 12th March, 1663-4. He left a wife Mercey, and sons John, Stephen and *William*, all under age. One of the witnesses to this will was *Thomas Dummer*. The appearance of the two christian names of *William* and *Thomas*, as well as the others of John and Stephen, all the common family-names, seems to indicate that they were the descendants of the *William* named by "M. D.," but I have found nothing further about any of them.

The scope of this narrative is primarily confined to the descendants of the fourth son, Stephen Dummer, but, as the histories of all of them are more or less intimately connected, and as they serve to illustrate to some extent the "*Sewall Diary*," I propose to narrate as briefly as possible what I have discovered about the others, commencing with the eldest son, viz.:

1. *John Dummer*, who succeeded to his father's estate at Swathling, where he continued to live until his death. He made his will on the 29th of June, 1662, describing himself as John Dummer the elder, of Swathling, in the parish of South Stoneham. co. Southampton, gentleman. It may be noted in passing, that he appears to have been the first of the line who dropped altogether the real patronymic of *Pildren*, and also the first who styled himself a "Gentleman," as he undoubtedly was. The following is a full abstract of the will:

To the poor of South Stoneham £3, and of North Stoneham 20 shillings.—To Thomas my eldest son my lands and leases in Swathling, and Poltiats in South Stoneham.—To John my second son my free land called Bauden's Land, in the Tithing of Allington in South Stoneham aforesaid, & to his heirs and assigns forever, he paying £100. to his said elder brother Thomas.—To Edmund my youngest son £5 only, I having already settled an estate on him.—To my eldest daughter Ann, wife of Richard Chemish, £200, for the use of herself and children.—To Dorothy & Elizabeth my daughters, each £10, and to each of my grandchildren £3.—To Walter Smith of Fairthorne 10 shillings—All residue to my said sons Thomas and John, whom I make my joint executors.

The will was proved at Winchester, by both executors, on the 28th of January, 1662-3. The total sum of the inventory of the personal estate was £522. 9. 8. quite a large sum for a man of his position at that period.

His wife had evidently died before him, but, as the parish-register of South Stoneham now existing does not begin until just after his death, in 1663, I am unable to ascertain even her christian name. In that register, however, under date of 26th August, 1667, is this entry: "Memorandum—that upon Monday, August 26th, I buried the corpse of *old Smyth*, uncle unto Mr Dummer of Swathling, in the church-yard of South Stoneham." The Mr. Dummer referred to was of course the eldest son Thomas, who had succeeded to Swathling, and if "*old Smyth*" was his uncle, in the strict application of the word, it could have been only as his mother's brother, and the Mr. Smyth so disrespectfully mentioned may have been the Walter Smith to whom Thomas Dummer's father left the small legacy of 10 shillings. He may have been a disreputable old man, of whom the incumbent of that date did not feel bound to speak more respectfully. The children of this John Dummer were as follows:

(1.) *Thomas Dummer*, eldest son, and one of his father's executors, succeeded to the Swathling estate. He married at Durley, Hants, on the 2d of April, 1659, his cousin-german Mary Dummer, youngest daughter of his uncle Thomas Dummer. (She was the "M. D." of the "*Sewall Diary*.") By her he had an only son, John Dummer, who was baptized at Durley on the 27th of February, 1660-1, admitted to Winchester Col-

lege 12th August, 1675, died unmarried on the 13th. and was buried at South Stoneham on the 17th. of March. 1683-4. His is the earliest Dummer monument in the church of South Stoneham, and the inscription reads thus: "Here lieth the body of John Dummer, only son of Thomas Dummer, of Swathling, Gent., and Mary his wife. He died March 13, 1683, aged 22."

They had also an only daughter, and eventually heir, Susanna, who was born the 3d, and baptized at South Stoneham the 9th, of September, 1663, and married there on the 27th of December. 1688, to Robert Andrews, gent., who through her succeeded to the Swathling estate. He died in his 59th year, on the 19th of August. 1719. and was buried the 21st at South Stoneham, where he has a monument with this inscription:

"H. S. E. Robert Andrews, of Swathling, Gent., who married Susanna sole daughter of Thomas Dummer senr. of Swathling, Gent., by whom he had two sons, Dummer and Robert, and four daughters, Mary, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth: obiit 19 of August, anno ætatis 59, salutis 1719. The Rev^d Dummer Andrews M.A., the eldest son, obiit Oct 18, anno ætatis 68, salutis 1760."

This son, Rev. Dummer Andrews, was baptized at South Stoneham 15th September, 1692. matriculated at Oxford, from Queen's College, 15th December, 1709, and was B.A. 5th June, 1713, and M.A. 16th April, 1716. He was buried at South Stoneham 22d Oct., 1760. Dying unmarried he left his estates to Dummer, only son of his brother Robert Andrews. His will, dated 23d June, 1753, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 29th June, 1761. He named his brother and sisters then living, his niece Mrs. Mary Luson of London, widow, his niece Mrs. Elizabeth White, of Romsey, Hants. and her son John White, and his god-daughter Mrs. Philadelphia Carter. Beyond this his will is of no interest to this narrative. The other son, Robert Andrews, was living at the date of his brother's will, 23d June, 1753, with a wife Susanna, an only son Dummer, and two daughters, Susanna and Elizabeth. Beyond this I have not sought to trace them.

Of the daughters, Mary Andrews, the eldest, was baptized at South Stoneham, 26th May, 1691. She married, in or before 1717, John Storke of Rumsey, merchant (eldest son of John Storke who had married her kinswoman Mary Nelson, as will be seen hereafter), who, according to the monument at Rumsey, died 30th November, 1724, aged 55. Their daughter Susanna Storke married, after 23d June, 1753, John Reeks, and proved the will of her uncle Rev. Dummer Andrews 29th January, 1761.

Susanna Andrews, the second daughter, was baptized at South Stoneham 5th April, 1694. She died unmarried on the 19th of August, 1768, aged 74, and was buried at South Stoneham.

Martha Andrews, the third daughter, was born 18th May, and baptized at South Stoneham, 14th June, 1695. She died young, before her father.

Elizabeth Andrews, the youngest daughter, was baptized at South Stoneham 30th October, 1696. She married Rev. John Norris, M.A., Rector of Langford, co. Wilts, whom she survived. She died 5th November, 1760, aged 64, and was buried at South Stoneham with her ancestors.

Robert Andrews, gent., the father of these children, made his will on the 30th of November, 1717, and it was proved at Winchester, by his widow Susanna, on the 9th May, 1720. She made her will on the 18th of June, 1720, and it was proved at Winchester on the 13th of July, 1722, by her daughter Susanna Andrews. There is nothing in either of them beyond the facts already detailed, and they need not, therefore, be recited.

Thomas Dummer, of Swathling, of whom we are treating, eldest son of John Dummer of Swathling, made his will on the 15th of January, 1688-9, describing himself as a Gentleman. The following is a full abstract of it:

To my wife Mary, my moiety of housing and land in West Wittering, co. Sussex, belonging to the Cathedral Church of Chichester, also my leasehold-estate in Hounne, with remainder to my daughter Susanna.—To my said wife Mary, my leasehold-estate in Swathling, belonging to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for her life, with remainder to my said daughter Susanna.—To my said daughter Susanna, my freehold-land in Swathling and elsewhere, but, if she die without husband or issue, then remainder to my said wife for life, remainder to Thomas, son of my brother Edmund Dummer, and the heirs of his body, remainder, in default thereof, to Richard, another son of my said brother Edmund Dummer, remainder to Cornelius Dummer, another son of my said brother Edmund, and to his heirs forever.—To Samuel Carter my kinsman, £10, and to his sister Hester Carter, £5.—To Mary Dummer, daughter of Thomas Dummer, formerly living at Chicknell, £10.—All residue to my said wife and daughter equally, and I make them my joint executrices.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 10th of December, 1690, by the relict Mary, and the daughter Susanna, wife of Robert Andrews.

Thomas Dummer was buried in the Church of South Stoneham, on the 21st of March, 1688-9. The inscription on his monument is as follows:

“Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Dummer, senior, of Swathling, Gent., who died March 17, 1688, in his 69th year.”

Why his will was not proved in London until nearly two years after his death, may be explained on the presumption that it was immediately proved in the Peculiar Court of his neighborhood, the records of which are lost, and that subsequently it became necessary to prove it also in London. His widow Mary survived him more than thirty years, and was buried at South Stoneham on the 4th of June, 1720. She has no monument, nor can any will of hers be found. Probably she left none, as she must have lived to extreme old age, certainly beyond eighty.

It has been always said that the three emigrants to New England, Richard, Stephen and Thomas Dummer, were *brothers*, but this is an evident mistake so far as the last is concerned. The age of the Thomas who went out in the “Bevis” is given as 19, in the well known list of passengers by that vessel, but that list contains other irreconcilable statements. It is absolutely certain that Joane, daughter of Thomas Dummer, brother of Richard and Stephen, married Thomas Nelson as early as 1645; and therefore equally certain that she was not the daughter of a man who had emigrated in 1638 at the age of 19. My impression is that Thomas, the brother of Richard and Stephen, never went to New England at all, but that Richard, on his return to New England in 1638, took with him the wife and children of Stephen (who had remained in New England), and also Joane, daughter of their brother Thomas, and Thomas the son of their brother John, the same *Thomas* whose history we are now discussing, who would have been about 19 in 1638, and that he afterwards returned to England, as did his uncle Stephen, and others of the family. This conclusion seems to be sustained by the fact that there appears to be no trace of Thomas Dummer in New England after 1650, when his name occurs in the list of the original settlers of Salisbury.

We now return to the second son of John Dummer of Swathling, viz.:

(2.) *Rev. John Dummer*, who was admitted to Winchester College 25th September, 1637, and became Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1644. He did not take his degree of M.A. until 20th September, 1660. He was

instituted to the Rectory of Hardwick, co. Bucks, on the 6th of May, 1669, which post he retained until his death on the 15th of May, 1694, at the age of 73. A Latin inscription to his memory, but of no further genealogical interest, will be found in the 3d vol. of Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, on page 369. He died unmarried. He made his will on the 13th of January, 1689-90, describing himself as "John Dummer, Clerk, Rector of Hardwick, co. Bucks." The following is a full abstract:

To my nephew Edmond Dummer, Jr., son of my brother Edmond Dummer of Swathling, co. Southampton, all my land and estate which I received from my father, known as Barnes Land in South Stoneham in said county, and to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to John, second son of my said brother Edmond, remainder to Thomas, third son of my said brother Edmond.—To the Vicar and Churchwardens of South Stoneham, out of said lands, 40 shillings per annum, half for the poor of the village of Swathling, & half for the poor of West End in the Titling of Allington, both in said parish.—To my sister Ann Chemish, £20. To each of the children of my brothers and sisters, £5.—I give my lands, etc., in Whitchurch, co. Bucks, to New College, Oxford, they to pay for the use of the poor of Hardwick aforesaid 20 shillings per annum for ever, and a Fellow of that College to preach a sermon every 30th of January, in the nave of Hardwick Church, in memory of the martyr King Charles the First.—To my cousin Richard Dummer, son of my brother Edmund Dummer of Swathling, all my books, gowns, and cassocks.—To my cousin Jane Carter, widow, now resident with me, £20., and to her daughter Hester, and to her two sons Thomas and Samuel Carter, each £5.—To my cousin Mary Dummer, daughter of my cousin Edmund Dummer, late of Chatham but now of London, near the Tower, £20, when of full age.—To my cousin Mary Dummer, only sister of said Edmund Dummer, £5.—To each of my brothers and sisters, 5 guineas.—I appoint as joint executors my dear nephews John and Thomas, sons of my brother Edmund Dummer of Swathling.—Overseers, my dear and much honoured friends, William Oldys, Dr. of Laws and Chancellor of Lincoln, and Mr. Stephen Penton, sometime Principal of St. Edmund's Hall in Oxford.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 1st of August, 1694, by said Thomas Dummer, one of the executors named, power being reserved for John Dummer, the other.

The chief importance of this will is that it enables us to identify the *Carters*, as will be seen hereafter.

The third and youngest son of John Dummer of Swathling was

(3.) *Edmund Dummer*, of Swathling, who married Barbara, daughter of Richard Cornelius of Southampton, merchant. They were both buried at South Stoneham, he on the 17th of January, 1701-2, in his 79th year, and she on the 27th of March, 1706, in her 71st year. She left no will, or at least none is to be found. His will is dated 17th October, 1698, and he described himself as of Swathling, Gentleman. The following is a full abstract:

To my dear wife the use of all my goods, stock and household stuff, for her life.—To Thomas my son, my message or tenement in East street, in the parish of All Saints in the town of Southampton, and to his heirs forever.—To Richard and Cornelius my sons, each £250: and to them equally, my message or tenement in the parish of St. Mary, in Southampton aforesaid.—To my cousin John Hunt, of Lye Heath, in the parish of Southwick, £5.—To my sister Ann Kemish, 20 shillings per annum for life.—All residue to my sons Edmund and Thomas Dummer, and I make them my executors.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 18th of December, 1704 (probably having been before proved in one of the local courts of which the records are lost), by the son Thomas, power being reserved for the son Edmund. The inscription on the monument at South Stoneham is as follows:

"In memory of Edmund Dummer of Swathling, Gent., who died the 15th of January, 1701, aged 78 : and also in memory of Barbara his wife, daughter of Richard Cornelius, of South^{ton}, Merchant, who died the 22d day of March, 1705, aged 70 : They had 8 sons (Richard, Edmund, John, Thomas, Charles, Richard, Cornelius, and Henry), and, after having happily spent 40 years in a marriage-state, were here interred."

Their children were as follows :

[1.] *Richard*, who was baptized at North Stoneham, 6th July, 1662, and died young, before 1672, but his burial is not recorded, either at North or South Stoneham.

[2.] *Edmund Dummer*, who was baptized at South Stoneham 22d September, 1663. He was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and on the 6th of June, 1706, was appointed to the Government-post of Clerk of the Great Wardrobe. He married late in life, viz. 16th May, 1715 (when he was in his 53d year), at St. James, Westminster, Leonora-Sophia, daughter of Sir William Dutton-Colt, Knight. (She was in her 24th year at her marriage, having been born at Zell, in Germany, where her father was an Ambassador, on the 24th of September, 1691, and was baptized the 26th, in the French Church there. She remarried in July, 1729, Denis Bond, Esq., of Grange, co. Dorset, and, dying 26th March, 1766, was buried on the 3d of April following, in the Temple Church, London.) Edmund Dummer died on the 23d of May, 1724, aged 60. The inscription on his monument at South Stoneham is as follows :

"M. S. Edmundi Dummer, de Swathling in agro Hantoniensi, Armigeri, de Hospitii Lincolnienſis Barrasterii, Qui e Leonorâ Sophiâ uxore, Gulielmi Dutton Colt, militis, apud Hannoveram olim legati, filiâ, liberos quinque, duos scilicet filios et tres filias, suscepit. E quibus Johannem, Mariam et Elizabetham superstites reliquit. Edmundo et Catherinæ infantibus, que ab iis pius sibi ipsi præstari maluit parens, suprema officia executus est, suorum dum vixit amans, amicis charus, vicinis hospes, clientibus audit fidus, notis omnibus desideratus, obiit 10 Calendas Junii, anno ætatis 61, Domini 1724."

His will is a long one, but, as it contains some important identifications, and as he becomes an interesting personage in this history in another matter to be presently discussed, I give a full abstract of it. It was dated 15th October, 1720, and he described himself as of Swathling, co. Southampton, Esquire.

To be buried under the seat where I usually sit in the parish-church of South Stoneham, or near my dear father and mother, as my executors shall see fit.—I give all my manors, lands, & tenements in the county of Southampton, London, & county of Middlesex, or elsewhere in England, to my brother-in-law Thomas Shipman, Merchant [really no relation, but his wife's half brother, son of her mother by her former husband—see Col. Chester's "Westminster Abbey Registers," p. 24 text, and note 3], and John Baines of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., in trust for my dear brother Thomas Dummer, for his life, with remainder to my nephew Thomas Lee Dummer, until the child with which my wife is now enceinte (if a son) shall reach the age of 21, when he is to have the same, but, if he die before that age, or without issue, then to said Thomas Lee Dummer for life, with remainder to my daughter Mary and the child of which my wife is enceinte (if a daughter), and to the longest liver of them.—To my said daughter Mary, and my said unborn child (if a daughter), each £5000. at the age of 21 or marriage.—For a school at North Stoneham, £300., and £5 per annum towards the maintenance of a school-master.—(Makes provisions for maintaining and educating four or more children of his daughter Mary, or of the unborn child (if a daughter), and three of the boys are to take the surname of Dummer, and the fourth that of Cornelius, in memory of his own dear mother deceased.)—If said daughter (or daughters) have no issue, then said four boys to be selected from among the children of my relations John Hunt, Richard Hunt, [blank] Bartlet, and of my late aunts [blank] Kemish and Anne

Bear, deceased [this was a blunder of the writer of the will, or more likely a failure of memory on the part of the testator, for the name of his aunt Kemish was Anne, and that of his aunt Beare was Elizabeth; as he evidently could not give his aunt Kemish's christian name, he appears to have confused the two], being kindred of my father's side; and of Margaret Dort, John Norborne, and Barbara Fry, deceased, being kindred of my mother's side.—If necessary, my estates in London, Essex, and Middlesex to be sold.—To my cousin John Norborne, £10.—To Thomas Steggall, Gent., £10.—To the poor of North and South Stoneham, £40.—I intend by other means to signify my reasons why the heirs of my cousin Andrews, widow, lately deceased, have no reason to expect any profit or advantage of my labors.—I give £300. for the erection of monuments for my father and mother & my brothers, where they lie interred, and I will that the corpse of my late dear brother Charles, deceased, be carried from the vault of St. Dunstan in the West, London, and interred where my father, mother & brothers lie.

Codicil, dated 9th May, 1724. Whereas since making my will I have had two children by me begotten of the body of my wife, now living, viz. John and Elizabeth, said John, being the child of which my wife was then enceinte, will now inherit my estate.—To my said daughter Elizabeth £5000. at the age of 21 or marriage.—To my kinsman Thomas Dummer, now living with me as clerk, £40.—To Mary & Joane, be they widows or wives, and to John their brother, all children of my aunt Kemish, each £10.—All settlements and agreements, before and since marriage, with my dear wife, to be fully performed.—I make my brother Thomas Dummer my executor.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 5th of June, 1724. by the executor named. His children by his wife Leonora Sophia were as follows :

Edmund, who died in infancy.

Mary, born 11th May, 1717, who married at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 11th July, 1749, John Bond, of Grange, co. Dorset, Esq., who died 30th May, and was buried 5th June, 1784, at Steeple, co. Dorset. She died the 3d of October, 1787, and was buried the 10th with her husband.

Catharine, who died an infant, and was buried at South Stoneham 20th Feb., 1719–20.

John Dummer, who was born in Dec., 1720. He matriculated at Oxford, from Wadham College, 23d November, 1738, but took no degree. He died, unmarried, on the 5th, and was buried at South Stoneham on 14th, February, 1748–9. His estates, which were very considerable, went to his two surviving sisters, as his next heirs. He left no will, but letters to administer his estate were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 17th March, 1748–9, to his sister Elizabeth Knightley, his mother Mrs. Bond having renounced administration.

Elizabeth, baptized at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 30th Sept., 1722. She was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 20th Dec., 1740, to Valentine Knightley, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Fawsley in Northamptonshire, who died the 2d and was buried the 10th of May, 1754, at Fawsley. She died the 11th of August, 1760, leaving issue. On his shield Mr. Knightley bore the Dummer-arms on an escutcheon of pretence.

This Edmund Dummer must not be forgotten, as we shall have to do with him again in discussing the question of the Dummer coat of arms. His next brother, viz.,

[3.] *John Dummer*, was baptized at South Stoneham 25th October, 1665. He became a surgeon, and died, unmarried, in his father's life-time, being buried at South Stoneham 29th November, 1697. The inscription on his monument is as follows :

"In memory of John Dummer, third son of Edmund Dummer, of Swathling, Gent., and Barbara his wife, who died the 25th day of November, 1697, aged 32."

He made his will on the day before his death, describing himself as of North Stoneham, Chirurgeon. The only bequest was a legacy of £50, the interest of which was to be distributed every Good Friday forever among the poor of North Stoneham.

His father proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 15th of December, 1697.

The next son of Edmund and Barbara Dummer was

[4.] *Thomas Dummer*, who was born about 1667. He became a Barrister of the Inner Temple, and in 1706 was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, which office he held until his death. He married, about 1712, Isabella-Dorothea, only daughter of Thomas Holland, Esq. (son and heir of Sir John Holland, 1st Baronet of Quiddenham, co. Norfolk), who died in his father's life-time. She died, evidently, in child-bed of her only child. The inscription on her monument at South Stoneham is as follows:

"Under this marble resteth the body of Isabella Dorothea, wife of Thomas Dummer, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., Deputy to the Most Noble John, Duke of Montagu, Master of the Great Wardrobe, the only daughter of Thomas Holland, Esq. (son and heir of Sir John Holland, late of Quidenham, in the county of Norfolk, Bart.), who died the 14th day of July, 1713, in the 40th year of her age."

Her husband survived her more than thirty-six years. The inscription on his monument at South Stoneham is as follows:

"Here lyeth Thomas Dummer, Esq., who was a Deputy of the Great Wardrobe forty-three years: he died the 26th day of September, 1749, in the 82d year of his age."

He made his will on the 31st of July, 1747, describing himself as "of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire. Deputy to the Most Noble Prince John, Duke of Montagu, Master of His Majesty's Great Wardrobe." The following is a full abstract:

To be buried near my late dear wife in the chancel of the parish-church of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton.—Whereas, since my said wife's death, I settled the manors and farms of More Court, Great Kembridge & Lockerly, in said county, on my son Thomas Lee Dummer, the only child left me by my said dear wife, and as I have not married again, all my real estate will descend to him. I now give him all my personal estate, he paying the £12,000, which I covenanted to settle at his marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Penton on their younger children.—To Mr. Richard Port, and to Mrs Elizabeth Beare & Mrs. Sarah Beare, daughters of Mr. Gilbert Beare, of Winchester, deceased, each 20 guineas.—I appoint my said son Thomas Lee Dummer my executor.

Codicil, dated 29th August, 1747.—£10 per annum to be given to Mr. Bartholomew towards the education of his son at the Grammar School, and, if he send him to the University of Oxford, then £20 per annum for seven years.

2d Codicil, dated 29th Feb'y, 1747-8.—In my daughter's jointure-settlement the lands at East Norton, in co. Leicester, were omitted, and I desire that some other estate of mine, or an annuity of the same value, viz. £120. 13. 2., be settled on her for life.—To each of my nieces, the Lady Holland and her two sisters Isabella and Charlotte Holland, a mourning-ring of the value of 50 guineas.—To widow Perrior half a crown weekly for her life.—To Lettice Garlick, £12. per annum for life.—To Philip Rousselon, £20 per annum for life.—To Barbara Fry, £10 per annum for life, according to the writing I gave to Mrs. Barbara Richards, the same to be paid out of the Manor of Northam.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 24th of November, 1749, by the son Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq.

This only son, Thomas Lee Dummer, matriculated at Oxford, from Brase-

nose College, 11th April, 1728, aged 15, and for some extraordinary reason was created M.A. only three years later, viz. 28th May, 1731. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He subsequently purchased Cranbury Park, near Otterbourne in Hampshire, and was M. P. for Newport, Isle of Wight. He and his wife are sufficiently further described in the following inscription on their monument at South Stoneham :

"Close to this wall lie interred the remains of Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq., of Cranbury in this County, F.R.S. He was the only son and heir of the late Thomas Dummer, Esq., Deputy of His Majesty's Great Wardrobe. He died October 6th, 1765, aged 53. Also in the same vault are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Dummer, his wife, daughter of John Penton, Esq., of Winchester. She died April 6th, 1766, aged 53."

They had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who died in childhood, and was buried at South Stoneham, 17th June, 1746; and an only son, Thomas Dummer, who succeeded to Cranbury Park. He married, 5th June, 1766, Harriot, third daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, 5th Baronet of Parlham, by his wife Anne, second daughter of Hugh Boscawen, 1st Viscount Falmouth, but had no issue. (She survived him, and remarried Nathaniel Dauce, the artist, third son of George Dauce, the celebrated architect, who assumed the additional surname of Holland, and was created a Baronet 27th Nov., 1800. Sir Nathaniel Dauce-Holland died 15th Oct., 1811, in his 76th year, and was buried in the nave of Winchester Cathedral. She survived him nearly fourteen years, and, dying 12th June, 1825, in her 84th year, was buried with her first husband at South Stoneham [Burke states that there was an intermediate marriage with Thomas Chamberlaine, but no evidence of such marriage can be found].) The inscription on the monument of Thomas Dummer at South Stoneham is as follows :

"The remains of Thomas Dummer, Esq., of Cranbury in this County, are deposited in the same vault with his father and mother : He was only son and heir of Thomas Lee Dummer, Esq. : he died June 3d, 1781, aged 41."

He was the last male descendant of John Dummer of Swathling, eldest son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer, of whose line we are now treating.

[5.] *Charles Dummer*, the next son of Edmund and Barbara Dummer, was baptized at North Stoneham, 13th January, 1669-70. He died unmarried about 1698, and was buried at St. Dunstan in the West, London, but, agreeably to the direction in his brother Edmund's will, his remains were removed to South Stoneham. His next brother was

[6.] *Richard Dummer* (2d of the name), who was baptized at North Stoneham 15th February, 1671-2. He was admitted to Winchester College 25th August, 1685, and matriculated at Oxford, from Trinity College, 12th Dec. 1691. He was B.A. 7th June, 1695, and M.A. 25th June, 1698. He became Vicar of South Stoneham, and was collated a Prebendary of Llandaff, 4th June, 1700. He died unmarried, and was buried at South Stoneham, 3d August, 1705. The inscription on his monument is as follows :

"In memory of the Rev^d Richard Dummer, A.M., sixth son of Edmund Dummer of Swathling, Gent., and Barbara his wife, who dyed the 31st of July, 1705, aged 34."

His next brother was

[7.] *Cornelius Dummer*, who was baptized at North Stoneham, 3d Sept., 1674. He died, unmarried, at Valencia in Spain, and letters to administer his estate were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11th Oct.,

1706. to his brother Thomas. He was described as late of the city of Winchester, and probably had gone abroad for his health, but possibly on business. His next brother was

[8.] *Henry Dummer*, who was baptized at North Stoneham, 22d Nov., 1677, and buried at South Stoneham 18th Nov., 1680. He was the youngest child of Edmund and Barbara Dummer.

We now return to the sisters of Thomas, John, and Edmund Dummer, daughters of John Dummer, son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer. They were three in number.

Anne, the eldest daughter, married, before June, 1662, Richard Chemish, as he is called in her father's will, or Kemish, as in those of her brothers. She was living as late as 17th Oct., 1698, but died before 15th Oct., 1720. In 1724 her children living were John Kemish, and Mary and Joane, apparently married. I have found nothing further about them.

Dorothy, second daughter, married, at East Tisted, Hants, 25th April, 1650. John Hunt, of Southwick, Hants, and had a son John living in 1698.

Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter, appears to have married Robert Beare, and to have left a son Gilbert Beare, who had issue living in 1747.

We now proceed with the history of the second son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer, viz.:

2. *Richard Dummer*, with which, however, I have little to do, as the later portions of it belong almost entirely to New England. He is said to have been born at Bishopstoke about 1598, but this, owing to the loss of the early Bishopstoke parish-register, cannot be verified. In the list of the passengers by the "Bevis," heretofore referred to, his age is given as 40 in 1638. The only record I find of him in England is that in 1631, previous to his first going to New England, he settled a rent-charge of 40 shillings per annum, out of his lands in Bishopstoke, to the use of the poor of that parish forever. It was a generous thing to do as he was taking leave of his old neighbors, and speaks well for his character. That he paid a subsequent visit to England is proved by the fact that in 1650-1 he proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the will of Thomas Nelson, husband of his niece Joane.

The only records I have found relating to any of his descendants refer to his grandson, the well known Jeremy Dummer, and his great-granddaughter Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dummer and Elizabeth Ruggles.

Among certain records, kindly searched for and transcribed for me by Mr. Henry F. Waters, Salem, Mass., from the Probate Registry of Middlesex County at East Cambridge, are the following:

"Daniel Rogers, of Littleton, Clerk, appointed Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth Dummer, daughter of Samuel Dummer, late of Wilmington, deceased intestate, who also is deceased intestate, 1st September, 1740.

"Memorandum: the wife of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Rogers, who was Samuel Dummer Esquire's widow, and mother of said Elizabeth Dummer, holds her thirds or right of dower in all the above mentioned and appraised housing and lands [referring to the Inventory]. 'Tis said there is an estate in England that belonged to the aforesaid Elizabeth Dummer, at the time of her decease, but what it is is not yet come to knowledge."

The record I have found evidently refers to that unknown estate in England, probably certain property at Bishopstoke, which had descended to her from her great-grandfather Richard Dummer.

On the 27th of August, 1741, letters to administer the estate of Elizabeth Dummer, spinster, of Littleton, in New England, were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, to Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., the lawful attorney of Elizabeth Rogers, heretofore Dummer, wife of the Rev. Daniel Rogers, Clerk, the natural and lawful mother and next of kin of the deceased, for the use and benefit of said Elizabeth Rogers *alias* Dummer, now residing in New England.

As to Jeremy Dummer, it is well known that he died in England on the 19th of May, 1739. He was buried at West Ham in Essex, and the inscription on the monument (a slab now close to the door of the vestry) is as follows :

“ The Remains
of
Jeremiah Dummer
of New England, Esq^r,
distinguished by his excellent life
probity and humanity.
His age 58.
1739.”

I am not sure whether his will has ever been printed in the United States, and, as it contains at least one name connected hereafter with this narrative, I append a full abstract of it. It is dated on the 7th of June, 1738, and he described himself as *Jeremy Dummer* (and so signed it), late Agent of His Majesty's Provinces of Massachusetts and Connecticut in New England, and now resident at Plaistow in Essex, in the kingdom of Great Britain. The opening paragraph I quote verbatim :

“ In the chief place, and before all things, I do on this solemn occasion commend my soul to Almighty God, and render Him infinite thanks for the many blessings with which He has been pleased to fill up the short scene of my life, firmly confiding in the Benignity of His nature, that he won't afflict me in another world for some follies I have committed in this, in common with the rest of mankind, but rather that he will graciously consider the frail and weak frame which he gave me, and remember that I was but dust.” I desire my executors kindly to invite to my funeral all such New England Gentlemen as shall be in London at the time of my decease, and to give to each a ring of the value of 20 shillings, without my name on it, but only this motto, which I think : “ Nulla retro via.”—To Mrs Kent, where I now live, and to Mrs Mary Stephenson, lodging in the same house, each £100. and a ring.—To my worthy countryman Henry Newman, Esq., £20.—To Miss Hook Jacob, £20.—To my good kinswoman Mrs Lloyd of New England, formerly Pemberton and Campbell, £100.—To Dudley Woodbridge, of Barbadoes, £50., for the pleasure I had in his company when in England.—To Commissioner Pearse of the Navy his eldest son by his former wife, £20.—To Mrs Burr of New-England, a £50. New England bill, and, in case of her death, the same to her children, as an acknowledgement of a civility I received from her husband at the College (I mean that Burr who was schoolmaster of Charlestown).—To Colonel & Captain Mandell, Swedes in London, each 10 guineas.—To Stephen Whatley, of Gray's Inn, Gent., my little library.—To my brother Dummer of Newberry, £20., New England money, to distribute among the poor Indian squaws that may come a begging at his door.—To my sister Dummer, her husband's picture set in gold, which will be found in my scutcheon.—The bulk of my estate I am content should go according to the Act of Assembly in New England for distributing the estates of intestates.—To Francis Wilks, Esq., the diamond ring I usually wear, and to Mr Samuel Storke my gold watch, and I desire them to be my executors.

Codicil, dated 8th April, 1739. Whereas I executed a deed on the 20th of March last to Dorothy Kent and Francis Wilks, conveying to said Mrs Kent a house in Clarges street, in consideration of the trouble I have given her during a long fit of sickness, I now revoke the legacy of £100. to her in my will.

This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 1st of June, 1739, by both executors, the latter of whom, Samuel Storke, will be again heard of as this narrative proceeds. The will was evidently a holograph, or written at the dictation of the testator.

This ends all that I have to say respecting Richard Dummer of New England, and I now proceed to the history of the third son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer, viz. :

3. *Thomas Dummer*, who is usually said to have gone to New England in 1638, and to have afterwards returned, which I believe not to have been the case. As I have shown before, he could not have been the Thomas who sailed in the "Bevis" in 1638, at the age of 19, as he had a daughter old enough to be married in 1644. He inherited from his father the estate at Chicknell (sometimes called Dummer Park) in North Stoneham, where he died in 1650. His will, as of Chicknell, Gentleman, was dated 12th April in that year, and the following is a full abstract of it :

To the parishes of North and South Stoneham and of Bishopstoke, each 26 shillings and 8 pence for the use of the poor.—To my wife, £10.—To four of my daughters, viz. Susan, Hester, Jane and Mary, each £200, at her age of 21 or marriage.—To my eldest daughter, Joane Nelson, widow, 20 shillings, and to her son and daughter, Samuel and Mercy Nelson, my grandchildren, each £50, when 21.—To my second daughter, Margaret Clements, now in New England, and her child she now hath, each £25.—To Thomas, my only son, when of the age of 21 or 24, as my executors shall see fit, all my freehold-lands in North Stoneham, or elsewhere, with remainder to my said four unmarried daughters.—I appoint as my executors in trust my kinsman John Dummer of Townhill, Stephen Penton of Winchester, Robert Dummer of Durley, Thomas Dummer of Fairthorne and Stephen Dummer of Bishopstoke.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 9th of November, 1650, by the said four Dummers named as executors, power being reserved for the said Stephen Penton.

Of his wife or wives I know nothing. It may be presumed from the smallness of the bequest here made to his wife, and the absence of any other provision for or allusion to her, that she was his second wife, and not the mother of his children.

The children of this Thomas Dummer were as follows :

(1.) *Thomas Dummer*, only son, who was not of age at the date of his father's will, but must have become so very shortly after, as he evidently married late in that year 1650. He may, however, have married before attaining his majority, and it was probably at North Stoneham. Of his wife I know nothing beyond the facts afforded by the following inscription on her gravestone, on the floor of the nave of North Stoneham Church :

"Here lyeth byried the body of Joane Dummer, the wife of Thomas Dummer of Chicknell Hall in this parish, who departed this mortal life the 10 day of October in y^e year of ovr Lord 1665."

It may be suspected that Thomas Dummer did not maintain the reputation of the family for thrift, for on the 8th of March, 1661–2, he sold the Chicknell estate, and it passed forever out of the possession of the family. He was himself buried at Romsey, Hants, on the 12th of December, 1665, but no will or record of administration of his estate is to be found.

His children were as follows :

[1.] *Edmund Dummer*, who was baptized at North Stoneham 28th Aug., 1651. He obtained some Government-position, and was sometime of Chatham, and afterwards of London, near the Tower. On the 25th of June, 1692,

he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 8th May, 1716, but no testamentary record of him can be found. By his wife Sarah, who was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 20th Feb., 1713-14, he had a daughter Mary, baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 28th July, 1680, and living 13th January, 1689-90; a daughter Sarah, who was buried at Greenwich, 12th April, 1700; and a son Edmund, who was also buried at Greenwich, 30th March, 1701.

[2.] *Thomas Dummer*, who was baptized at North Stoneham in 1655. He was afterwards of London, and sometimes called "Captain." He died on the 18th of February, 1727-8, in his 73d year, and was buried in the Church of St. Catherine, by the Tower of London. His wife Mary died on the 4th of March, 1742-3, also in her 73d year, and was buried with her husband. He was, so far as can be ascertained, the last male descendant of Thomas Dummer, third son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer. (Both he and his brother Edmund will appear again hereafter in connection with the question of the Dummer arms.)

His will, as of Marine [now Wellclose] Square, Gentleman, dated 10th January, 1725-6, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 18th March, 1727-8, by his relict Mary, to whom he left all his estate, except £50 to his daughter, and £500 each to his five grandchildren, respectively, at the age of 21. Her will, dated 26th August, 1742, and proved in the same court 10th March, 1742-3, names only her own immediate relations and friends. The following legacies, however, refer to names already occurring or to occur in this narrative, and may be worth recording:

"To my cousin Hester Fludd, daughter of the late Mr Henry *Hull*, or, if she be dead, then to her husband Mr Jonathan Fludd, or, if both be dead, then to their children, £50.—To the children of Thomas *Carter*, late of Southampton, deceased, and to their mother, and to my god-daughter Mrs Susanna *Andrews*, each a guinea.—To my said cousin Hester Fludd, £20. for the use of Mary *Hull*.—To Mrs Sarah *Hull*, widow, £10."

They had but two children, viz., a daughter Rebecca, who was baptized at Portsmouth, Hants, 20th September, 1693, and buried there the 1st of October, 1697; and Mary, who married Rev. Ross Ley, Rector of St. Matthew, Friday street, London, and one of the Brothers of the Hospital of St. Catharine, who died 4th January, 1736-7, aged 56, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Catharine. She died 3d May, 1746, aged 57, and was buried with her husband. Their children were Thomas Ley, who died 27th March, 1741, aged 30, and was buried at St. Catharine's; William Ley, who was living 27th January, 1763, having had apparently only one son, William Ross Ley, who died an infant in 1742; Elizabeth, who died unmarried before 1742, aged 31; Rebecca, unmarried in 1735, afterwards the wife of Thomas Gwatkin; and Mary, unmarried in 1735, but married before 1745 to John Eckley.

[3.] *John Dummer*, baptized at North Stoneham in 1658, and

[4.] *Walter Dummer*, baptized at North Stoneham in May, 1661.

Of these two sons of Thomas and Joane Dummer I find no further trace. They probably died young.

[5.] *Mary*, only daughter. She was living as such 13th January, 1689-90, named in the will of her cousin Rev. John Dummer of Hardwick, but I find nothing of her later.

The six daughters of Thomas Dummer, third son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer, were as follows:

(2.) *Joane*, whom I take to have been the passenger of that name in the "Bevis," in 1638, accompanying her uncle Richard and the rest of the family. She became as early as 1644 the second wife of Thomas Nelson, of Rowley, in New England. His will was printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for 1849. Vol. III. pp. 267-8. This will was proved in England in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21st February, 1650-1, by the executor, his wife's uncle, Richard Dummer, who must then have been on at least his second return-visit to his old home. Her two children, Mercy and Samuel, are mentioned in her father's will, and she and they were evidently then with him. She is said to have been still living at North Stoneham in 1659, but I do not find any positive trace of her, or of her son Samuel. Her daughter Mercy married John Storke, a wealthy clothier of Romsey, Hants, who was twice Mayor of that Corporation, by whom she had issue John, Thomas, Richard and Samuel Storke, and a daughter Mercy, who afterwards married — Wheat. Mercy Storke died 23d May, 1702, and was buried the 25th, at Romsey. Chief Justice Sewall often mentions the family in his Diary, and, on the 15th of March, 1688-9 (Vol. I. p. 300), her particularly as "one of the most kind of all my relations." On the 9th of March next following her death, 1702-3, her husband remarried, at Romsey, Martha Baverstock, widow. He died on the 19th of December, 1711, and was buried on the 22d at Romsey. John Storke, their eldest son, married Mary Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews and Susanna Dummer, as I have before related. He died 30th November, 1724, aged 55, and was buried at Romsey. Another of their sons married a Dummer, as will be seen hereafter. Samuel Storke, their youngest son, became a merchant in London, where he died 6th Sept., 1746, aged 59, but, according to his desire, was buried with his family at Romsey, on the 13th of the same month.

The second daughter of Thomas Dummer, viz.,

(3.) *Margaret*, appears to have married in New England, 25th December, 1644, Job Clements. I find nothing of her beyond the fact that she was named in her father's will, in 1650, as still living there.

(4.) *Susan*, and

(5.) *Hester*. They were both named in their father's will as living in 1650, but I am not able to identify them, positively, later.

(6.) *Jane*, who married — Carter, but of whom we otherwise never hear. She was named in the will of Thomas Dummer of Swathling, 15th Jan., 1688-9, with her son Samuel and daughter Hester. Her cousin Rev. John Dummer of Hardwick, in his will, dated 13th January, 1689-90, mentions her as then living with him, and names her children, Thomas, Samuel and Hester.

(7.) *Mary*, who married at Durley, 2d April, 1659, her cousin Thomas, son of John Dummer of Swathling. Her history has been given before. She was the "M. D." who furnished the Genealogy which is in the Introduction to the "Sewall Diary" before mentioned. It may be noticed that she mentioned her two sisters as both named *Jane*. Probably the name of the first one was wrongly transcribed, for it is certain that the grandmother of Samuel Storke was *Joane*.

WAS GOV. LEVERETT A KNIGHT?

AT the monthly meeting of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, May 5, 1880, the following letter from Mr. Tuttle was received and read:

LETTER OF CHARLES W. TUTTLE, PH.D.

Boston, May 4, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I have to regret that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the society to-morrow, as I intended.

For some time I have desired to submit to the consideration of the society a proposition looking to a solution of the question whether John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1673 to 1679, was knighted by Charles II. of England. His knighthood is frequently and solemnly affirmed as a historical fact in the pages of the Leverett Memorial, not excepting the title-page of that volume, as if it were unquestionable.

My impression is that this alleged act of the king never was made public till within fifty years past. At all events, this announcement must have been received with surprise by all who knew the history of the king and of the governor. No one was prepared to believe that Charles II. had any such regard for the Puritan Governor, the aider and abettor of Cromwell—in overthrowing the monarchy—as is implied by conferring on him knighthood, or that the Governor had any such regard for the Cavalier king and his court, as to induce him to accept it. And yet the contrary is urged, among other things, to establish the fact of knighthood.

The affirmative evidence is not strong; it consists of a single letter of business from Mr. Secretary Williamson to Governor Leverett, dated in August, 1676, wherein the latter is styled a knight in the address; and also a document, now missing or lost, supposed to be the royal letters patent conferring this distinction. Strange this letter, wherein no mention is made of knighthood, except as it appears to the Governor's name in the address, should be preserved, and the important bulky Letters Patent creating him knight should be lost.

This is a novel way of conferring as well as proving title to knighthood. As to the letter, no one who knows what a great blunderer the secretary was regarding American affairs and history, will attach any importance to that. How came the secretary, before and after, to forget that the Governor was a knight? If this method of proving right to a title were allowable, one might easily prove, from his files of letters, a title as high as he might choose to lay claim, and as various as his fancy could desire. How often does blunder or design compliment us in a letter, with a title wholly inapplicable and foreign to ourselves!

The negative evidence is strongly against this theory of knighthood in 1676, or any other year in the reign of Charles II.

During my historical researches concerning the conquest of Acadia by the Dutch in 1674, I had occasion to observe with much care the official relations—and I know of no other—between Charles II. and Governor Leve-

rett the six years the latter was governor. At no time in this period was there anything but antagonism between them. The act of the Governor in the spring of 1675 in dispossessing the Dutch of Acadia, and thereby endangering the Peace of Westminster, was a matter for which he was under censure for several years afterwards at the Court of Charles II.

In June, 1676, hardly three months before it is claimed he was knighted, he treated very curtly in Boston the bearer of a royal letter which he read in council, without even removing his hat, scornfully remarking at the end that its contents were of little consequence. All this was reported at Court about the time the royal letters patent are alleged to have been issued.

Gov. Leverett, as chief magistrate of the colony, is only surpassed by the amiable, prudent and accomplished Winthrop. As a military commander he had no equal during the first, nor perhaps during the second charter. His administration is a conspicuous one; and his memory has always been held in esteem and veneration in New England. That he ever held any other relations with Charles II. than those known to his contemporaries, none will believe who examine into the matter.

While I, as well as many others, am satisfied that he never was knighted by Charles II., as alleged, there are persons who believe otherwise, and continue to style him a knight, thereby making confusion in our history. I venture to suggest that this important question be referred to the Committee on Heraldry, with instructions to report their views at an early day.

Faithfully yours, C. W. TUTTLE.

To the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Pres't
N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Heraldry, as suggested by Mr. Tuttle. We expected to have accompanied the letter, in this number, with the report of the committee, but we find that we shall be obliged to postpone its publication till the October number.

Mr. Tuttle, when he wrote the above letter, had not seen the original of the official letter which he refers to, though he had made diligent search for it. He relied entirely on the printed copies, which give a false impression. It is but recently that we have ascertained the owner of the original document. The letter belongs to Leverett Saltonstall, Esq., who has loaned it to the editor of the REGISTER. From it the following copy has been made by David Pulsifer, A.M. :

Charles R.

Trusty & Welbeloved, Wee greet you well. Whereas wee have been humbly informed by the petition of John Wampas *als* White, that he was about six months since put into prison here for a small debt, where he hath since remained to his utter ruine, & that he hath a certain parcell of land in Massachusetts bay, the which he hath held for many years, having taken the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy as our subject; and having humbly besought us to interpose With you, that he may bee restored to his s^d lands, or have liberty to sell the same for his present reliefe & the payment of his debts, Wee taking into our gracious consideraçon the miserable condition of

the pet^r have thought fitt to recomēnd him to you, that he may have Justice done him & what favour the matter will fairly beare. And see Wee bid you farewell. Given Att our Court att Whitehall the 22th day of August 1676 in the 28th yeare of our reigne

By his Maties coṃmand.

WILLIAMSON.

[The letter fills one page of a folio foolscap sheet, and except the signatures of Charles II. and Secretary Williamson, is in the hand writing of a clerk. It is addressed, in the same hand writing, on the outside of the letter after it was folded:]

To Our Trusty and Welbeloved
S^r John Leveritt Kn^t governour
of Massachusetts bay in new
England

[Underneath the address is a line in another hand writing, probably a memorandum of the receipt of the letter by Gov. Leverett. A portion of the writing is obscure, but it looks like:]

Recd y^s l^r 7. 2. jvān 1677

[Savage (Winthrop's New England, ii. 245) reads it, "Received 2 June 1677;" and the editors of the 32d volume of the Massachusetts Historical Collections (page 223) read it, "Received 2 Jan. 1677."]

This letter has been printed twice before, namely, in 1854, in the Massachusetts Historical Collections, vol. xxxii. page 223; and in 1856 in the Leverett Memorial, page 83; but in both copies the address is printed above the sign manual of the king, whereas in the original letter it is on the outside, and appears no where else.

Last year we sent a copy of Mr. Tuttle's letter to Col. Chester, of London, the eminent antiquary, and desired him to ascertain whether there was any record of the letter in England. The following reply was received:

124 Southwark Park Road.
London, S. E., England, 29 Sept. 1880.

Dear Mr. Dean,

I returned from the seaside last week, and have since looked into the matter about which you wrote on the 25th August. There was considerable difficulty in finding the document, as you gave no reference. It is in

"Colonial Entry Books
Plantations General
Vol. 93. A.D. 1663-1684,"

at folio 150. It is undated, but follows a letter dated 29th March. 1676, and precedes one dated 14th Dec. 1676. This volume is only an Entry Book containing *copies* of letters written by Secretary Williamson. (See my Westminster Abbey Registers, p. 249.)

In the margin is:

"To S^r John Leveritt gov^r of Massachusetts."

At the end of the letter:

"To our Tr. &c. S^r John Leveritt, Knt. gov^r of Massachusetts bay in New England."

The explanation I would suggest is that Williamson was *notoriously a careless man*, and that this was one of his blunders. It seems absolutely certain that Leverett never was knighted, or there would be evidence of the fact in other quarters.

Sincerely yours,

JOS. L. CHESTER.

MEMORANDA BY JOSEPH FARWELL, OF GROTON.

Communicated by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., of Boston.

THE following memoranda are taken from a small note-book kept by Joseph Farwell, of Groton, which has been lent me by Frederic Kidder, Esq., of Melrose, Mass. The first entries were made in the year 1710, and relate to work done by Farwell. On the fly-leaf is written, "Joseph farwell his book if I it luse and you it find giue it me for it is mine." The next leaf contains "An acompt of y^e Berth of Joseph farwells Childeren," as follows:

Joseph farwell Born August: 5: 1696
 Thomas farwell Born October: 11: 1698
 Hannah farwell Born May: 6: 1701
 Elisabeth farwell Born December: 31: 1704
 Edward farwell Born July: 12: 1706
 Mary farwell Born Feb^r: 1: 1709
 John farwell Born June: 23: 1711

Sarah farwell born feb^r the 26th and died July the 4th 1721

Joseph Farwell the son of Joseph and Hannah Farwell was born the: 24: 5: 1670

Near the middle of the book the following record is found, in another hand writing:

The Birth of the Children of Joseph Farwell and Mary Farwell who wear Married Dece^m y^e 24: 1719.

Anna Farwell Born February y^e 19th 1721
 Isaac Farwell Born March y^e 6th 1723
 Joseph Farwell Born September y^e 20th 1725
 Jonathan Farwell Born May y^e 15th 1730
 Thomas Farwell Born July y^e 31th 1733
 Olive Farwell Born June y^e 24th 1735
 Mary Farwell Born September y^e 4th 1738
 Susannah Farwell Born August y^e 8th 1742

Jon^t Farwell Departed Life Nou^m y^e 29 1761 being 30 years & 14 Days old

Isaac Farwell son of Joseph and Mary Farwell Dep^d May y^e 18th 1740 Being 17 year two months and 12 Days old

Joseph Farwell Juner son of Jo^t & Mary Dep^t August. y^e 27. 1758 being 32 years 11 months and 7 Days old

The following notes are found in different leaves, scattered throughout the book, as they were left blank by the original writer:

Joseph Farwell his Bock 1745

March y^e 10th 1745 Our men went out of Groton for Cap Prtoon and the City was taken y^e 18 day of june 1745

August y^e 4th 1745 We Began to sing the psalms in the meeting house by Course [*subsequently the following was written underneath*] and sang them throw August y^e 30th 1752 and began and sung the first psalm the first Sabbath in September 1752 [*and in another place*] And sung the Last psalm the Last Sabbath in March 1760 and began and sang the first psalm y^e first Sabbath in April 1760

May 10th 1749 pece was proclam^d in Boston in New England

Groton June y^e 29 1750 I was c[h]ose in^{to} the office of a deacon in the first Church in Groton a for said and on the first Sabath july 1750 waited on that Duty

in Groton January the 22. 1750-1 their was a grate storm of Rain and wind to that Degree that it Blew down 4 Barns and one house and Rent a Grate Number of Barns and other Buldings to that Degree that the oldest person Now Living Cant Rember the Like

May the 22^d 1754 we Began to Rais our New meeting House and finished it on Saterdag the 25th

May y^e 30th 1754 Our Solders went out of Groton to Boston in order forts Cumber Land

August y^e 18 1754 vpon the Lords Day mrs Sarah Dickinson was taken into our Church the first person that was taken into the Church in the New meeting House

November y^e 15 1754 the first Sacrement of the Lords supper was Administred in the New meeting House

November: y^e 18th 1755. their was a tearable Earth quake about 20 minets after 4 in the morning.

on Munday the 26 of july 1756 my house was burnt down and the most of my house hold s[t]uff burnt up [*subsequently the following was written*] and on Wedensday the 24 of Nouember we mov^d into the New house

May y^e 24 1758 Cap^t thomas Lawrance went out of groton in order for Canada and was slain in battle the 20. Day of July 1758

August. y^e 10 1763 peace was proclaimed in Boston with the French.

March y^e 28. 1766 Zachariah Longley was chosen a Deacon in y^e first Church in Groton.

December y^e 30. 1773 Isaac Farnsworth and Ben^a Bancroft wear chosen Deacons in the Church of Groton.

Apriel y^e 19th 1775, the Reggulars Came to Concord & kil^d two men & our men followed them to Charlstown & kil^d and wounded and took Cap-tive Between three & 400

BELIEF IN ASTROLOGY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Communicated by JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, Jr., A.M., of New York City.

THE belief in astrology prevalent among our ancestors two centuries ago, is well illustrated in the following family record, where the hour and minute of each child's birth, as well as the planetary influence under which it took place, is carefully noted. This custom of recording the pre-

cise time of birth is still followed by many who are ignorant that it was formerly done to enable the astrologers to construct a horoscope or nativity of the person, from which to foretell the events of his life. Thus the usage has survived the memory of its origin.

The Christopher Champlin, who so carefully preserved the record of his family, was the son of Christopher,² son of Geoffrey or Jeffrey¹ Champlin, of Portsmouth, Newport and Westerly, R. I. His wife Elizabeth was the daughter of George³ Denison of Westerly, son of George² of Stonington, Conn., son of William¹ of Roxbury, Mass.

Christopher Champlin born Sept 26th 1684

Elizabeth Champlin his wife born Sep 11th 1689

The above said Christopher Champlin departed this life Oct 23^d 1734 and Elizabeth his wife departed this life Nov ye 22nd 1749

The ages of their children

Christopher was born Nov ye 30th 32 min past 7 in ye morning 1707 ♂

Joseph was born Aug ye 4th: 1709 at 8 o'clock in ye morning ☉

Elijah was born July ye 20th 1711 Died Feb ye 18th 1712-13

Ann was born March ye 29th: 1714 Planetary hour ♂

George was born Feb 15th 1716 Planetary hour ♀

Elizabeth was born Jan 10th 1718=19 Planetary hour ♀

Thankful was born March 27th 1721 Planetary hour ♂ Died Oct ye 22nd 1725

Lydia was born Nov ye 19th 1723 Planetary hour ♀ Died Oct ye 10th 1725

Elijah was born May ye 23-1726 Planetary hour ♀ Died March ye 10th 1729

Jabez was born Aug ye 31st 1728 on the 7th day of ye week

Oliver was born May ye 12th 1730 on ye 3rd day of ye week

Mary was born June ye 29th 1731 on ye 3rd day of ye week at 6 o'clock in ye morning.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

KEAYNE.—(*Abstract by Stanley Waters from Miscellaneous Records of Supreme Court.*)—An Indenture made the 10th day of March in the year 1652 between Benjamin Kayen of London Esquire, sonne and heire apparent of Robert Kayen of Boston in N. E., Esquire, on the one part, and Simeon Smith, Cittizen and Haberdasher, of London, the executor of the last will &c of Nicholas Jupe, Cittizen & Merchant Tayler of London deceased, of the other part, &c.

Said Indenture mentions a will of said Nicholas dated March 10, 1650, which gave to "lovinge Couzen Benjamin Jupe all that his halfe share" in two houses, &c. in the Parish of St. Buttolph, Aldgate, London, in the occupation of Richard English and Edward Mott, and "a house where a stone cutter did dwell," one of said Jupe's houses having been bought by him and Richard English from one Matthew Beanes.

Property also was bequeathed to Anthony and Mary, the brother and sister of said Benjamin, which consisted of a share in a row of houses standing in Gravell [?] Lane in ye parish of St. Buttolph's without Aldgate in one Rowe in ye occupation severally of John Trigge, Mr. Oakman, Widdowe Izard, Widow Borkane, and Mr. Chambers; one Nopher Jupe and one Thomas Evans to be each paid Ten Pounds out of the proceeds of said rents.

Witnesses—Edward Sedgwick, John Heathcote, Benjamin —

NEWMAN AND STONE.—From an ancient volume in my possession, once the property of Samuel Newman, I copy these memoranda. They may afford a useful clue to some genealogical explorer.

HENRY A. HAZEN.

Auburndale, Mass.

"Samuel Newman and Hannah Buenkur married May 2, 1689.

Hannah Newman, Borne February. day 16. 1689.

Bathsheba Newman. Borne June day 20. 1695.
 Sarah Newman. Borne. November, day 26. 1700.
 Deacon Samuel Newman deceased June 25. 1747.
 Widow Hannah Newman deceased Sept. 20. 1752.
 Nathaniel Stone and Sarah Woodward married Feb. 19 1746-7.
 Their Daughter Sarah. was born Nov. 21st 1747.
 Their Daughter Hannah was born. Feb. 1st [?] 1750.
 Their Son. Nathaniel was born. Sept. 8th 1753.
 Sarah. y^e. wife of Nath^l Stone was born Decemb^r 21st 1727 and Died feb. 8. 1755."

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.—Daniel Rolfe, a very aged man, reputed to be in his hundredth year, died 27 October, 1748.—*Copied from Bedford (Mass.) Town Records, by William S. Appleton.*

QUERIES.

HARRIS.—In early days in Ohio, "White Woman's Creek" was a branch of the Muskingum, and a town on it was called "White Woman's."

Gist in his Journal, under date January, 1751, says: "This white woman was taken away from New England when she was not above ten years old by the French and Indians. She is now upwards of fifty, has an Indian husband and several children. Her name is Mary Harris."

Can any one tell whence she was taken, or anything about her?

Cleveland, O.

C. C. BALDWIN.

NEWTON, WALKER, ELLIOT AND WHEELER.—*Phineas Newton*, of the fifth generation from Richard Newton, of Sudbury, Mass., 1640 (Richard,¹ John,² Thomas,³ Obadiah,⁴ Phineas⁵), was born in Marlborough, Mass., Feb. 5, 1726. He came to this town with wife and children before 1770. What was the name of his wife, and what were the names and date of birth of his children?

Obadiah Walker, of the fourth generation from Thomas Walker, of Boston, Mass. 1650 (Thomas,¹ Thomas,² Obadiah,³ Obadiah⁴), born in Marlborough, Mass., June 8, 1721, came to this town about 1790, and died here August 29, 1810, in his 90th year.

What was the name of his wife, and what were the names and date of birth of his children?

Jonathan Elliot and Hannah Wheeler were married at Sutton, Mass., April 25, 1749. Can any one give me their ancestry and parentage?

Croydon, N. H.

ALONZO ALLEN.

WATERMAN.—Bethia, wife of Col. Richard Waterman, 12th proprietor of Providence, R. I. Can any one give her maiden name?

Richard, Jr., and Neriaah, great-grandsons of Richard and Bethia. Can any one tell to whom they were married, and give records of family?

New Bedford, Mass.

WILLIAM HENRY WATERMAN.

PIERPONT.—Wanted, the date of the marriage of John Pierpont, of Roxbury, and Thankful Stow, which took place sometime between November 17th, 1616 (the date of Rachel Bigg's will) and the year 1649.

Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. E. W. N. STARR.

McCLENACHAN—DRUMMOND—BELL.—The Rev. William McClenachan, born in Ireland in 1714, emigrated to America in 1736 with a number of Presbyterian families, and settled in Portland as their pastor; thence he removed to Georgetown, where he remained till 1744; thence to Chelsea, 1747-1751, and in 1751 he conformed to the Church of England in Boston. In 1755 he went to London, where he was ordained deacon and priest, and returning to New England settled at Georgetown, Me., as missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He remained in Georgetown from 1756 until 1753. He married Anne, daughter of Capt.

John and Frances (Bell) Drummond, and granddaughter of Col. Patrick Drummond, of Bath, Me. I am anxious to obtain data relating to his ancestry and life in New England, as well as to the ancestry of the Drummonds and Bells, and I shall be very much indebted to any one who will either supply the required information or give references as to where it may be found.

Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.

ROBERT P. ROBINS, M.D.

LADD.—I find on the records of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., the will of Joseph Ladd, dated April 16th, 1669. He names in his will, Joanna, his wife, and his children, Joseph, William, Daniel, Mary and Sarah. There is no other mention of him, nor of any other Ladd upon the records.

Does any reader of the REGISTER know who were the ancestors of this Joseph Ladd? or where they resided? Was he a descendant of Daniel Ladd who came over from London in the ship Mary and John in 1633?

On the records of Little Compton, R. I., are the names of Joseph Ladd, born 1660, and of William Ladd, born 1655. Were these sons of Joseph Ladd, of Portsmouth, R. I.?

WARREN LADD.

New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—INFORMATION respecting the families of the following persons:

Ezekiel Little, who married in Killingly, Conn., 2 March, 1775, Eunice Eaton.

Moses Little, who married in Voluntown, Conn., 1770, Hannah Cole, and is believed to have removed to New York.

Joshua and Daniel Little, of Whitefield, Me., who were born 1760-1770.

Braintree, Mass.

GEORGE T. LITTLE.

DAVID SEARS married Susanna Handy and removed to Rochester, Mass., from some town on the Cape previous to 1767.

Who were his parents, and when and where was he born?

He was great-grandfather of the late Maj. H. B. Sears, U.S.A.

Newton, Mass.

SAMUEL P. MAY.

LEE.—Can any one tell what Lee family in England used the arms, "Argent a chevron between three crescents sable"? Are they now used by Lees in this country?

CLARK, HANCOCK, TYNG.—Information desired respecting the parentage of the wife of Rev. Thomas Clark, who settled at Chelmsford as successor to Rev. John Fiske in 1677. Their daughter Elizabeth married Rev. John Hancock of Lexington, grandfather of the governor, and their daughter Lucy married Maj. William Tyng, of Dunstable, the parents of Sarah Tyng, who married Rev. Thomas Smith, first minister of Falmouth, now Portland, Me.

Portland, Me.

JOHN F. ANDERSON.

ALICE HONOUR.—I would like to know more of Mrs. Alice Honour, of Watertown, who married John Prince, son of Rev. John Prince. Their son Isaac married Mary Turner and had a daughter whom he named Honour, but ignorance spelled it Onner, who was born Oct. 26, 1701. (See REGISTER, xxvii. 363, where the name is erroneously transcribed "Ounso.") She married Francis Loud. Her name is always spelled "Onner," even on her gravestone.

JOHN J. LOUD.

Weymouth Landing, Mass.

[Her name is given as "Susan" in the Prince pedigree in the REGISTER, vol. v. p. 353. This is probably an error in transcribing, as doubtless is also the name of the oldest child in the family, given "Aelip," probably written Aeliss, with a long s. Her name is recorded "Aallse" on the Hull Records (REGISTER, xxvii. 362). We presume that it should be Alice, and that both she and her sister were named for their grandmother.—Ed.]

ROLLINS, BOWDEN, &c.—Information wanted of the family name and ancestors of Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Rollins, of Exeter, N. H., married probably between 1695 and 1700. He died 1740.

Also of the ancestors of John Bowden, of Exeter, N. H., who married Elizabeth Folsom. He died 1765.

Also of the ancestors of Abigail Kimball, daughter of Christopher Kimball, of England, and wife of Job Prince. He was born 1695. She married second time Sylvanus Everson.

Also of the ancestors of Deborah Fuller, born 2 December, 1729, married 13 Nov. 1749, Kimball Prince. Her father was Dea. John Fuller, of Barnstable, Mass.

Also of the ancestors of Peter Coombs, of Brunswick or New Meadows, Me., born 1691, died 30 March, 1763. He is supposed to have come from Gloucester, Mass., with his brothers Anthony and John.

Also of the ancestors of Thomas Berry, of Berry's Mills, Bath, Me. He married a sister of Peter Coombs.

Address: G. CILLEY.

Rockland, Me.

RIDLAND.—Wyman, in his "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass.," says William Ridland married Patience Davis, and had issue *William*, born Dec. 21, 1663; *Nathaniel*, born Dec. 6, 1665; *Patience*, born Jan. 18, 1667; *Joanna*, born Aug. 16, 1670; *Mary*, born Jan. 9, 1672, and *Barnabas*, born June 28, 1679. The father died Dec. 2, 1694, aged upwards of 60. Nothing more is known of this family. As there were *three* sons, it is a little strange that no one bearing the surname is known in this country.

There is a large family of the name in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland, and the name appears in early London records; but I have found no other branches in Great Britain or America.

Magnus Readian was in York, York Co., Maine, as early as 1717, married Susanna Austin there, and became the ancestor of the Redlons, Ridlons, and many Ridleys of New England. *Magnus* is a rare name in America, but prevails in the Shetland Isles, and I think our ancestor came from that country. I shall be greatly obliged if any one can give information of families of the name.

Saco, Me.

G. T. RIDLON.

REPLIES.

DWINELL.—In examining the communication from Mr. W. L. Jeffries in the January number of the REGISTER, pages 31, 5 and 6, being the copy of the "Town Rate of Topsfield" for the years 1687-8, I was surprised not to find the name of Michael Duanet or Dunnel, who was a resident of Topsfield as early as 1667, and continued there until his death, between 29 January, 1710, and March 3d, 1717-18, his will being dated 29 Jan. 1710, but not proved until March 3d, 1717-18.

His eldest son Michael was born 5 Dec. 1670, consequently was about 18 years of age when the rate was taken, and old enough to be numbered with the "heads."

I am satisfied from my investigations, that the "*Michael Duanet & Sone*" on page 34 of the REGISTER, and "*Mikelt Dourill*" on page 36, are errors for Michael Duanet."

Galena, Ill.

ANDREW M. HAINE.

BLAKE AND BATCHELDER (*ante*, p. 182).—Among the "Notes and Queries" in the April number of the REGISTER, information is wanted concerning the parentage of Ruth Batchelder, who married Dea. James Blake, of Dorchester, Mass. According to the Hampton (N. H.) town records, "Ruth, dau. of Nathaniel Batchelor & Deborah (Smith) was born May 9, 1662." She died Dorchester, "Jan. 11, 1752, in the 90th year of her age;" which corresponds with the date of her birth.

Vol. xxvii. p. 364, of the REGISTER has an article on the "Dalton and Batcheller Pedigree," by William H. Whitmore, A.M., where is given the full record of said Nathaniel Batchelder's children; but strange to say, that in the agreement, made March 17, 1709-10, by widow Elizabeth, third wife of Nathaniel, Ruth is not mentioned in the list of heirs. That she must have lived beyond the above named period of time, and became the wife of Dea. James Blake, is very apparent in the following abstract of a deed, copied from the records of Rockingham Co., N. H., Vol. 47, viz.: "James Blake, joiner, Patience, wid. of Samuel Blake, dec'd, and John Spur, yeo., all of Dorchester, Mass.; Increase Blake, tin plate worker, Roger

Macknight, laborer, and wife Wait, all of Boston,—the said Increase being a child, and s^d James, John, Samuel & Wait being grand children of Ruth Blake, late of Dorchester, decd, who was a daughter of Nath'l Batehelder, late of Hampton, quitclaim to John, Simon, Jeremiah, Stephen & Jonathan Batchelder, & Jona. Moulton, all of Hampton, N. H., all our rights in the estate of s^d Ruth, as descended from s^d Nath'l Batehelder." Dated Nov. 1, 1755.

By referring to the Blake Memorial, compiled by the late Samuel Blake, Esq., it will be seen that the above-named children and grandchildren of Ruth are identical. Who, then, could be the parents of Ruth, if not the said Nathaniel (son of Rev. Stephen) and Deborah (Smith)? The deed alone seems to make the matter plain and decisive.

PERLEY DERBY.

Salem, Mass.

PORTER (*ante*, xxx. 360).—My attention has been quite recently attracted to a communication in the number of your magazine for October, 1876, in relation to the ancestry of Admiral Porter.

The family records of Admiral D. D. Porter, give his ancestry, as the article in question states, from an "Alexander Porter, born in Massachusetts, May 5, 1727."

I am myself somewhat interested in learning more in relation to his derivation, inasmuch as I have been for several years collecting the Porter families of Connecticut and Massachusetts, descended from John Porter, who was from England, and one of the earliest settlers of Windsor, Conn. (1630-5).

His great-grandson, *Daniel Porter*, born Nov. 23, 1681, married Feb. 19, 1706-7, *Mindwell Alexander*, daughter of Nathaniel Alexander (he born at Northfield, Mass., Dec. 29, 1652), who was with Capt. Turner, at the "Falls fight," May 19, 1676, and was son of John Alexander, who came with his father, George Alexander, from Scotland, and settled in Northampton, Mass.

I am of opinion that the "*Alexander Porter born in Massachusetts*," ancestor of Admiral Porter, may be of this family. I would be glad of any data elucidating this matter.

HENRY PORTER ANDREWS.

Saratoga Springs.

[Stiles in his "History of Ancient Windsor," p. 754, gives six children of Daniel and Mindwell Porter, beginning with Mindwell, born March 26, 1708, and ending with Alexander, born March 7, 1718-19. These children were, we suppose, born in Windsor, Conn. May not Daniel Porter afterwards have removed to Massachusetts, possibly Northampton or Hadley, and had other children? The Alexander born 1719 may have died, and another Alexander may have been born May 5, 1727. See in this connection the Supplement to Stiles's Windsor, p. 113.—EDITOR.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MIDDLETOWN, CT.—The undersigned is collecting materials for genealogical record of the families of Ancient Middletown, comprising the present towns of Middletown, Middlefield, Cromwell, Portland and Chatham.

Any persons having any information concerning any family thereof, is requested to notify

FRANK F. STARR,
Ass't Clerk, Middletown, Conn.

AMERICANS OF ROYAL DESCENT.—Charles H. Browning, of Philadelphia, Penn., whose work was announced in April, 1877 (REGISTER, xxxi. 225), has issued a circular inviting subscriptions and stating that he intends publishing a volume of pedigrees with the above title, giving the descent from Royalty of over 500 American families. It will be a royal 8vo. with a complete index, and be sold by subscription at ten dollars a copy. Contributors to the publication fund, who are of royal descent, will be entitled, without extra charge, to have their individual pedigrees inserted in the work.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

Candee. By C. C. Baldwin, Cleveland, Ohio.—It is intended to contain as nearly as practicable all the descendants of Zaccheus Candee, 1670, of New Haven. A second part will contain sketches of William Pynchon, founder of Springfield, Secretary John Allyn of Connecticut, and Capt. Joseph Wadsworth of Charter fame—who are ancestors of Candee. Information of all Candeos solicited, *especially* in western Massachusetts and in New York east of Hudson River.

Libby. By Charles T. Libby, Portland, Me.—It will contain all descendants of John Libbe (born in England about 1602, died in Scarborough, Me., 1682), bearing the surname, whose record could be procured. It will be necessary for those who forward information to Mr. Libby, to send it soon after the issue of this number of the REGISTER, as the work will be published in the latter part of August or early in September. It will make not less than 600 pages octavo, and will be published by subscription at \$5 a copy.

Luttrell. By Elston Luttrell, of Oxford, Ala.—Mr. Luttrell wishes to learn where the emigrant ancestor of this family settled, and from what port he sailed.

Porter. By Henry Porter Andrews, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—This genealogy will be devoted to the descendants of John Porter, an early settler of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Ct., who died at Windsor, April 22, 1648. It is proposed to collect and trace the descendants to this time as far as practicable, and eventually to print a volume. A circular containing the early generations has been printed.

Streeter. By Milford B. Streeter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOWN HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons having facts or documents relating to any of these towns, are advised to send them to the person engaged in writing the history of that town.

Billerica, Mass.—The progress of the History of Billerica, announced in the REGISTER for 1880, has been delayed by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Hazen, who has it especially in charge, to a position in connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The printing of the genealogical portion of the volume is finished, and that of the general history is going forward; and it is hoped that it will be finished during the year.

Greene, Me. By Mrs. J. F. Pratt, 375 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.—She is collecting material for a history of this town. Any person having material that would aid in the work, will confer a great favor by addressing her as above.

Medway, Mass.—The town has voted to publish a history, and has chosen a committee for the purpose, of which M. M. Fisher, Esq., is chairman.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday February 2, 1881.—A monthly meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The Hon. George Washington Warren, chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, reported a series of resolutions on the death of Simeon Pratt Adams, who had bequeathed to the society his collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers and documents illustrating New England local history, with a legacy in money. The resolutions, after remarks by Judge Warren, who read a letter from George T. Littlefield on the character of Mr. Adams, were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Edward G. Porter, of Lexington, read a paper entitled "The Mother Town of Dorchester," being a historical and descriptive account of Dorchester, England, for which Dorchester, Mass., was named. After remarks by several members, thanks were voted for the paper.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations during the preceding month, 97 volumes, 76 pamphlets, and other articles.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting resident membership to which they had been elected, from Henry S. Russell of Milton, and Richard I. Atwill, Henry A. Church, John O. Green, M.D., and Timothy Bigelow, of Boston.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of four deceased members, namely, the Hon. William H. Tuthill, Tipton, Iowa; Henry White, of New Haven, Conn.; Prof. William C. Fowler, LL.D., of Durham, Ct., and Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph, Mass.

March 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at the usual place and time, President Wilder in the chair.

Rev. Charles E. Lord, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a paper on "The Huguenots." Remarks followed from members, and thanks were voted to Dr. Lord.

The librarian reported 66 volumes and 56 pamphlets received during February.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptances of Frederick L. Ames, Boston; Charles C. Dawson, Lowell; George S. Mason, Boston; John H. Bardakin, Dedham, and Clement Willis, Boston, as resident members; and Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia, as a corresponding member.

April 6.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon at the usual place and hour, President Wilder in the chair.

A communication was read from the Boston Antiquarian Club, accompanying a vote of the club recommending to the city authorities, at the close of the present lease, July 1, 1881, to use the Old State House building for city purposes. It was voted to concur in this recommendation.

The president read an extract from a letter lately received by him from Dr. Augustus Le Plongeon, in relation to his explorations in Yucatan.

The Rev. Nathan H. Chamberlain, of Cambridge, read a paper on "Burgoyne's Campaign." Remarks were made by several members, and thanks were voted for the paper.

The librarian reported as donations during March, 63 volumes and 202 pamphlets.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of resident membership by the Hon. William Gaston, Boston; Charles W. Parsons, M.D., Providence; Curtis Guild, Boston; Fitz H. Jordan, Portland; William Peirce, Boston, and William E. Bright, Waltham; and of corresponding membership by Silas Bent, St. Louis, Mo.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of two deceased members, viz., Dana B. Putnam, M.D., and Thomas D. Quincy, both of Boston.

THE CANTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Canton, Mass., March 24, 1881.—This Society, organized in 1871, held its annual meeting this day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Daniel T. V. Huntoon.

Secretary—Frederic Endicott.

Treasurer—Elijah Bent.

The committee on the memorial watering trough reported,

That a granite Watering Trough, high enough for horses to drink from unchecked, had been erected at the junction of two principal streets in the town, surmounted by a lantern which serves also as a guide board. The cost of this trough was about \$300, which had been contributed by public-spirited citizens in response to a circular issued by this society. The inscription on the trough is as follows: "Erected in memory of the labors of the Apostle Eliot among the Indians at Ponkapoag, 1630-1690." The committee further reported that four more granite watering troughs were or would be erected in town within the coming year.

This society propose to erect throughout the town tablets bearing suitable inscriptions which shall commemorate important landmarks and perpetuate events that have made the town historic.

It has been the custom for the past few years for this society to meet on every Fast day and take a walk of from five to ten miles, visiting old cellar holes and ancient boundaries, walking over forsaken roads and sketching old houses. There are usually about twenty-five members and invited guests, who go on these field excursions, and a very enjoyable and instructive day is passed.

POCOMTUCK VALLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Deerfield, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1881.—The annual meeting was held this afternoon.

The cabinet keeper reported as donations during the year 563 volumes, 137 pamphlets, and 501 miscellaneous articles.

The treasurer reported \$635.06 receipts, and \$613.52 expenditures, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.54.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :

President—George Sheldon.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. E. Buckingham, Henry Childs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer—Nathaniel Hitchcock.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Crawford.

Counsellors—Henry W. Taft of Pittsfield, Rev. P. V. Finch, Chauncey Bryant, F. M. Thompson, Frank J. Pratt, John Sheldon of Greenfield, James Smith of Whately, Rev. W. S. Hawkes of South Hadley Falls, Elisha Wells, Robert Childs, Charles Jones, Dr. R. N. Porter, Albert Stebbins of Deerfield, and J. D. Canning of Gill.

After the meeting a collation was served, followed by addresses, poems, &c.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, March 14, 1881.—A meeting was held in the House of Assembly, Dr. Allison in the chair. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the members of both branches of the legislature attended.

The donations since the last meeting were announced.

The secretary read a paper prepared by Moses de la Dernier, an old settler of Nova Scotia, written in 1795, giving an account of the customs and manners of the ancient Acadians, with remarks on their removal and its causes.

Lieut.-Gov. Archibald delivered an address in which he discussed the question of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755. He also spoke of the progress which this society had made in building up in so short a time a really great historical library. "If we had hunted the Dominion all over," said he, "we could not have found a man so fitted for his work as the present librarian, and Mr. Bulmer has done more in two years to put together a great collection of books than any librarian in Canada has done in twenty-five. We have now 671 volumes of bound newspapers, and over 500 unbound—a total of nearly 1200 volumes, nearly all printed in this Province, and covering a period from 1764 to 1881. We have a collection of pamphlets extending from 1772 to date, and numbering over 12,000, and covering almost every public question ever discussed. We have books printed in Nova Scotia as far back as 1758, and all ever printed since. Our library, from holding a tenth-rate position a little over a year ago, to-day takes rank as the third in Canada, being only surpassed by the great collections in Laval University and the library at Ottawa. Our province, though small, has a larger and better library than the great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. As to its value, I would say that of the newspaper collection alone, it would not be possible for the local government, by any sum at their disposal, even to get together such a collection should the present one be destroyed by fire. These gratifying results have come about through the prodigal enthusiasm, industry and tact of the librarian, and I feel bound to say that no man in his day has rendered the province greater service than Mr. Bulmer."

Remarks were made by the Mayor of Halifax, the Hon. L. E. Baker, and others on the work of the society.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Tuesday, January 11, 1881.—The annual meeting was held this evening, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

President Allen delivered an address reviewing the work of the society during the last year. Four members, Messrs. Dorrance, Arnold, Greene and Pierce, have died, and twenty-six resident members have been added to the society, which has now upwards of two hundred members.

The Hon. Amos Perry, the secretary, reported the acceptance of corresponding membership, to which they had been elected, by Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of New Haven, Ct.; J. C. Buttré, of New York city, and the Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, of Boston.

Richmond P. Everett, the treasurer, reported that the expenditures of the year had been \$1,390.30, and the receipts \$1,341.38; cash advanced by the treasurer, \$48.92. The life membership fund now amounts to \$900, the interest of which is applied to the current expenses.

The library committee reported that 740 printed volumes, 3 volumes of manuscripts, several maps and other articles had been added to the library in 1880.

The standing committees on publication and genealogical research; the special committee to recommend names for new streets where the French army was encamped, and the procurators made reports.

An amendment of the constitution was adopted placing the appointment of the librarian in the hands of the library committee.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected :

President—Zachariah Allen, of Providence.

Vice-Presidents—William Gammell, of Providence, and Francis Brinley, of Newport.

Secretary—Amos Perry, of Providence.

Treasurer—Richmond P. Everett, of Providence.

Standing Committees.

On New Members—Albert V. Jenks, William Staples, W. Maxwell Greene.

On Lectures and Papers—William Gammell, Amos Perry, Charles W. Parsons.

On Publications—John R. Bartlett, J. Lewis Diman, Edwin M. Stone.

On Genealogical Researches—Henry E. Turner, William A. Mowry, Bennett J. Monroe.

On Grounds, &c.—Isaac H. Southwick, Henry J. Steere, Royal O. Taft.

On Audit—Henry T. Beckwith, John P. Walker, Lewis J. Chace.

On Library—Sidney S. Rider, Horatio Rogers, Thomas Durfee.

NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

New Haven, Ct., Feb. 10, 1881.—A meeting was held this day at the rooms of the society. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year :

President—Rev. Dr. E. Edwards Beardsley.

Vice-President—Thomas R. Trowbridge.

Treasurer—Nathan Peck.

Secretary—Thomas R. Trowbridge, Jr.

Directors—Henry Bronson, Eli Whitney, E. H. Leffingwell, H. L. Hotchkiss, Henry Trowbridge, Charles Henry Townsend, George Petrie, Charles Peterson, James M. Hoppin, Joseph B. Sargent, Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, E. E. Atwater.

One hundred and fifty new members have recently joined.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Saturday, April 2, 1881.—A meeting of the executive committee was held at 8 o'clock this evening at the Westmoreland Club-house, William Wirt Henry in the chair, and Robert A. Brock, in the absence of the secretary, acting as secretary.

An interesting memoir of the late George Cooke, the artist, prepared by his niece, Miss Adelaide V. Cooke, was laid before the committee by Mr. Valentine. It was voted that the paper be published.

Richmond, May 7.—The executive committee met at 8 P.M. in the Westmoreland Club-house, Mr. Palmer in the chair.

An invitation to attend the celebration at Spartansburg, S. C., May 11, on the unveiling of the memorial column to the memory of the victors at Cowpens, was received and accepted, and the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, the Hon. A. M. Kelley, the Hon. B. R. Wellford, Jr., Col. Archer Anderson and Col. H. C. Cabell, were appointed delegates.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 21, 1881.—The annual meeting was held this day. The following officers were chosen :

President—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Cambridge.

Vice-President—Martin Brimmer, of Boston.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., of New Haven, Ct.; Hon. L. H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. B. S. Gildersleeve, of Baltimore; Major John W. Powell, of Washington, D. C.

Executive Committee—Francis Parkman, LL.D., of Boston; Prof. William W. Goodwin, Ph.D., of Cambridge; Prof. Henry W. Haynes, of Boston; Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge; Prof. William R. Ware, of Boston, with President Norton and Vice-President Brimmer, *ex officio*.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee, E. H. Greenleaf was chosen secretary, and O. W. Peabody treasurer. A vote of thanks was passed to Secretary Blaine for the active interest he had manifested in obtaining firmans in Greece.

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the memorial sketches which are prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund" is provided. The first volume, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by a committee appointed for the purpose, has just been issued. It contains memoirs of all the members who died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1852. A second volume is in press.

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., of New Rochelle, N. Y., a life member, died in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 27, 1881, aged 85 years, 11 mos. and 27 days.

Mr. Lawton was born at West Point, N. Y., May 1, 1795, his father William Lawton, M.D., being at that time stationed there as surgeon in the United States service.

His father was born in the town of Leicester, Mass., April 9, 1759. His grandfather was Dr. Pliny Lawton, of Leicester, and his great-grandfather was probably Christopher J. Lawton, Esq., a well known lawyer of Suffield, Ct.

His mother's name was Abigail Farrington, and she was born in Flushing, L. I., Dec. 12, 1763.

Having this honorable ancestry, he had, nevertheless, to make his way in the world chiefly by his own efforts. At the age of 14 he became a clerk in the shipping house of John G. Warren, New York city. By reverses in business this house failed three years after, but the head of it again went into business as a stock and exchange broker, retaining young Lawton as a clerk. During the progress of the war of 1812 he went for a time into the army. This was in 1814, when he was nineteen years of age. He became a Sergeant Major of artillery. After the war had closed, he went, in 1817 (being now twenty-two years of age) into business for himself as a stock and exchange broker. He helped to form the first Broker's Board in New York, modelling it essentially after one which had been recently organized in Philadelphia. He himself was one of a committee to visit Philadelphia to ascertain its plan and methods. That board originally consisted of twenty members. In 1870 it enrolled upon its list not far from 1100 members, and the fee for membership was very high. At that time (1870) only three remained of the original twenty. One of these three died soon after, and Mr. Lawton was probably the latest survivor. Mr. Lawton retired from the business of the office in 1867, but still retained his connection with the Stock Board. He became a resident of New Rochelle, New York, in 1814.

Mr. Lawton was admitted a resident member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society April 12, 1870, and made himself a life member Jan. 6, 1875. He was present at the monthly meeting of the society in September last, and greatly interested his fellow-members by a recital of some important reminiscences of his life.

Mr. Lawton gave his name to the New Rochelle, or Lawton Blackberry, and this is certainly one of the pleasant ways of going down to posterity. "It is also claimed for him that he built the first railroad in the country for the accommodation of passengers as well as freight—the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company—and was a shareholder in it at the time of his death."

He married Maria Rachel Guion, daughter of Frederick Guion, of New Rochelle, a descendant of an old Huguenot family. She died Nov. 25, 1872. He leaves three sons and two daughters, namely: 1. *Julia*, wife of William Wilson Lawton, of San Francisco, Cal.; 2. *Franklin*, of San Francisco, married Augusta Ransom; 3. *Cornelia Ellet*, wife of Joseph Marshall Carville; 4. *Maria*, wife of Edmund H. Haswell, of New York city; 5. *J. Warren*, counsellor at law, New York city.

THOMAS DENNIE QUINCY, Esq., of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was born in Boston, June 1, 1807, and died at Aiken, S. C., whither he had gone in search of health, March 18, 1881.

His father was John Williams Quincy, born in Boston, Feb. 19, 1769, and his mother was Abigail Atkins, daughter of Silas Atkins, of Boston, and born Aug. 10, 1772.

His first American ancestor was Edmund Quincy, who with his wife Judith came over from England in company with the celebrated John Cotton, and landed at Boston, September 4, 1633. He with his wife were admitted to the First Church in Boston in November, 1633. The only son of the founder was also named Edmund. He settled in Braintree, and from that time onward Braintree and Quincy have seemed to be the cradle of the race. The name Edmund has been repeated from generation to generation. Four Edmund Quincys have been graduated at Harvard College. The last Harvard Quinquennial shows sixteen graduates of this family name, all of whom probably are descendants of Edmund Quincy of 1633. The name has clung close to Boston and its immediate neighborhood. We do not find any college graduate of this name from any New England college except Harvard. The name Quincy was an honored name in England centuries before Edmund Quincy came to these shores.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage July 17, 1849, to Julia Child Bradford, daughter of William B. Bradford. From this marriage were two children, a son and a daughter, named from the father and mother, Thomas Dennie and Abigail Atkins Quincy. The mother and children survive.

Mr. Quincy was a merchant of high standing and character. One who has known him long and intimately bears this most honorable testimony respecting him: "Mr. Quincy united early in life with the Park Street Church, but for nearly thirty years has been a member of the Second Church, Dorchester. You can say of him with truth, that his life and character were remarkably consistent; what he was at one time he was always. Quiet, rigidly upright, faithful in business, cordial, devout, a reliable christian man, interested in all good enterprises, and constantly and freely contributing to them, he was one who, while he made no display or attracted much attention, led a life of rare honor and usefulness, best esteemed by those who knew him best. . . . He was for a long series of years treasurer of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society."

Mr. Quincy was admitted to the Society June 7, 1870. His son Thomas Dennie Quincy, Jr., was admitted the same year.

The names of the early New England settlers have been subject to the widest variety of fortunes. Some names that were here, in good numbers, in the first generations, have become almost extinct among us. Some that were anciently in high honor have become common and inconspicuous. Others have been rising from comparative obscurity to prominence and dignity. Others still have kept the even tenor of their way. The names Adams and Quincy have been much associated. As family names in this vicinity they have kept their honorable place and standing from the first New England generations until now. They have represented, at different periods, a large measure of dignity, ability and worth.

The Rev. WILLIAM GRIGSON, M.A., of Whinburgh, England, a corresponding member, was born at Saham Toney, Norfolk County, England, Nov. 25, 1809, and died at Norwich, England, October 6, 1879.

His father, Edward Harney⁶ Grigson (William;⁵ Robert;⁴ M.D.; Rev. William;³ A.M.; Robert;² Rev. William;¹ M.A., inst. rector of Hardingham, co. Norfolk, Sept. 5, 1584), was born at West Wretham, Norfolk Co., May 19, 1767, and died June 15, 1812. His mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Shuckforth Dixon, and was born August 7, 1791, and died at Saham Toney, Feb. 25, 1881, at the age of ninety.

Rev. Mr. Grigson was married to Margaret, the third daughter of James Hales of Norwich, attorney at law. She was born Nov. 25, 1817, and was living March, 1881. By this marriage there were children—1. William Shuckforth, born April 15, 1845. 2. Edward, born September 2, 1846. 3. Barbara Lucy, born Dec. 10, 1847. 4. Mary Hales, born Nov. 21, 1849. 5. Ellen Margaret, born Feb. 22, 1851. 6. Francis, born August 4, 1852. 7. Katharine, born Jan. 24, 1855. 8. Baseley Hales, born March 26, 1856. 9. Robert John Hales, born March 20, 1853. Of these children all of the sons are now living. Of the daughters, Ellen Margaret died unmarried, July 26, 1874, and Katharine died in early infancy. The other two are living.

Mr. Grigson was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, receiving his degree of B.A. in 1833, and of M.A. in 1836. His education before entrance at college had been at Ely and King's Lynn Grammar Schools. He was, for some time after his graduation at Cambridge, Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and was Rector of Whinburgh with Westfield, Norfolk County, for more than thirty-three years, viz., from December 15, 1813, to March 26, 1877. He then resigned, and afterwards presented his eldest son, the Rev. William Shuckforth Grigson, who now fills the same office. It is from this son that the details just given have been chiefly obtained.

Rev. Mr. Grigson was thoroughly interested in genealogical studies, and furnished for *Burke's Landed Gentry* the particulars of the ancestry of his father, Edward Harney Grigson.

He has also been joint editor with Capt. W. E. G. L. Bulwer, and G. A. Carthew, Esq., F.S.A. (after the death of the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, F.S.A.), of the 1563 Visitation of Norfolk. This work was begun several years ago by Mr. Dashwood, and is still in process of publication.

He was admitted to membership March 15, 1859.

The Rev. ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON, D.D. This distinguished divine died April 26, 1881, in Philadelphia, at the house of his friend, Mr. Lemuel Coffin.

He was born in Providence, R. I., May 2, 1807. His early plan of life was to follow the medical profession. Accordingly, in 1826, after spending three years in Brown University, his name appears on the catalogue of Yale College as a medical student, and his place of residence then was Pomfret, Conn. In 1828 he received from Yale College the title of M.D., and for three years practised as a physician in Pomfret. Then the plan of his life was changed, and he entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York in 1832, and after finishing his studies received ordination at the hands of Bishop Onderdonk. Entering upon his profession, he preached at St. Paul's Church, Portland, Me., 1835-1836, when he removed to Providence and had charge of Grace Church, 1836-1842. From Providence he came to Boston, where he was in charge of St. Paul's Church, 1844-1858. From Boston he went to Philadelphia, and officiated at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 1858-1861. From 1861 to 1869, he was at St. Mark's Church, New York. Then he returned again to Boston to take charge of Emmanuel Church, which Dr. Huntington had left. Here he remained till Easter, 1877, when he went to reside in Pomfret, Conn. This, as already shown, was the home of his youth, and this he still regarded as his country home, when public duties permitted him to retire for rest.

During the remaining four years of his life his work has been miscellaneous. He has been lecturer at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. He has been wont to preach from time to time during these last years on many important occasions. He went, the week before his death, to Philadelphia for one of these preaching services at the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity. From a cold contracted in connection with this service, pneumonia set in, followed by a speedy death at the age of 74.

Mr. Vinton received the degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1836, that of D.D. in 1843 from the University of the City of New York, and the same in 1853 from Harvard College.

The earliest American ancestor of Dr. Vinton was John Vinton, who appeared in Lynn about 1643. The name is supposed to have been, originally, French, but to have been domesticated in England before coming hither. Dr. Vinton's father was David Vinton, born at Medford, Mass., Jan. 6, 1774. His mother was Mary Atwell, born in Providence, R. I., May 10, 1773. Dr. Vinton was married Oct. 15, 1835, to Eleanor Stockbridge Thompson, of Providence. From this marriage there were six children, three of whom died in infancy or early childhood.

Dr. Vinton has not been known to any great extent as an author. The strength of his life has been given to preaching. Various sermons of his have however been published, viz.: an Artillery Election Sermon, Boston, 1815, pp. 25; an Election Sermon, Boston, 1818, pp. 46; A New Year's Sermon, Boston, 1833, pp. 20; a volume of Sermons published in Philadelphia, 1855, 12mo.; a Sermon at St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1858, pp. 20; a Sermon at the Institution of Rev. William R. Nicholson at St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1860, pp. 31; a Thanksgiving Sermon, New York, 1867, pp. 28; an Ordination Sermon before the graduating class of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Boston, 1873, pp. 31; Memorial Sermon of Bishop Eastburn, Boston, 1873, pp. 30.

A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 27, says of him :

"One who was well acquainted with Dr. Vinton regards him as, in many respects, the ablest sermonizer in the Episcopal church, and a man of profound logical thought. As a ready speaker he was one of the most dignified and impressive ; as a public reader he was very effective ; as a theologian and student he was unsurpassed ; as a counsellor and adviser he was possessed of qualities which would have adorned the bench. In the debates of the general convention he was without a rival. He might well be called the Daniel Webster of the church. . . . Versatile as he was in his attainments, he was always solid, always profound. His gait betrayed the dignity of his character. He was great on great occasions. His ponderous swing and majestic manner were irresistible."

He was admitted a resident member March 20, 1871.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, Esq., a resident member, once a well-known citizen of Boston, passed through a long and chequered life. He was the son of William Makepeace, and was born in the town of Bellingham, Mass., March 2, 1795, and died at Atlantic, Iowa, March 26, 1881, aged 86 years and 24 days.

Soon after his birth his parents moved from Bellingham to Franklin, Mass., and there his childhood, youth and early manhood were passed. Though he never received a liberal education, yet he enjoyed and improved large opportunities of early culture.

Soon after coming of age he became a great traveller, visiting various parts of the world. In England he connected himself for a time with the Blundell Street Marine School, then under the care of Benjamin Wood, where he studied mathematics and astronomy.

In 1822, being then 27 years of age, he entered into business arrangements in Franklin in the firm of William Makepeace & Sons. The head of the firm was the father, and the sons were William and George L. Makepeace, and Alexander De Witt of Oxford, a son-in-law. The firm was engaged in mercantile business and in the manufacture of cotton sewing threads. After this firm was dissolved, a new one was formed, in which he had part, for the manufacture of cotton cloths. He resided many years in Franklin, where he was known as a valuable and public-spirited citizen.

His first wife, to whom he was married Nov. 21, 1832, was Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of Major John and Lucy Corbin, of Dudley, Mass. In 1826 he removed from Franklin to Hamburgh, Sussex County, New Jersey, where he was part owner of a blast furnace. He resided also for a short period at Newark, N. J. By his first marriage he had one child named John, who died in infancy, and his wife died Feb. 15, 1840.

He was again married Sept. 12, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hughes, of Boston. In this year (1843) his name appears as a merchant upon Long Wharf, Boston, where he remained for several years. He was a member of the legislature from Boston in 1856 and in 1858. His second wife was possessed of large property. Mr. Makepeace seems not far from 1850 to have retired from business. One of his kindred says of him : "He relinquished business twenty years and more ago, and took care of the undivided property of his wife's family ; also settled estates of widows in Boston whom he knew, charging them nothing. I think he was one of the Boston Water Committee when Cochituate was introduced."

After the death of his second wife and all his children, he, in failing health, became connected with the family of Dr. Nichols, of Atlantic, Iowa, who had married his niece. There he died, as above stated, in the month of March last. His property, some \$25,000 or \$30,000, was left by will to the family of Dr. Nichols in token of their kindness and care in his old age.

Mr. Makepeace published in 1858 a handsome little volume of 107 pages, entitled "The Genealogy of the Makepeace Families of the United States, from 1637 to 1857."

He was admitted to membership Jan. 21, 1856.

SAMUEL WEBBER, M.D., of Charlestown, N. H., a corresponding member, died at Charlestown, where he has long resided, on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1880, at the age of 83.

He was born in Cambridge, Mass., September 15, 1797. His father, Rev. Samuel Webber, D.D., was Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in

Harvard College, from 1789 to 1806, when he was chosen president, and held the office till his death in 1810.

The son received his early education at the public grammar school at Cambridge, and afterwards completed his preparation for college in a private school kept by Mr. William Jennison, a graduate of Harvard for 1774. He entered the college in 1811, and was graduated in due course in 1815. He received the degree of A.M. in 1818, and that of M.D. in 1822.

In 1823, April 14, he was united in marriage with Anna Winslow Green, daughter of Francis Green, of Medford. From this marriage there were six children, two sons and four daughters.

His father, President Webber, was a native of Byfield, Mass., and was born Jan. 13, 1760. His mother was Rebecca Smith, of Gloucester.

After receiving his degree of M.D. in 1822, Dr. Webber removed to Charlestown, N. H., and established himself there for his professional life, which has been unusually long, nearly sixty years. In the notice of his death in the Boston Journal of December 7, 1880, it is said of him: "His whole life was spent in acts of benevolence and devising means for the welfare and advancement of his fellow-men. He was ever ready to render to the poor his professional services, or other pecuniary assistance within his means."

Dr. Webber was a man of choice learning and of fine literary tastes. Before leaving Cambridge, his scholarship was in such good repute that he held for a time the place of private instructor in mathematics in the University, and was, for a year and half, assistant professor of chemistry. He was also early inclined to poetry. In 1821 he published "Logan, an Indian Tale," in verse, and in 1824 another poem entitled "War." After going to Charlestown his profession became his specialty.

Dr. Webber was very early connected with the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, having been admitted a corresponding member June 24, 1845.

In his long life at Charlestown, which he himself described as "quiet and uneventful," he has filled important public offices, and gained for himself the solid esteem of his townsmen and of the people in that region. He was for a long course of years one of the superintending committee of the public schools in Charlestown; one of the directors, and for a year or two president, of the Connecticut River Bank; vice-president and afterwards president of Connecticut River Savings Bank; member and counsellor of the New Hampshire Medical Society; vice-president and president of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association; member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Still more honorable, as indicating that his good learning and character were known afar, was his selection to membership in the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, as also to that of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural History.

Besides the specimens of authorship before noticed, Dr. Webber was busy with his pen to a good degree all his life, writing for many periodicals, literary and professional. He also wrote a treatise upon the "Elements of English Grammar," which was published in 1826.

The Hon. JOHN SARGENT, of Cambridge, resident member, was born in Hillsboro', N. H., June 21, 1799. He taught school at Greenbush, N. Y., in 1820, but returned to Hillsboro' in 1822, and went into a store, where he remained four years. In 1828 he went to New Bedford, Mass., where he was in the dry-goods business for eight years. From there he moved to Boston, and was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business for several years.

He was a representative to the Massachusetts general court from Cambridge for five years, from 1841 to 1848, and a senator from Middlesex County in 1849 and again in 1876. He afterwards served as state commissioner on pauper accounts, when, besides attending to his other duties, he visited one hundred and eighty towns in different parts of the state. For three years he presided over the Cambridge common council; and was elected mayor of Cambridge in 1855, which office he held five years, giving general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

From September, 1862, until May, 1873, Mr. Sargent held the office of collector of internal revenue for the Fourth Massachusetts District. He was chosen president of the Water Board in 1867, and resigned this office in 1871.

Mr. Sargent in former years was a member of the whig party; after its dissolution he became a free-soiler, and afterwards a republican.

He died of pneumonia, Sunday, December 5, 1880, at his residence, No. 61 Ellery Street, Cambridge, aged 81 years.

His membership dates from Dec. 19, 1859.

AMOS LAWRENCE, Esq., an honorary member, died in Boston, Dec. 31, 1852, aged 66. Admitted Jan. 8, 1847. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxiv. pp. 9-14.

The Rev. JOHN ADAMS VINTON, A.M., a life member and benefactor, died in Winchester, Mass., Nov. 13, 1877, aged 76. Admitted Feb. 2, 1863. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxiv. pp. 127-131.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT, Esq., a life member and benefactor, died in Waltham, Dec. 17, 1879, aged 79. Admitted Dec. 11, 1850. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxv. pp. 117-121.

The Rev. SAMUEL CUTLER, a life member, died in Boston, July 17, 1880, aged 75. Admitted Nov. 5, 1869. For memoir and portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xxxv. pp. 213-218.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Memorial Biographies of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society. Towne Memorial Fund. Volume I. 1845-1852. Boston: Published by the Society. 1880. [8vo. pp. 533. Price \$2.25; by mail, \$2.47.]

There are certain classes of publications that, from their nature and purpose, or from the peculiar circumstances under which they originate, are ordinarily regarded as exempt from the application of the tests usually employed in literary criticism. Such are most of our public documents and reports; such, also, but for different reasons, are the publications of historical and other learned societies. But this collection of biographic memoirs—the first fruit of the “Towne Memorial Fund”—needs no apology, nor is there occasion for any one to claim for it exemption from just criticism, on the score either of substance or style. In every respect the volume is highly creditable to the Society under whose auspices it appears, and to the committee who have had sole charge of the work.

In taking up this book, the first thing that strikes the eye favorably, is its handsome and appropriate dress. The type, paper and binding, are all that could be desired in these respects; the printer has executed his part accurately, and in good taste.

The volume contains biographies of forty-three members; that is, of all who died between the years 1845 and 1852, inclusive, the first eight years of the Society's existence. In this list are the names of statesmen, divines, jurists, merchants, lawyers, educators, and physicians. Some of these, we may reasonably believe, are fixed imperishably in the history of our own country, and are not unknown to fame and respect in foreign lands. There are other names in the list, of less distinction, of only local or temporary repute it may be; but these, like their more distinguished associates in membership, are on the rolls of the Society by virtue of their interest in its objects and purposes, and their participation, to some extent at least, in its work. All these names, therefore, whether of the one class or the other, rightfully find a place in this memorial volume.

If now we turn to the substance of the volume, we shall find much that is valuable and interesting. The first memoir in the series is that of William Durkee Williamson, of Maine; who in a life of great and varied activity, acquired no little distinction as a lawyer, as a member of the judiciary of his adopted State, and as a representative in Congress. To the present generation, however, Judge Williamson is more generally known as the author of the *History of Maine*, in two volumes, published in 1827-8. When the author began collecting his materials there were no where in existence such libraries and accumulations of original papers and documents as our State governments and numerous historical societies have since been industriously gathering. That, under the circumstances, he was able to prepare so extended and complete a work as his *History* is, reflects great credit upon his labors. A new edition of this *History*, revised and brought down to

the present day, is a desideratum. We are under many obligations to Judge Joseph Williamson for this memoir of his uncle, for, it instructs us, as it will instruct the people of Maine, perhaps, in what a large measure they are indebted to this pioneer in the field of their local history.

One of the best scholars, and one of the most successful educators, whom New England has produced, was Professor James Luce Kingsley of Yale College. Of the thousands of young men who came under his influence, no one ever had reason or occasion to complain of him for lack of learning, want of interest, or incapacity to apply the right kind of stimulus and direction at the proper time. He was a skilful instructor, and a tower of strength to the College. Besides this, he was a thorough student of certain departments of New-England history, and the published results of his historical studies are held in the highest esteem. His memoir written for this volume by his son, the accomplished editor of the *New Englander*, will attract deserved attention.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams contributes a brief memoir of his illustrious father, the sixth President of the United States. His true rank as a statesman, and his important and long continued services to his country, are being more justly estimated as time rolls on. The grounds on which candid and well-informed students of our political history are making this judgment are sufficiently disclosed, although not obtrusively urged, in this too brief memoir. It ends with a full and accurate transcript of a humorous poem thrown off by the Ex-president during a temporary illness, to gratify some personal friends who had sought his autograph. The poem has never before been published as it was written.

The present chief justice of Rhode Island enriches the volume with an interesting account of the life and public services of his father, the Hon. Job Durfee—one of the most eminent of the many able men who have helped to give that State a representation and a weight of influence not to be measured by its narrow territory or the number of its inhabitants. Many persons had forgotten, perhaps, and others will learn for the first time from reading this memoir, that Mr. Durfee, in addition to his many other just claims to distinction, was a profound and original investigator in the field of philosophy and metaphysic.

One of the longest of the memoirs is that of Mr. Justice Woodbury, by his son Mr. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston. His biographer succinctly describes the singularly fortunate career of one who from the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court bench of New Hampshire, in 1816, when he was only twenty-seven years old, was almost continuously in active public life till his death, in 1851. He was Governor of his native State, a Senator in Congress, twice a member of the president's cabinet, and finally a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Up to the last of his life he was still growing in power, both as a jurist and a trusted friend of the people, who had, it is generally believed, still higher trusts and honors to confer upon him. It was not by the acts of the politician, and not by any sudden leaps, that Mr. Woodbury rose to such high places of responsibility and usefulness. Nature did not endow him with brilliant talents, but she gave him what is better—the capacity for labor and a passion for exact and thorough study. By unremitting industry, by the strictest probity, and by an unflinching adherence to what he believed to be the true interests of the whole country, he grew into a power capable of filling worthily every station to which he was successively called. There have been many public men in this country of more brilliant qualities, but very few have left so many permanent traces of their influence upon the administration of important departments of the government or upon the general legislation of the federal Congress.

We have many memoirs and extended biographies of Daniel Webster, and it is hardly possible that anything new can be added to what has been written by either judicious or injudicious admirers of that great man. Be that as it may, Gov. Bell of New Hampshire has succeeded in condensing the principal facts of Mr. Webster's life into a few pages, without omitting anything essential to a fair understanding of his character and public labors. His early life, his professional career, his official and other public services, his transcendent power as an advocate and as an orator,—all is presented in such a way as to bring the commanding figure and mien, the unmatched voice and grand eloquence, freshly before the mind as they were seen and heard fifty, or even thirty years ago.

Among the names of men who, at one time or another, have been conspicuous figures in the history of Boston, this volume makes mention of several. Mr. Augustus T. Perkins has an excellent sketch of that great orator, lawyer, and citizen, the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, one of the most eminent of a class of New England men,

—inferior to none in any land or of any race,—but—we say it prudently at a distance, and in a whisper—now gone, perhaps forever! Mr. Theodore Lyman has quite a full, but not too full memoir of his father, the late Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr., which contains much interesting personal and local history; Hon. David Henshaw, at one time Secretary of the Navy, and reckoned among the most sagacious and public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts in his day, is adequately portrayed by Andrew Henshaw Ward; Rev. Dr. John Pierce is presented with that accuracy in details and completeness of statement for which Mr. William B. Trask is very justly noted; the Hon. Samuel Turell Armstrong, an old-time publisher whom the people thought worthy of the highest municipal honors, is sketched faithfully by his friend Mr. Uriel Crocker; and Dr. Cornell recapitulates what is sufficient to bring out the fine character and many beneficent acts of the late Amos Lawrence, one of Boston's merchant-princes.

The history of Cincinnati would be very imperfectly written if a conspicuous place were not given to the professional labors and the very important services rendered by Dr. Daniel Drake, the founder of one of its leading Medical Colleges, and the educator of many of the best physicians in the Ohio Valley. This is properly set forth in the memoir prepared by his son, the Hon. Charles D. Drake. Mr. James Kent has a finely written, though too brief, sketch of his grandfather, the Hon. James Kent, author of that classic in law literature, the Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States; and President Allen of Girard College contributes an interesting memoir of his former associate, the Rev. Merritt Caldwell, a scholarly professor in Dickinson College.

Mr. John Ward Dean has happily rescued, by diligent correspondence, the few facts that could be gathered respecting Dr. Samuel John Carr of Maryland; and he has also a brief notice of another successful and highly respected merchant of Boston, Daniel Pinckney Parker. Mr. Charles K. Dillaway has an appreciative sketch of the late Hon. Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn; Dr. Charles Deane writes concerning the Hon. Nathaniel Milton Davis, a prominent citizen and lawyer of the county of Plymouth; Mrs. E. G. Back furnishes a memoir of the late Samuel Hubbard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Mass.; and Henry Onderdonk, Jr., portrays the life and character of his friend, Benjamin Franklin Thompson, the excellent historian of Long Island. There are also other memoirs: of Luther Wait, by A. D. Wait; of Hon. Timothy Pitkin, a distinguished citizen of Conn., by his son the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin, D.D.; of Lot Edward Brewster, a native of Mass., but for many years a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, by Mr. D. T. V. Huntton; of Dr. Daniel Gilbert, by his son Dr. D. D. Gilbert; Hon. Albert Gallatin, by Mr. Henry Adams; Theodore Cushing, by his son Mr. William T. Cushing; the Rev. Dr. William Cogswell, the first editor of the REGISTER, by the Rev. E. O. Jameson; the Hon. Joseph Sewall, by his son the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall; Hon. Daniel Putnam King, an eminent citizen of Mass., by the Hon. Benjamin C. Perkins; Rev. William Ely, by Rev. Dr. Increase N. Tarbox; William Pitt Greenwood, D.D.S., by Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood; William Savage, by Miss Mary J. Cooper; Lewis Bradford, by Mr. Bradford Kingman; William Ingalls, M.D., by his son Dr. W. Ingalls; Ebenezer Turell Andrews, by his grandson Mr. F. W. Andrews; Israel Putnam Proctor, by the late Mr. John W. Proctor; the Rev. Oliver Alden Taylor, a highly esteemed Congregational clergyman, by the Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, D.D., of Providence; Henry Holton Fuller, a prominent lawyer of Boston, by Henry H. Fuller; Hon. James Whitcomb, by Major Ben: Perley Poore; and of Ralph Haskins, one of the successful and largely influential merchants of Boston, by his grandson Mr. David Greene Haskins, Jr., of Cambridge.

The longest memoir in the volume is that of Henry Clay. It is pleasing to know that this remarkable man, who seemingly was all his mature life absorbed in public or political affairs, yet found some time to devote to historical studies. It is also pleasing to be informed that he not only took an interest in the work of this Society, but highly appreciated his election to membership. Mr. Clay has had hard treatment at the hands of his friends, if that treatment is to be measured by the lack of an adequate biography. That this should have happened in the case of one who, during a large portion of his long public life, had the exceptional and flattering fortune of an almost idolatrous following by a large and powerful party, is, indeed, passing strange. No one among the surviving friends and former associates of Mr. Clay is better qualified to undertake such a piece of biographical work than Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, the author of the memoir in this volume. It is worthy of the subject, and of the great party of which Mr. Clay was the chosen leader in its most memorable contest.

All these memoirs have their use. They are valuable not only in themselves, but as a part of our best biographical literature. Such a work as this cannot perish. Such a series as that promises to be, of which this is the initial volume, will be more and more highly prized in coming years, for many of the best men in New England, and of the whole country, will be represented in its ample pages.

The committee in charge of the work consists of John Ward Dean, A.M., chairman, J. Gardner White, A.M., secretary, the Rev. Henry A. Hazen, A.M., Mr. William B. Trask, Mr. Daniel T. V. Huntton, and Arthur M. Alger, LL.B. Mr. White has conducted the correspondence and prepared the memoirs for the press, and Mr. Huntton has superintended the printing and correction of the press. Mr. Dean has assisted both of these gentlemen, and the other members have helped in various ways.

The Society and the Committee are to be congratulated on the successful issue of this excellent volume. The only regret that can mingle with such congratulations is, that the generous founder of the "Memorial Fund" is not alive to see how well his purpose is being realized.

[By Mr. A. H. Hoyt, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Suffolk Deeds. Liber I. Boston: Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 497+330.]

One, perhaps the most striking, of the practical benefits which owe their existence to the rule of the Puritans under the Bay Charter, is the introduction of a system of recording in a public office all deeds concerning real estate, and making the record a public notice to all persons.

Under the old English system, every one kept his title deeds with the utmost secrecy; and the public dealt with a possessor with the utmost uncertainty as to latent flaws in the title. The introduction of the system of records as a general principle for the whole commonwealth was a great advance in the security of buyers, and improved the facility of buying and selling land. The system has come into use throughout the United States. England for a generation past has made successive efforts to introduce by statutes this system into her laws of real estate, but with little success. The reason is obvious. In England a landed oligarchy seek to retain a monopoly of land, and to multiply obstacles to the diffusion of ownership among the community; consequently its cultivation and occupancy take place through leases and other systems of tenantry. In the United States a policy of attaching cultivators to the soil by the ties of ownership early sprang up in the fecund centres of settlements, the "Old colony," Massachusetts, and Virginia, and thence has spread through the domains of the United States.

The first book of the Suffolk Registry of Deeds marks the growth and development of the system in Massachusetts to about 1652-3; and it is well that the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston have caused it to be printed in the handsome volume before us. The typography is excellent, and the revision, as the list of errata shows, has been careful, and creditable to the editors and proof-readers. It is greatly to the credit of the Board that it has led the way in this effort to preserve the County Archives from the dangers of destruction by fire, or other casualty, to which the original volume, or a single copy thereof, would be exposed, and the thanks of historical investigators as well as of the legal profession, are due to them.

The idea of printing this volume originated with John T. Hassam, A.M., a member of this society, who had previously been instrumental in causing the volume to be copied by another member, William B. Trask, Esq., the eminent antiquary, well known for his skill in decyphering ancient chirography, of which the volume contains very difficult specimens. After consulting with others interested, Mr. Hassam prepared a petition to the aldermen of Boston, which was signed by the principal conveyancers and other members of the bar in this city. The petitioners were granted a hearing, at which Mr. Hassam and others* supported the petition. The result was a vote to print the volume. The Register of Deeds, Mr. Temple, placed the printing under the charge of Mr. Trask, who has performed his work with his accustomed intelligence and care. The proofs, besides being carefully compared with the original by Mr. Trask, passed also under the eye of Mr. Hassam. The latter gentleman also devised the plan and superintended the making of the indexes, of which there are five very thorough ones, filling three hundred and thirty

* It is not to be forgotten that Mr. Woodbury, the writer of this notice, made an effective argument in favor of the petitioners before the committee.—EDITOR.

pages. They afford every convenience for tracking out whatever may be of particular interest to the searcher. Great care, both in making and printing, has been taken, and they are probably as perfect indexes as it is possible to produce.

Papers relating to other matters than real estate appear frequently to have been placed upon record. Among others, two general letters from the "Governor and Deputy of the New England Company for a plantation in Massachusetts bay to the Governor and Council for London plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England," relate to a period before the charter and its freemen were transported to America under Governor Winthrop. The act of the General Court of 1640 established the record system fully. Prior to that it had been partially in effect through various channels. As early as 1634 constables were directed to make out and enter in a book, "fairly written in words art length & nott in figures," a survey and description of every man's lands, and deliver the same to the General Court within six months next ensuing, and the same so entered shall be a sufficient assurance to every such free inhabitant, his heirs and assigns, of his estate, &c. The same applied to town lots, &c.

The *book of record* contains many other subjects besides deeds—occasionally notice of an estray taken up, sometimes a charter party for a vessel, or an agreement for a trading expedition. A transaction of the Chev. de La Tour, "Leftenant General of New France" at Boston and in Acadia, is thus recorded. Sometimes a power of attorney, sometimes a merchant's bond, or a bill of sale, occasionally an Indian deed, is revealed. The well-known "Swampscot and Dover Patent" appears to be the subject of several conveyances of shares. Several of the deeds relate to New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island lands, and mark the intrusion of the bay company into those regions. A large number of depositions on a variety of subjects are among the indexed contents.

Ample is the information as to exchange, currency, trade, barter and relative value of commodities at different times, which this volume affords. The names of the principal personages who lived here under the Bay Charter and their business transactions are continually turning up. We find here Mr. Samuel Maverick and his wife Amias, of Noddle's Island (East Boston), who dwelt there in a fortified stone house before the Bay Company existed, finally disposed of his interests, his houses and his mills in what is now East Boston—and of a messuage called Winesemet, with appurtenances and interest in the ferry.

The scope of the volume is not confined to Suffolk County. Something relating to places in all directions, near and far, may be found. The curious can glean a little information of Winthrop, Bellingham, Saltonstall, Dudley, Aspinwall, Dummer, Blackstone, &c. &c.—even of Lord Baltimore—and of many of the Piscataqua people, as Champernoan, Cutt, Waldron, Shapleigh, Wannerton, Sparhawk—of many at Pemquid and Monhegan, as Elbridge and Shurt. Connecticut also contributes a quota to the contents. Any detailed description of contents so heterogeneous in the space at our service is impracticable.

The city of Boston has been doing other good works lately in perpetuating the early archives through the committee of which Mr. Whitmore is the skilful and efficient head. The work here reviewed pertains to the County organization, of which the City Board of Aldermen perform the duty of County Commissioners.

[By the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston.]

History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1829-1878. [Society's Seal.]

Boston: Printed for the Society. 1880. [8vo. pp. 515.]

It should please all true lovers of flowers and fruit trees, the people of New England and the country at large, to know that the long promised and much needed History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has not only been completed, but that the work has been done in a manner which reflects great credit on the author, Mr. Robert Manning, the accomplished secretary of the Society, and on the committee of publication.

The opening portion of the history, consisting of a concise and very well considered article on the History of Horticulture in the United States, is in itself most valuable, showing the very first step of the infant colony towards horticulture, quoting as it does from Morton's Memorial where "Squanto showed them how to 'set' fish, dress and tend corn;" how Gov. Edward Winslow describes the strawberries, raspberries and plums, and speaks of the roses, white, red and damask, "single, but very sweet indeed."

It is interesting to read that the pear tree planted by Gov. Prince in 1640, is still standing, and that the one planted by Anthony Thatcher in 1612 bore fruit in 1872,

and to hear accounts of the famous Endicott and Stuyvesant pear trees, and the apple trees of the apostle Eliot and Peregrine White. So early as 1629 the government had the forethought to order from England all sorts of "stones of fruit," and Gov. Winthrop had a fine garden in Boston at his death. In the last century the cultivation of fruits and flowers increased exceedingly in the gardens of Hancock, Faneuil, Quincy and others, followed by those of T. H. Perkins, S. G. Perkins, Gardiner Greene, Gov. Gore and J. P. Cushing, who were among the first who, in the modern acceptation of the word, had really fine gardens: until now we have such grounds and gardens as those of Hunnewell, Payson, Wilder, Ames, Hovey, Strong, Winship, Cabot, Sargent and many others.

About 1823 Gen. Dearborn, J. B. Russell, and Judge Baell of Albany, seem to have taken steps to see that a horticultural society should be founded, and from these efforts the present organization has been evolved. Guided by able and energetic officers the society now advances rapidly and safely. In 1825 Dr. Bigelow conceived the idea of an ornamental cemetery at Mount Auburn, so successfully accomplished by the society. It was consecrated September 24, 1831, Judge Story delivering the dedicatory address. This conception, as is well known, has been of great pecuniary advantage to the society.

That portion of the history relating to the finances of the institution is interesting; but for our purposes it is sufficient to state, that beginning in 1829 with nothing, they had a property in 1878, less than fifty years from its foundation, which was valued at more than a hundred and ninety thousand dollars. From its origin the society, with its well known prudence and good judgment, had occupied hired rooms, each change of rooms however showing progress, until the year 1843, when President Wilder, with his proverbial energy and judgment, decided to make an effort to provide a suitable building as an abiding place, and assisted by an able committee, he purchased the land in School Street from the city on which stood the famous Latin School of Boston. Here was erected a substantial building, a picture of which decorates the history. There the society remained till 1864, when we find the same active and progressive spirits, who were so busy in 1843 in improving and advancing the society, at work again, and joined and encouraged by many others who sympathized with and upheld them. The result of their efforts was the erection of the present building, built in 1865, which is an ornament to the city, and a monument of which its founders may well be proud. So early as 1840 the flower committee adopted rules for and awarded premiums to exhibitors, and before long medals were added as an incentive to good work and judgment. In 1842 the first triennial was held. In 1849 the society's gold medal was voted to Gen. Dearborn, its first president, and the first grand festival rose show was held.

The history shows a steady gain to the society in all respects, evincing excellent management and great interest among its members, all seem vying with each other in exhibiting new and beautiful fruits, flowers and plants, till it would look to the ordinary reader that it would be a hard task indeed to show for the first time any but the most uncommon of those families. The year 1879 closes the history with an account of the fiftieth anniversary of the society, and the distinguished body of men who met together on that occasion, including two of the original members of the society. Any one who desires to know about the society and has not time to read this most valuable history, is referred to the admirable address of the venerable ex-president Wilder on the fiftieth anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

[By Augustus T. Perkins, A.M., of Boston.]

A Recruit before Petersburg. By GEORGE B. PECK, Jr. (late Lieutenant Second Rhode Island Infantry). Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1880. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 74. Price 50 cts. to non-subscribers.]

This tract forms the eighth number of the second series of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion, being Papers read before the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society." This paper was read January 14, 1880. Lieut. Peck entered the service Dec. 14, 1864, as second lieutenant of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers; but he did not go to the front till the following March, so that he was not many weeks in the field before the surrender of Gen. Lee took place. He gives in this paper a minute account of his adventures in the camp before Petersburg. His endeavor is, he says, "to portray a soldier's life as he lived it."

This series promises to furnish valuable material for a history of the Rhode Island troops in the war for the union.

The Diaries of Benjamin Lynde and Benjamin Lynde, Jr., with an Appendix containing the Pedigree of Browne and Lynde. Boston: Privately Printed. 1880. [8vo. pp. 251.]

The book opens with an account of the family of Lynde, from which we learn that Simon Lynde came to Boston in 1650, leaving at his death, which occurred November 22, 1657, *inter alios*, Benjamin, who was born September 22, 1666, and died January 28, 1745. He became chief justice of the Province in 1728, and while riding his circuit it was his custom to mention the various inns at which he tarried, famous perhaps in their day, but now only known to the antiquary. He had much to do with men whose names are unknown and unremembered by the present generation, but who, perhaps, in their day had the honor of being the first settlers of the towns to which they belonged. This diary contains much information, and its contents are easily accessible on account of a full index. "Gleaners after time" will welcome this volume, and indulge the hope that it will be but the forerunner of other diaries that are now neglected and unpublished, yet which may, when exhumed from private repositories and placed within reach of those who seek to rehabilitate the men and buildings of a former day, throw much light upon events now obscure.

The notes by the editor are of great service to the reader, and show much labor and research. He has, however, confounded Billings Plain in Sharon with one of the same name in Quincy, and Lieut. John Vose (1676-1734) who kept an inn in what is now Canton, with Henry Vose who kept a tavern at Milton at a much later period.

The place called "Pankapong" by the diarist is the place which Mr. T. B. Aldrich has made famous by his story from "Ponkipog to Pesth," and which was the Indian name of Canton, the second praying town of Gookin.

The second diary, by the son of the former diarist, covers a later period of time, and consequently is not as interesting as the diary of the elder Lynde. Compelled by official duties to be much away from home, the younger diarist records the incidents of his journeys, the places where he lodged, and in some instances the distances from one place to another are given. He was evidently an apt scholar, and in keeping a diary had received instructions from his father which were not lost.

[By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.]

Curiosities of History: Boston, September Seventeenth, 1630-1880. By WILLIAM W. WHEILDON. Second Edition. [Motto.] Boston: Lee and Shepard, Publishers. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1880. [12mo. pp. 141.]

The city of Boston on the 17th of September, 1880, celebrated the quarter milenary of its settlement in 1630 by Governor Winthrop and his company; and Mr. Wheildon prepared as his individual contribution to commemorate the event, the book whose title is given above.

The previous publications of Mr. Wheildon upon memorable places and events in Boston, have thrown light upon many obscure points in its history; and the people of this city owe him much for the persevering investigations which he has conducted for their benefit. The following are the titles of the several chapters of this volume: 1. Topography of Boston (with a map); 2. The Public Ferries; 3. The Boston Cornfields; 4. Puritan Government; 5. Narraganset Indians; 6. Names of Places, Streets, &c.; 7. Persecution of the Quakers; 8. First Newspaper of Boston (with a fac-simile of a page of the first number); 9. Curious Boston Lectures; 10. Remarkable Proclamations; 11. Popular Puritan Literature; 12. Revolutionary Proclamations; 12. Curiosities of the Market.

It will be seen that a great variety of topics are treated here, and they are ably treated.

The Library Journal. Official Organ of the Library Associations of America and of the United Kingdom. Chiefly devoted to Library Economy and Bibliography. New York: F. Leypoldt, Publisher, 13 and 15 Park Row. [4to. Published monthly. C. A. CUTTER, General Editor. Yearly subscription, \$3.]

To all who are interested in libraries and books, and this will include not only librarians, booksellers and bibliophiles, but an increasingly large fraction of the general public, the establishment of a monthly like this expressly for the consideration of topics of "library economy and bibliography," is of importance and value. Yet when it was projected, some six years ago, it seemed likely, as a writer in the *Nation* has recently remarked, "that so limited a territory would soon be ex-

plored, and that the journal would die of inanition." Such, however, has not been the case, as is evident from the five handsome volumes already completed; all of them filled with material of immediate interest and permanent value. With the beginning of the current year the *Journal* entered upon a new arrangement, changing its form and reducing its price, but thereby becoming only the more closely adapted to the practical details of library work. The name of Mr. Cutter, the editor, will be recognized as that of the accomplished librarian of the Boston Athenæum, and in the five numbers which have already appeared in the current volume, as well as in the issues of preceding years, will be found communications from some of the chief libraries of the country. In the March number, among other things, are a list of "contributions towards an index of serial stories in periodicals" (one of the fruits, by the way, of the work on Poole's Index now in progress); an illustration of the Harvard College Library shelf-guide; a special reference list on Carlyle; and a recent list of books accepted by the "Ladies' Commission on Sunday-School books." The April number contains the report of the recent conference of librarians at Washington and Baltimore. A library clearly gains nothing by attempting to dispense with the *Library Journal*. F.

The Medical School formerly existing in Brown University, its Professors and Graduates. By CHARLES W. PARSONS, M.D., Professor of Physiology in Brown University. Providence, Rhode Island: Sidney S. Rider. 1881. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 59.]

This is a paper read by Dr. Parsons, of Providence, before the Rhode Island Historical Society, March 22, 1881. Mr. Rider has been fortunate in securing it for his series of "Rhode Island Tracts," of which it forms No. 12.

"The Medical Department of Brown University," says the author, "dates from the year 1811. Only two medical Schools then existed in New England. One was that connected with Harvard University, founded mainly by the energy of Dr. John Warren about the close of the revolutionary war. The other was that of Dartmouth College, which was created by the persistent ability of one man, Dr. Nathan Smith, a native of our neighboring town of Rehoboth, a great organizer, and very eminent medical teacher and writer, who was for some years its only professor. This was founded in the year 1798. Medical Students in the rural part of New England were usually apprenticed to some retired army-surgeon or well known physician for a term of three or four years, during which the preceptor was entitled to their services in preparing medicines, attending on the sick, and in operations in minor surgery; in return they were to receive instruction in the different branches of medicine. They were certified as fitted for practice; not commonly by receiving the degree of M.D., but by a license from some examining board."

The medical department of Brown University continued in a flourishing condition till the presidency of the Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., when the corporation requiring all professors and other officers to occupy rooms in college and devote themselves exclusively during term time to instruction and discipline, the medical professors declined to comply, and instruction in this department was discontinued.

The history of this medical school has never before been written, and Dr. Parsons has performed a good service in writing the work before us. In it he gives a history of the school, in which he introduces biographical sketches of its professors and some of its prominent graduates. Appended is a list of graduates, including the names of those who received honorary medical degrees from the university.

Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society. First and Second Biennial Reports. Together with a Statement of the Collections of the Society, from its Organization in 1875 to January, 1881. Vols. I. and II. Topeka, Kansas: George W. Martin. Kansas Publishing House. 1881. [8vo. pp. 323.]

The Kansas State Historical Society was organized in December, 1875, five and a half years ago. In this brief period very satisfactory progress has been made. It has collected a good historical library. In forming this library special attention has been given to the collection of newspapers, it being held by the officers "that in no form is the record of the life of a people so fully and truthfully made up as in the newspapers, which daily and weekly set down the happenings of the events of such life." The society in January last had 1637 bound volumes of newspapers, a large part of which were printed in the state of Kansas.

We have before us the first two volumes of the Collections of this society, which are bound together and paged consecutively. The first volume contains the proceedings of the society for three years, 1875-8, and the second for two years, 1879-

80. Many articles are here preserved illustrating the history of Kansas and the persevering efforts which made it a free state. Eighteen pages are devoted to materials for a history of the newspapers of Kansas.

The Parentage of Matthias Corwin of Southold, L. I., and his Relationship to George Corwin of Salem, Mass. By HENRY F. WATERS. (From Historical Collections of Essex Institute, vol. xvii.) Salem: Essex Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 19.]

In this pamphlet Mr. Waters has performed the almost unnecessary work of utterly dispersing the fancies of the author of the Corwin genealogy, reviewed in these pages, vol. xxvi. pp. 343-4. Mr. Waters shows that the Rev. George Corwin, grandson of George C., the emigrant of Salem, drew up a tabular pedigree of his family, making the emigrant have brothers Thomas and Matthias. Farther, he shows that Matthias C. owned land in Topsfield, Mass., in 1653, and that George C. owned land before 1657, in the same town. Also it appears that various Essex County men were among the owners of land at Southold, where Matthias afterwards appears.

Surely Mr. Waters has good grounds for ridiculing the wild guess that Matthias was of immediate Hungarian descent. He points out the absurdities of the author in a way to provoke laughter, and we can only hint that he gives too much importance to such folly.

[By William H. Whitmore, A.M., of Boston.]

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures and Condition of the Institution for the Year 1879. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. [8vo. pp. 631.]

"The publications of the Institution," says Secretary Baird, "consist of three classes: The first, the 'Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge;' the second, the 'Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections;' and the third, the 'Annual Reports of the Regents' of the Institution. The works of the first class, the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, are published in quarto form, and are intended to embrace original memoirs, either the result of special investigations authorized and directed by the Institution, or prosecuted under other auspices and presented to it. The works of the second class, the Miscellaneous Collections, are similar in plan and construction to the 'Contributions,' but are in octavo form, and embrace more particularly monographic and descriptive papers in natural history, formal or systematic lists of species of animals or plants, physical tables, reports on the present state of knowledge in some department of physical or biologic science, &c. As with the 'Contributions,' each volume is composed of several distinct and independent papers, having no necessary connection with each other, the combination being determined chiefly by the aggregate number of pages suitable for a volume of average size. The average number of pages in the quarto volume is about 600; in the octavo volume, about 800. Each paper or memoir in either class is separately paged and indexed, with its own title-page, so as to be complete in itself, and separately distributed according to its subject. Of the quarto 'Contributions,' twenty-one volumes, and of the octavo 'Collections' fifteen volumes have been published.

"The Smithsonian annual reports, commenced in 1847, being made to Congress, are published by that authority, and not at the expense of the Smithsonian fund. The earlier reports of the Secretary were printed in small pamphlet editions, but were collected and reprinted with the report for 1853, and with this the series of bound volumes may be said to have begun."

Besides the usual matter found in these reports, the present volume has an article of 68 pages by William J. Rhee, chief clerk of the Institution, entitled "James Smithson and his Bequest," containing a biography of the founder and a history of the Institution.

Congress Internacional Americanistas, Cuarta Reunion; en Madrid del 18 al 22 de Setiembre de 1881, bajo la Proteccion de S. M. el Rey don Alfonso XII. y el patronato del excelentisimo Ayuntamiento de la capital de España. Madrid. Imprenta de Manuel G. Hernandez, Libertad, 16 duplicado. 1881. [18mo. pp. 72.]

This pamphlet contains the programme, delegates, etc., for the fourth meeting of the International Congress of Americanists to be held this autumn at Madrid, from the 18th to the 22d of September, with the present officers of the Congress. The first day is to be devoted to American geology, the history of Pre-Columbian America, and the discovery of the new world; the second day to archaeology, the third to anthropology and ethnography, and the fourth to linguistics and palæogeography.

Among the delegates from the United States are the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Mass., Prof. Spencer F. Baird of Washington, D. C., the Rev. B. F. De Costa of New York city, Gen. Manning F. Force of Cincinnati, Ohio, Hubert H. Bancroft of San Francisco, California, the Rev. Stephen D. Peet of Clinton, Wis., and Prof. R. B. Anderson of Madison, Wis.

Monthly Reference Lists. Issued by the Providence Public Library, Providence, R. I. [4to. 7½×9½ in. Published monthly at 50 cents a year, or 5 cents a number.]

Nearly two years ago Mr. William E. Foster, the able librarian of the Providence Public Library, conceived the idea of aiding those who used that library by preparing reference lists on topics which from various causes had an interest for them at the time. These he reproduced by the aid of the lithogram. They contained references to books, periodicals, &c., where information on the subject could be found. The plan and use of these lists he laid before the public in February, 1880, in an article in the *Library Journal*, entitled "Reference Lists on Special Topics." He also prepared for the Conference of Librarians held in Washington in April, 1880, a paper entitled, "Specializing of Reading for General Readers." Though not read at the Conference, it was printed in the *Library Journal* for February last.

In January last he commenced the publication of the present periodical. The lists in the April number are on "Lord Beaconsfield," and "Free Ships." Those in the May number are on "The Dramas of Sophocles," and "Revision of the English Bible." The value of such lists will be apparent to all.

A Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Services of the late William Beach Lawrence. Pronounced before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1881. By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer of the Society. Philadelphia : 1881. [8vo. pp. 18.]

William Beach Lawrence was acting governor of Rhode Island in 1852; but he is better known as a learned writer on International Law, and annotator of Wheaton's work on that subject. We have here an interesting sketch of his life and character. The Lawrence family to which he belongs make very questionable claims for their emigrant ancestor to relationship to distinguished English personages. Mr. Hart states briefly these claims, but does not endorse them. This pamphlet is reprinted from the June number of the *Penn Monthly*.

The Visitation of London, Anno Domini 1633, 1634 and 1635. Made by Sr Henry St George, Kt Richmond Herald, and Deputy Marshall to Sr Richard St George, Kt, Claienceaux King of Arms. Volume I. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., F.S.A., and JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D. London : 1880. [Sup. Royal 8vo. pp. vi.+434.]

The Parish Registers of St. Mary Aldermary, London, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, from 1555 to 1754. Edited by JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., Editor of the Westminster Abbey Registers, etc. London : 1880. [Sup. Royal 8vo. pp. vi.+277.]

The two books whose titles we give, are the issues of the Harleian Society to its members for the year 1880.

The first work, the Visitation of London, of which the first volume is now published, has long been in preparation. The delay has been caused by the large number of arms which had to be engraved, and which it was thought desirable to have executed by one hand, that of the best arms-engraver in England. The Visitation of London in 1634 has a peculiar value and importance. The pedigrees, we are told by the editors of this volume, are not only "numerically greater than those of any county in the kingdom, but they include many of families from almost every quarter of Great Britain, the younger sons of which were then engaged in various trades and professions in the metropolis. Besides these, there are a considerable number relating to continental families, members of which have become naturalized British subjects, whose descendants have in many instances figured prominently and worthily in British history. So far as the national genealogy is concerned," they add, "we could better have spared half a dozen of the other Heraldic Visitations than this particular one, which, to a certain extent, comprehends them all."

It was first intended by the editors to annotate the pedigrees extensively, but they found that this would extend the work to so many volumes and through so long a series of years, that they decided to print the visitations in two volumes without notes. These annotations they reserve for distinct volumes to be issued

hereafter as occasion serves. That these promised volumes will be rich in genealogical lore, the previous works of the editors, Dr. Howard and Col. Chester, are a guarantee.

The Registers of St. Mary Aldermary is the fifth volume of the publications of the society in the "Register Section." A large portion of the entries in this Register "relate to the families of merchants and professional men who bore a more or less conspicuous part in the history of the city and of their times." It contains the marriage of the poet Milton, February 24, 1662-3, to Elizabeth Minshall. Besides marriages, christenings and burials, the Register contains three renunciations of popery and a list of the inhabitants of the parish on Lady Day, 1733, and another on St. Michael's Day, 1734. Col. Chester, the editor, has done his work with his usual fidelity.

Both works have thorough indexes.

The Orderly Book of Colonel William Henshaw of the American Army, April 20—Sept. 26, 1775. Including a Memoir by EMORY WASHBURN, and Notes by CHARLES C. SMITH. With additions by HARRIET E. HENSHAW. Also Fac-similes. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 167. Price \$2.75. For sale also by A. Firth, 96 Tremont Street, Boston.]

This book is printed from the original manuscript written by Col. Henshaw, and contains much valuable information in regard to the troops stationed about Cambridge which has never before been made public. The list of regimental officers and the general orders are given in full, and have been carefully compared with other existing sources of information by a painstaking and accurate hand.

We have here a history of one of the actors in the drama of the revolution, whose position, though not as prominent as some others, yet was marked by that strict attention to duty and patriotic fidelity, which was the distinguishing characteristic of the soldiers of that period, especially of those who had seen service in the French war. We welcome all histories of the lives of such men. One by one the old diaries and record-books of early days are being printed, and the historian of the future will have an easier task to unravel the mysteries of the past than his predecessors have had. To those who have any interest in the military transactions which occurred in the vicinity of Boston during the spring and summer of 1775, this book will be a source of pleasure and afford a fund of valuable information.

[By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.]

Franklin Historical Magazine. A Magazine devoted to the History and Topography of Franklin County [Maine]. By J. SWIFT. Farmington, Maine: 1881. [No. I. Vol. I. April, 1881. 8vo. pp. 48. Published quarterly. Price 25 cents a number to regular subscribers, and 33 cents each for transient copies.]

The title gives the object of the magazine. The articles in the present number are: 1. "What the Historical Magazine proposes;" 2. "Our Historic Resources," containing a list of published histories of towns in Franklin County, and other matters; 3. "Chapter of Biography—Solomon Adams Family;" 4. "Indian Legends—Traditions of Pierpole;" 5. "Resumé of Judge Parker's History of Farmington."

We approve of Mr. Swift's undertaking to preserve in a permanent form the history and traditions of Franklin county, Maine, and commend his magazine to the patronage of our readers.

A Brief Review of the Financial History of Pennsylvania, and of the Method of Auditing Public Accounts. With Lists of the Finance Committees and Accounting Officers of the Province and State, from the Inception of the Government to the Present Time. 1682-1881. By BENJAMIN M. NEAD. Harrisburg: Lane S. Hart, State Printer. 1881. [8vo. pp. 56.]

The nature of the contents of this book is clearly stated in the title which we give above. It is a historical account of the finances and currency of Pennsylvania, as a province and state, from the organization of its government, nearly one hundred years ago, to the present year. We have here historical and statistical information concerning the revenues and expenditures, with a detailed list of the loans effected by the state from 1815 to the present time, aggregating \$101,145,616.09, the balance outstanding and unredeemed Nov. 30, 1880, being 21,561,969.65. We have also the various issues of paper money by the province and state, with the number, denomination and amounts of each issue. The total amount issued by the province

from 1723 to 1775, was £1,094,650, and the amount issued by the state from 1775 to 1785, was £2,722,000. It will be observed that the first paper money issued by the province of Pennsylvania was in 1723. The first paper money issued in the English colonies in America was by the colony of Massachusetts in 1690, only a third of a century before that of Pennsylvania.

The book has evidently cost much laborious research. It will be a help to historical students, and also to those whose studies are directed to financial subjects.

A Centennial Address delivered in the Sanders Theatre at Cambridge, June 7, 1881, before the Massachusetts Medical Society. By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D. Groton, 1881. [8vo. pp. 112.]

Besides a history of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which completes this year a century of its existence, and such notices as could be gathered of a previous, but short lived, Medical Society, formed in Boston about the year 1735, Dr. Green gives us in his address a history of Medicine and medical men in New England from its first settlement by the English.

This is the most interesting and perhaps valuable portion of the address, and as Dr. Green is a pioneer in this research, it probably cost him the most labor. He gives an account of the disease which swept away the aborigines before the Mayflower landed the Pilgrims on this coast. This disease he thinks was small-pox. He touches also upon the diseases which afflicted the early colonists.

The origin and early history of the Massachusetts Medical Society is given in detail by Dr. Green. It was incorporated in 1781, and the famous Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, was chosen its first president. Other distinguished names are on the list of his successors. This is now the "oldest state organization in the country, of a similar character, that has held its meetings continuously and regularly from the date of its incorporation. Since its foundation it has borne on its rolls the names of 3700 persons; and to-day its membership includes 1350 physicians from all parts of the commonwealth. These members represent every section of the state, and their influence on one another is as immense as it is incalculable."

Notes on the Anniversary Sermon preached in the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Wainwright Memorial), New York City, on Sunday Morning, May 15th, 1881. By Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. Reprinted from the Episcopal Register. Philadelphia: 1881. [18mo. pp. 20.]

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, in the village of Greenwich, now in the ninth ward of the city of New York, was consecrated May 15, 1853. Services commemorating its 25th anniversary were held last May, at which the rector, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, preached an historical sermon. An abstract of that sermon, here printed, gives an encouraging view of the present condition and the prospects of the church.

A Literary History of the Bible, or a Brief Account of the Original Languages and of some of its Important Versions. By the Rev. ELIAS NASON, M.A. [Mottoes.] Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., 30 and 32 Franklin Street. [1881. 18mo. pp. 23.]

Now that the revised New Testament is in all hands, its readers will wish for just the information contained in these pages. The author shows familiarity with the subjects he writes about, and states his facts clearly in a manner to interest his readers.

The Baldwin Genealogy, from 1500 to 1881. By CHARLES CANDEE BALDWIN, M.A., Secretary of the Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio; Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the Worcester Society of Antiquity; Trustee of the State Archaeological Society of Ohio, and Non-resident Member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Cleveland, Ohio: 1881. [8vo. pp. 974.]

Genealogies of the Child, Childs and Childs Families of the Past and Present in the United States and the Canadas from 1630 to 1881. By ELIAS CHILDS. Published for the Author by Curtiss & Childs, Printers, Genesee St., Utica, N. Y. 1881. [8vo. pp. 812. Price \$5, or \$5.25 by mail. Address the author, 38 Spring St., Utica, N. Y.]

A Memoir and Genealogy of John Poore. Ten Generations: 1615-1880. Including the Posterity of Numerous Daughters whereby Pedigrees of many Other Families, extending through from Three to Six or more Generations, are given. [Motto.]

By ALFRED POORE, Genealogist, Life Member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, Essex Institute, etc. Salem, Mass.: Printed for the Author. 1881. [4to. pp. 332. Price, in cloth, \$4; half turkey, \$6. Other styles of binding at other prices. Sold at the rooms of the Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset St., Boston, and of the Essex Institute, 131 Essex St., Salem.]

Some Descendants of William Adams of Ipswich, Mass. By WILLIAM S. APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1881. [8vo. pp. 8, with hektograph.]

The Family of Badcock of Massachusetts. By W. S. APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son. 1881. [8vo. pp. 11.]

William Diodate (of New Haven from 1717 to 1751) and his Italian Ancestry. Abstract of a Paper read before the New Haven Colony Historical Society, June 23, 1875, with Some Additions. By Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn. [Boston: 1881. 8vo. pp. 15.]

The Descent of Margaret Locke, Third Wife of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby. By Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, LL.D., of London, England. [Boston: 1881. 8vo. pp. 7.]

A Preliminary to the Slocum Genealogy. . . . By CHARLES E. SLOCUM, M.D., Ph.D. [Boston: 1880. 8vo. pp. 7.]

I Wish to Make a Complete Genealogical Record of the Rexfords. [By J. D. REXFORD, of Janesville, Wisconsin. 1881. 8vo. pp. 8.]

We continue this quarter our notices of recent genealogical publications.

In the bulky volume of nearly one thousand pages, which heads our list, Mr. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, has given the result of his researches concerning the Baldwin family. Though full and thorough, compared with other genealogies, it is not, however, the author's ideal of a genealogy, which should have "much fuller pictures of days gone by. To reach its highest value," he adds, "a family history should be full enough to make one feel acquainted with his own ancestors and earlier times." Gradually our genealogical works are approaching this ideal. Mr. Baldwin's book shows this. The future genealogist will not only collect and preserve facts which have a historic value as bringing vividly before us the men and times of the past, but they will endeavor to furnish the scientific investigator with material for his use. The Baldwin genealogy is full and precise as to information; and it is also well arranged, well indexed and well printed. The portraits are of a high order. It is announced in the preface that corrections and additions sent to the author will be noted in a copy and deposited with this society.

The genealogy of the Child family by Elias Child, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., is a very thorough and carefully prepared work. Prefixed is an article by Addison Child, Esq., on the "Origin and Etymology of the Surname Child," and another entitled "Sketches and Incidents of the English Families." The body of the work contains genealogies of the several families of Child and Childs, and alliances by marriage in this country. The author has been very successful in obtaining the records of these families. To attain such valuable results must have required of him an extensive correspondence with the various branches of the family and much labor in collecting materials from records and other sources. It is fortunate for this family that Isaac Child, Esq., now in his 90th year, commenced compiling a genealogy of his family half a century ago, when records since destroyed and people now dead could be consulted; and that the compiler of this volume had the use of his book. The volume is handsomely printed, and embellished with ten portraits and three other illustrations. It is well indexed.

The genealogy of the Poore family is by the veteran genealogist, Alfred Poore, Esq., of Salem, who has been collecting materials for nearly a third of a century. To say that the work is thorough and reliable is unnecessary to those who know the author. Two persons by the name of Poore settled early at Newbury, Mass., viz., John and Samuel Poore. Tradition says that they were brothers, but evidence of this has not been discovered. The present work is devoted to the descendants of John. We hope the author will receive sufficient encouragement to complete and publish a similar work on the descendants of Samuel, for which we understand he has collected much matter. The book is handsomely printed, and is illustrated by portraits, views of buildings and facsimiles of autographs. It has an excellent index.

The next two works are by Mr. Appleton, known as a persevering and accurate investigator. The germs of both genealogies were originally published in the Reg-

ISTER, namely, that of the Adams family in July, 1864, and that of the Badcock family in July, 1865. They have been much enlarged and improved.

The next three works on the Diodate, Locke and Slocum families our readers are familiar with, as they are all reprints from the REGISTER, namely, the Diodate from April, 1881, the Locke from January, 1881, and the Slocum from October, 1880.

The Rexford pamphlet contains a partial result of the labors of the author in collecting materials for a genealogy of his name. It is printed for the purpose of interesting his relatives in his work.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO JUNE 1, 1881.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

The Pompey (N. Y.) Stone, with an inscription and date of A.D. 1520. An address before the Oneida Historical Society on the 11th of November, 1879. By Henry A. Homes, LL.D. Utica, N. Y. Ellis H. Roberts & Co., Book and Job Printers, 60 Genesee Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 15.]

Boston Harbor. Facts and Opinions relative to its extent, facilities and necessities, present and future. By R. G. F. Candage, master mariner, ten years inspector for the Boston Board of marine underwriters, and chairman of a special committee of the trustees of the Boston Marine Society to note encroachments upon the harbor. Boston: T. R. Marvin and Son, 49 Federal Street. 1881. [8vo. pp. 22.]

A Literary History of the Bible, or a brief account of its original languages and of some of its important versions, by the Rev. Elias Nason, M.A. . . . Boston: D. Lothrop and Co., 30 and 32 Franklin Street. [Small 8vo. pp. 23.]

Certain Old Almanacs published in Philadelphia between 1705 and 1744. By Henry Phillips, Jr. (Read before the American Philosophical Society, February 18, 1881.) [8vo. pp. 7.]

Giornale Araldico-Genealogico-Diplomatico pubblicato per cura, della R. Accademia Araldica Italiana. Diretto dal Cav. G. B. Di Crollanza. Nuova Serie. Anno VI. No. 10. . . . Pisa, 1881. Presso la Direzione del Giornale, Via Fibonacci N. 6. ["Anno VIII. Aprile, 1881. Num. 10." 8vo. pp. 289-341.]

The Parentage of Matthias Corwin, of Southold, L. I., and his relationship to George Corwin, of Salem, Mass. By Henry F. Waters. (From Historical Collections of Essex Institute, Vol. xviii.) Salem: Essex Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 19.]

The Literature of Civil Service Reform in the United States, by W. E. Foster. Published by the Young Men's Political Club. Providence: Providence Press Company. 1881. [8vo. pp. 15.]

Rhode Island Historical Tracts. No. 12. The Medical School formerly existing in Brown University, its Professors and Graduates. By Charles W. Parsons, M.D., Professor of Physiology in Brown University. Providence, Rhode Island: Sidney S. Rider. 1881. [8vo. pp. 53.]

Forests, their Influence on Climate and Soil. A lecture delivered before the Princeton Farmers' Club, Princeton, Massachusetts, August 24, 1877. By Charles W. Parsons. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid, Printers. 1878. [8vo. pp. 19.]

The Poor or Poore Family of America. By Alfred Poore. [Broadside. This is a blank circular used by the author in obtaining information for his genealogy of the Poor family. He will furnish this circular and the blank adapted to any surname, on reasonable terms. Address: Alfred Poore, Salem, Mass.]

The titles of the following works will be found at the pages annexed, namely, Lancashire Inquisitions, edited by J. P. Rylands, p. 203; Light on the Early History of Maryland, by E. D. Neill, p. 204; Hunnewell's Voyage to Honolulu, edited by J. F. Hunnewell, p. 204; New England Historic, Genealogical Society's Centenary of the Massachusetts Constitution, p. 204; Reply to Francis Brinley, by T. Bigelow, p. 205; Annals of Mendon, by J. G. Metcalf, p. 205; Inventio Fortunata, by B. F. De Costa, p. 207; William Blackstone, by B. F. De Costa, p. 207; Fifth Report of the Boston Record Commissioners, by W. H. Whitmore and W. S. Appleton, p. 207; Roxbury Land and Church Records, edited by W. H. Whitmore and W. S. Appleton, p. 207; Paine Family Records, edited by H. D. Paine, p. 208.

II. Other Publications.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Sixteenth Annual Catalogue of the officers and students, with a statement of the courses of instruction. 1880-1881. Boston: W. J. Schofield, Printer, 105 Summer Street. 1880. [8vo. pp. 84.]

Annual Report of the Friends' Free Library and Reading Room, Germantown, with catalogue of New Books. 1881. [Svo. pp. 20.]

The New Public Buildings on Penn Square in the City of Philadelphia. Description of the buildings, &c. . . . Printed for the Commissioners, Philadelphia, 1881. [Svo. pp. 8.]

Annual Reports of the Secretaries of the Class of '77 Academical and Scientific Departments Dartmouth College. 1877, '78, '79, '80.

A Sermon preached at the Sixty-Eighth Anniversary of the Concord Female Charitable Society, by Howard F. Hill, Rector of Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 9, 1881. Concord: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [Svo. pp. 24.]

Second Meeting of the Michigan Association of Surveyors and Civil Engineers, held at Lansing, January 11-13, 1881. [Svo. pp. 39.]

Defence of Rhode Island. Her institutions and her right to her representatives in Congress. Speech of Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, in Senate of the United States, February, 1881. Washington, 1881. [Svo. pp. 35.]

Roll of Honor of the City of Chelsea. A list of the Soldiers and Sailors who served on the Quota of Chelsea in the great civil war for the preservation of the Union from 1861 to 1865, with a partial record of each man alphabetically arranged. Also an Appendix. . . . Chelsea: H. Mason & Son, Printers, 132 Winnishumet Street. 1880. [Svo. pp. 213.]

Eulogy on William Henry Bartlett, late associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. By Isaac W. Smith, associate justice of the same court, before the alumni of Dartmouth College, at Commencement, June 23, 1880. Concord, N. H.: Printed by the Republican Press Association. 1881. [Svo. pp. 16.]

The Liberator Republic as it is, by George R. Stetson, Boston. Boston: Published by A. Williams & Co., 283 Washington Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. 27.]

Biennial Report of the Minnesota Historical Society to the Legislature of Minnesota, session of 1881. [Seal.] St. Peter: J. K. Moore, State Printer. 1881. [Svo. pp. 19.]

Sixty-First Anniversary New England Society, December 22, 1880. Charleston, S. C. [Svo. pp. 24.]

Addresses and other Proceedings of the Indiana College Association. Third Annual Session, Indianapolis, Dec. 27 and 28, 1880. Published by the Association. Crawfordsville: Review Office Book and Job Printers. 1881. [Svo. pp. 64.]

Documents of the City of Boston for the year 1880, in three volumes, containing documents from No. 1 to 149 inclusive. Published by order of the City Council. [Seal.] Boston: Rockwell & Churchill, City Printers, No. 39 Arch Street. 1881. [Svo.]

William Hutchinson, Merchant Adventurer. Reprinted from the "Archæologia Aeliana" of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, April, 1880. [Svo. pp. 21.]

Abigail & Timothy Tyzack and Old Gateshead. Reprinted from the "Archæologia Aeliana" of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, November, 1879. [Svo. pp. 22.]

Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, with the annual addresses and reports for 1881, the Paris reinterment and papers read before the Society. [Seal.] Utica, N. Y.: Printed for the Society. Ellis H. Roberts & Co., Printers. 1881. [Svo. pp. 189.]

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., 1880-81. Andover: Printed by Warren F. Draper. 1881. [Svo. pp. 31.]

Constitution and By-Laws of the St. Botolph Club in Boston, with a list of the officers and members of the Club, 1881. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, No. 34 School Street. 1881. [Small Svo. pp. 27.]

Sesquicentennial of the Congregational Church in Plaistow, N. H., and North Haverhill, Mass. November 4, 1880. Haverhill, Mass.: E. H. Nichols & Co., 96 & 98 Merrimack Street. 1881. [12mo. pp. 17.]

Manual of the Congregational Church in Plaistow, N. H., and North Haverhill, Mass. . . . E. H. Nichols & Co., 96 & 98 Merrimack Street. 1881. [12mo. pp. 39.]

Vol. IX. March, 1881. No. 3. Southern Historical Society Papers. Richmond, Va. Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., Secretary Southern Historical Society. [Svo. pp. 97-144.]

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. . . . Special Communication January 14 and 19, 1881. Quarterly Communication March 9, 1881. . . . Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, 39 Arch Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. 57.]

1781. September 6th, 1881. The Battle of Groton Heights: the Massacre of Fort Griswold and the burning of New London. Historical Sketch by John J. Copp, Esq., of Groton, and address by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of Norwich, on the Ninety-Eighth Anniversary, Sept. 6th, 1879. Published by authority of the Groton Heights Centennial Committee, December, 1879. [Svo. pp. 30.]

Second Series, Vol. VIII. No. IV.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, March 11, 1880, to April 23, 1880. [Seal.] London: Printed by Nichols & Sons for the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. [Svo. pp. 289-352.]

The Commemoration by the First Church in Boston of the Completion of Two Hundred and Fifty Years since its foundation, on Thursday, November 18, 1880. Also four historical sermons, with illustrations. Printed by order of the Society. Boston: Hall & Whitting, 1881. [Svo. pp. 218.]

Second Series, Vol. XIII. No. IV. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the annual meeting held at Worcester, October 21, 1880. [Seal.] Worcester: Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. xiii. 118.]

No. XII. Records of the Proprietors of Worcester, Massachusetts. Edited by Franklin P. Rice. In four parts. Part IV. [Seal.] Worcester, Mass.: The Worcester Society of Antiquity. 1881. U.S.A. cv. [Svo. pp. 241-336.]

No. XIII. Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity for the year 1880. [Seal.] Worcester, Mass.: Published by the Society. 1881. U.S.A. cv. [Svo. pp. 88.]

Collections of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. Volume I. [Seal.] Worcester, Mass.: Published by the Society. 1881. U.S.A. cv. [Svo.]

Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society in connection with the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Baltimore. [Seal.] October 12, 1880. Baltimore. 1880. [Svo. pp. 123.]

A Memorial of Mrs. Nancy Thompson. [Svo. pp. 15.]

The Two Hundred and Sixth Annual Record of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 1843-44. Sermon by Rev. George Putnam, Roxbury, Mass. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. 24.]

Anniversary Address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society in Hodgson Hall on the 14th of February, 1881, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. Printed for the Society, 1881. [Svo. pp. 40.]

April 1, 1881. Harvard University Bulletin. No. 18, or Vol. II. No. 5 (in continuation of the Library Bulletin). Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of the University, with the assistance of members of the various faculties. [Svo. pp. 134-176.]

Official Army Register for January, 1881. Published by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with law. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 1, 1881. [Svo. pp. 311.]

Proceedings on the occasion of Laying the Corner Stone of the building for all the uses of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, March 15, 1881, with a description of the proposed building. Boston: Press of Rockwell & Churchill, No. 39 Arch Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. 28.]

Bulletin of the Essex Institute. Vol. 12, Salem, October, November, December, 1880. Nos. 10, 11, 12. [Svo. pp. 130-184.]

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Board of Trade Merchants Exchange, January 1, 1881. By Edward J. Howard, Secretary and Superintendent. Boston, 1881. James F. Cotter & Co., Printers, 14 State Street. [Svo. pp. 177.]

Thirty-Second Annual Report of the trustees of the Astor Library for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880. Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 12, 1881. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Company. 1881. [Svo. pp. 36.]

DEATHS.

BROWN, Hon. John Bundy, died in Portland, Maine, January 10, 1881, aged 75, from accidentally falling on the ice. He was born in Lancaster, N. H., May 31, 1805. When a youth he went to Portland and became a clerk in a wholesale grocery store. He afterwards carried on that business, in connection with different partners and alone. In 1845 he engaged with others in the manufacture of sugar, and in 1855 a charter was procured as the "Portland Sugar Company," in which he was a large stockholder, and the firm of J. B. Brown & Son, of which he was the head, were managing agents. This firm subsequently engaged extensively in banking. Mr. Brown was a

public-spirited man, of large and comprehensive views. He was a director and leading spirit in almost if not all the railroads centering at Portland. From his business and various railroad and other enterprises he realized a large fortune. He served in both branches of the city government, and in 1857 was a member of the Maine Senate.

He married in 1830 Ann Matilda, daughter of Philip Greely, and had five children—Matilda, Philip Henry, James Oleott, John Marshall and Ellen. All the sons graduated at Bowdoin College. Philip and James went into business with their father, but the latter died in 1861.

John studied law, but went into the army and fought gallantly through the war, receiving the brevet of brig.-gen. of volunteers. He is now in the firm. Ellen married W. H. Clifford, son of the Hon. Nathan Clifford of the U. S. Supreme Court.

He was a devoted husband and father. Until recently he rarely gave himself a holiday. He made two trips to Europe, and, as a result, his gallery of paintings contained some of the finest efforts of European artists. He was generous towards native talent, and possessed pictures by the leading men of the Academy of Design. He was one of the chief donors in the handsome testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Chickering, a former pastor of the High Street Church which he attended.

BUTTRE, Miss Lillian C., died in Ridgewood, N. J., March 30, 1881, aged 22. Left three years ago by the death of her mother "at the head of the bereaved household, she assumed the delicate and arduous duties with alacrity, and performed them with dignity, ability, good judgment and great tenderness." When she was called to these duties, "she had just engaged in a self-imposed and arduous literary task which she lived to complete. It was the preparation of a series of biographies of eminent men, two hundred and forty in number, for the 'American Portrait Gallery,' published by her father [Mr. J. C. Buttré]. This work exhibits a marvel of ability, industry and good judgment in one so young. The style of her narrative is chaste and simple, like her own life and character. The book is a beautiful and enduring monument to her memory."—*See obituary by Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., in the Hucksack Republican, April 7, 1881.*

CORDNER, Mr. William Thompson, of Boston, Mass., died at Aiken, S. C., May 9, 1881, aged 40. He was born in the County of Armagh, Ireland, September 19, 1840. From 1873 to 1877 he was engaged in banking in the city of London, as a member of the firm of Thompson, Cordner & Co. In July, 1877, he came to Boston and took service with the New York Life Insurance Company, of which at his death he was the sole manager for New England. He had a keen mind and great capacity for organizing work and men, and was never devoid of resources. During the last two years his work has been done while suf-

fering from disease which racked his system, and would have checked a man of less force months before he gave up. He leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters, the oldest twenty, and the youngest four years of age.

DEERING, Nathaniel, died in Deering, Me., March 25, 1881, aged 89. He was a son of James and Almira (Hsley) Deering, and was born in Portland, Me., June 25, 1791. He was a descendant in the seventh generation from George¹ Deering, who resided in 1635 at Black Point (Scarborough), Me., through Roger,² d. 1676; Clement,³ d. 1701, by wife Jane Bray; John,⁴ born June 17, 1680, by wife Temperance Fernald; John,⁵ born July 16, 1710, by wife Anne Dunn; Nathaniel,⁶ born Jan. 29, 1737, by wife Dorcas Milk; James,⁷ above, his father, born August 23, 1766, died September 21, 1850. His grandfather, Nathaniel⁸ Deering, a native of Kittery, removed to Portland in 1760.

He received his education at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, graduating from the latter institution in 1810. He studied law with the Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and commenced practice in the part of Canaan, Me., now Skowhegan. In 1824 he married Anna M., the daughter of Major John Z. Holwell of the British army, by wife Martha Jackson; and in 1833 returned to Portland, where he resided till the summer of 1878, when he removed to his father's homestead in Deering. He gradually relinquished the law for the more congenial profession of literature. He is the author of "Carabasset," a tragedy, 1830; "The Clairvoyant," a comedy; "Bozzaris," a tragedy, 1851. His best known short stories are, "The Donation Visit," "Timotheus Tuttle," "Tableaux Vivants," and "Mrs. Sykes." He was remarkable for his wit, and his bon mots and repartees will long be remembered in that community. Many of his works are of a humorous character, and in his younger days he wrote many ballads, political songs and satirical articles. He was also a composer of church music, and his compositions will be found in collections of music. He leaves one son, Henry Deering, a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, who resides at the homestead, and three daughters, Mrs. A. H. Gilman, Mrs.

George F. Noyes, and one who is unmarried.

FIELDS, James Thomas, the well known publisher, poet and lecturer, died in Boston, April 24, aged 63. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31, 1817. In 1834 he came to Boston and obtained employment in a bookstore; and in 1844 was taken into partnership by his employer, William D. Ticknor (REG. xviii. 381). He continued in the bookselling and publishing business until 1870, under the successive firms of William D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co. He edited the *Atlantic Monthly* from 1862 to June, 1871. In 1849 he printed a volume of "Poems," and another volume in 1854. In 1858, "A Few Verses for a Few Friends" appeared, and in 1872, "Yesterdays with Authors." In 1858 he collected and edited the first complete edition of De Quincy, in twenty volumes. He had an extensive personal acquaintance with the authors of this country and of England. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1858, and that of LL.D. by Dartmouth College in 1874.

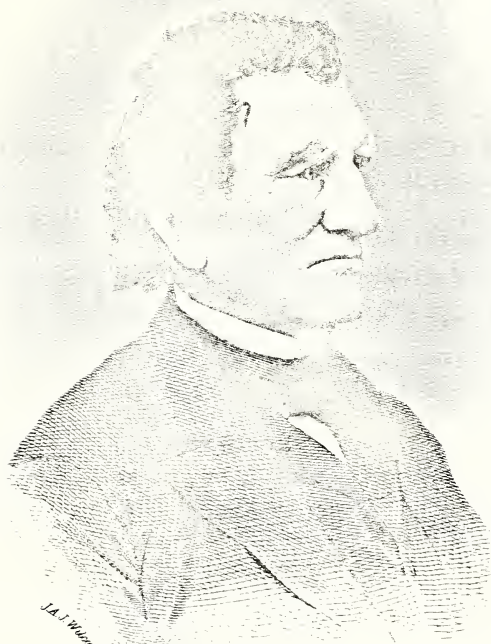
GRIGSBY, Hon. Hugh Blair, LL.D., died at "Edgehill," in Charlotte Co., Va., April 28, aged 74. He was a son of the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby, pastor of the first Presbyterian church of Norfolk, Va., and was born in that city Nov. 22, 1806. He was educated for the bar, but did not practise, owing to deafness. He represented Norfolk in the general assembly in 1828, and was a member of the Virginia Convention, 1829-30. He purchased the Norfolk *Beacon*, and edited the paper ably for many years. In 1840 he married Miss Carrington, a daughter of Col. Paul Carrington of revolutionary fame. After his marriage he retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He had one of the finest private libraries in the state, and a gallery of paintings and statuary not equalled there. In January, 1862 just previous to the evacuation of Norfolk by the Confederates, he removed from that city to his beautiful residence known as "Edgehill," where he has since resided. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary College in

1855. As a historian he won a high rank, and no mean reputation as a poet. He was, at his death, president of the Virginia Hist. Society. He published "The Virginia Convention of 1829-30," 12mo., Richmond, 1851; "The Virginia Convention of 1776," 8vo., Richmond, 1855; Discourse on the Life and Character of Littleton Waller Tazewell, 8vo., Norfolk, 1860. He contributed many valuable articles to the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and other periodicals.

PALFREY, Hon. John Gorham, D.D., LL.D., the historian of New England, eminent as a clergyman, an anti-slavery reformer and an author, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., April 26, 1881, in his 85th year. He was the son of John⁵ and Mary Sturgis (Gorham) Palfrey, and was born in Boston May 2, 1796. His grandfather Colonel William⁴ Palfrey (Thomas,³ William,² William¹) was paymaster general in the revolutionary army.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1815, and at the Divinity School connected with it in 1818. He was ordained June 17, 1818, pastor of the Brattle Street Church, as the successor of Edward Everett, and held the office till May 22, 1830. He was Dexter professor of Sacred Literature in Harvard College from 1830 to 1839; editor of the North American Review from 1835 to 1843; Massachusetts secretary of state from 1844 to 1847; member of congress from 1847 to 1849, and postmaster of Boston from 1861 to 1866. His principal works are the History of New England in 4 vols. 8vo. Boston, 1859 to 1875; Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities, 4 vols. 8vo. 1848-52; Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo., Boston, 1843; Life of William Palfrey, 18mo., Boston, 1845; Relation between Judaism and Christianity, 8vo., Boston, 1854.

He married March 11, 1823, Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Dawes) Hammond, by whom he had six children—Sarah Hammond,⁷ an author (*pseud.* E. Foxton); Hannah Russell;⁷ John Gorham,⁷ died young; Francis Winthrop,⁷ H. C. 1851; John Carver,⁷ H. C. 1851, U.S.M.A., 1857, res. from the U.S.A. as bvt. brig.-gen., Mar 1, 1866; Mary Gorham,⁷ The widow and five children survive him.



J. A. J. Wilson, Boston

Edward A. Allen

THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER, 1881.

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D.

By the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., of West Newton, Mass.

THE subject of this sketch was born in what is now the town of Randolph, Mass., March 17, 1788. At the time of his birth this territory constituted the southerly precinct of the ancient town of Braintree, and was organized into the separate township of Randolph in 1793. An Ecclesiastical Parish had been formed here May 28, 1731. On the 8th of June last, corresponding in the New Style with the date above mentioned, the church at Randolph celebrated its 150th anniversary with appropriate and deeply interesting services. Had this event occurred in the days of Dr. Alden's strength and activity, no man would have borne a more prominent part in it than he, for this was a field in which he was especially at home. As it was, the manuscripts and published articles which he had left behind became the chief sources of information for those who took the principal parts in this commemoration. Throughout the services his name came up continually as authority for statements made, and was mentioned always with gratitude and love.

Dr. Alden was of the seventh generation from John Alden of the Mayflower. The line of succession from this honored founder, as traced by himself and gathered from his volume entitled "The Alden Memorial," is as follows:

Of the eleven children of John and Priscilla Alden, the second was *Joseph*, who was born in Plymouth in 1624. In early manhood he became a citizen of Bridgewater.

Of the five children of Joseph and Mary (Simmons) Alden, the second was *Joseph*, who was born in 1667. He was known as Deacon Joseph, and lived in what is now South Bridgewater.

Of the ten children of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Dunham) Alden of Bridgewater, the eldest was *Daniel*, who was born January 29, 1691. This Daniel remained an inhabitant of Bridgewater for a time, and then removed to Stafford, Conn.

Of the eleven children of Daniel and Abigail (Shaw) Alden, the second was *Daniel*, who was born September 5, 1720. This last

Daniel lived in Stafford, Conn., in Cornish, N. H., and in Lebanon, N. H., where he died. He was known as Dea. Daniel.

Of the twelve children of Dea. Daniel and Jane (Turner) Alden, the fifth was *Ebenezer*, who was born at Stafford, Conn., July 4, 1755.

Of the three children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bass) Alden, the eldest was *Ebenezer*, the subject of this sketch, born (as before stated) March 17, 1788.

His mother Sarah Bass was also a lineal descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower, in the line of Ruth his daughter, who married Samuel Bass, deacon of the First Church in Roxbury. By the same line the family was connected with the Adams family of Quincy, the mother of John Adams, the second president of the United States, being a descendant of Ruth the daughter of John Alden.

Going back now a single step, let us make our departure from the first Dr. Ebenezer Alden. The track over which we have just travelled will serve to show that he came of a religious stock. He was educated at Plainfield Academy, Conn., and having pursued his medical studies with Dr. Elisha Perkins, was invited, in due form, to settle in the South Parish or precinct of Braintree. He was called there in 1781, as the man the people had chosen for their physician, just as the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., a few years later, was called to be their minister. This was a good old New England custom which we have now outgrown. It was just one hundred years from the coming to Randolph of the first Dr. Ebenezer Alden to the death of the second. These two men, in the qualities of their intellects and their characters, were in many respects alike, though the son had enjoyed larger opportunities for general and professional education than the father. When Dr. Alden, Sen., died at Randolph (of typhoid fever), October 16, 1806, his pastor, Rev. Dr. Strong, said of him: "The duties of his profession he discharged with reputation to himself and great usefulness to his employers. His circle of business, though small at first, gradually increased until it became extensive. As a physician he was remarkably prudent, attentive and successful. During the latter part of his life his advice was much sought and respected by his brethren of the Faculty in his vicinity. No physician in this part of the country possessed the love and confidence of his patients to a higher degree. This was evident from the universal sorrow felt at his decease."

His own son, in the "Alden Memorial," says of him: "He was eminently a child of the covenant, his parents and grandparents and theirs on both sides down to the first ancestors who came in the Mayflower, having been members of the Congregational Church; and, so far as is known, having honored their Christian profession." Not only was he an able physician with a wide and increasing practice, but he was also a medical teacher. Quite a number of young

men were prepared by him for the medical profession, some of whom became eminent. He was cut off by a deadly fever, just when he was rising into special prominence as a man and a physician. He fell in the very strength of his days, at the age of 51. His son was blessed with a life protracted to an unusual degree.

The childhood and youth of the son were passed therefore in a home of intelligence and Christian worth. He grew up amid the associations and traditions of the old style of medical practice, when the country physician compounded his own medicines and carried them with him in large variety to suit the various exigencies that might arise. At that time the homes of the people were widely scattered; the roads were rough and hard, and in the plain country towns apothecaries were almost unknown. To do business in any proper and efficient way, the physician must have his medicines and his instruments always with him.

The year after Dr. Alden's birth, i. e. in 1789, the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., was settled in the parish as colleague pastor with the Rev. Moses Taft, who had been in office there for nearly forty years, and was now in the feebleness of age. Mr. Taft died two years later, in 1791, when Dr. Strong remained sole pastor till his death in 1814. Dr. Strong was therefore the minister of Randolph through all the early years of Dr. Alden's life. The Rev. Thomas Noyes, of Needham, in the *American Quarterly Register*, vol. 8, p. 54, says of him: "Dr. Strong's labors were much blessed in three revivals during his ministry, in which he numbered more than two hundred converts. His influence was extensively felt. The *Massachusetts Missionary Magazine* and the *Panoplist* were enriched with his productions. He was one of the editors of the former work, and a Trustee of the *Massachusetts Missionary Society* from its formation till his death." From his earliest years, therefore, Dr. Alden received that bent of character, which brought him, all his life long, into close and living sympathy with the church and with all our great religious institutions. It is fair to credit a good measure of this influence to Dr. Strong. In a place such as Randolph was at that time, the families of the minister and the physician would be closely united. Especially would this be so when the physician himself was a religious man, and closely identified with the church.

One hundred years ago, schools to fit boys for college were rare. This educational work was largely done by settled ministers. Some of them, here and there, had family schools for this purpose. Dr. Nathan Perkins of West Hartford, Conn., Dr. Samuel Wood of Boscawen, N. H., and many others, became noted teachers, though they had parish cares also continually on their hands. Young Alden, in preparing for college, pursued his studies under the direction of his minister.

Dr. Jonathan Strong was a native of Bolton, Ct., born in 1764. His father was of the same name, and was a farmer. When the boy

was eight years old, the family removed to Orford, N. H. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock had just then gone up to plant his Indian Charity School in the woods of New Hampshire, and so to lay the foundations of Dartmouth College. Here young Strong was educated, graduating with honor in 1786. He became a man of much more than usual mark in his generation. Quite a large number of the early graduates of Dartmouth were from Eastern Connecticut, and especially from the towns of Lebanon, Hebron, Bolton, Coventry, Windham, &c., where Dr. Wheelock was familiarly known and much admired. Jonathan Strong went from Bolton, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1786, and three years after was settled in Randolph.

Young Alden was made ready for college at the age of sixteen, and entered Harvard in 1804, graduating in 1808. After finishing his college course he went to Dartmouth College to study medicine. Using his own language, as copied from the *Alden Memorial*, he "pursued his professional studies with Nathan Smith, M.D., at Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of M.B. in 1811; then attended the Lectures of Drs. Rush, Barton, Wistar, Physick, and others, in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812. He settled as a physician in his native town."

His father had died in 1806, while he was in college. Had his father been alive, very likely the medical education of the son would have gone on largely at home. Other men resorted to that home for their medical education, and it would have been altogether natural that he should have done the same. As it was, he was fully educated, professionally, and entered upon his work under happy auspices at the age of twenty-four.

Six years later, April 14, 1818, he was united in marriage to Miss Anne Kimball, daughter of Capt. Edmund Kimball, of Newburyport. She was born June 14, 1791.

Dr. Alden was now fully launched upon his life work, and by degrees came to fill the place which the father had left vacant, until at length he more than filled it. By virtue of his superior education, both as a physician and surgeon, and by his native powers and faculties, eminently fitting him for success, he was widely known and recognized as a leading member in his profession. Not only was he thoroughly instructed in matters pertaining to his special calling, but he had also an innate love for studies historical and ecclesiastical. He grew to be a prominent Congregational layman, and his knowledge and experience in this department were often called into use. He was a Pilgrim of the Pilgrims, and he understood well the difference between the Congregationalism that came over in the Mayflower and that which early prevailed in the Massachusetts Bay and was embodied, in 1648, in the Cambridge Platform. He found great satisfaction in tracing out the way by which the latter style of

church polity was gradually displaced in New England and the former brought to the front. The writer well remembers the pleasure Dr. Alden had, between twenty and thirty years ago, in a new edition of John Wise's famous book, "The Church Quarrel Espoused," and what measures he took to promote its circulation. He recognized in the Rev. John Wise—settled 1683–1725 over the Second Church, Ipswich (now Essex)—one of the stoutest defenders of the liberty of the New England churches as against the dominating power of the ministers. It was in 1710 that the above book was first published, and it was largely through this volume and another from the same pen published in 1717, entitled "A Vindication of the Government of the New England Churches," that a healthier direction was given to New England Congregationalism.

Dr. Alden was a Bibliophile, and early began to be a collector of rare books and pamphlets, especially those appertaining to the civil and ecclesiastical history of New England. He built up a choice private library at a time when such enterprises were not so common as now. That library still remains, and doubtless contains many specimens, in the shape of pamphlet and bound volume, which the collectors would call precious nuggets.

It was because of such tastes and tendencies as have thus been briefly noticed, that Dr. A. was long ago recognized as a "wise master-builder" in our ecclesiastical and educational departments, and for the last forty or fifty years (until laid aside by blindness and extreme age) he has been an active worker in these connections. It would probably be difficult to find another man who has been identified with so many religious and educational interests for such long ranges of time. The year after his marriage, i. e. in 1819, the first Sabbath School was organized in Randolph. He was chosen its superintendent, and continued in the office for nearly forty years. In 1827 he was made one of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He held this office by reëlection and performed its duties for forty-two years, until 1869. In the year 1837 he was chosen one of the Trustees of Phillips Academy and of Andover Theological Seminary. This office he retained forty-four years, till his death, though in his later years he was not able to attend the meetings of the trustees. For forty-one years, from 1840 to his death, he was one of the corporate members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From 1841 to 1874 he was a Trustee of Amherst College. From 1842 to 1867 he was a director of the American Education Society.

There was another class of organizations for which he had a lively sympathy, and with which he was in active coöperation. He had a strong love for antiquarian and genealogical pursuits, and especially as they appertained to the origin and growth of New England. In all these connections he was an industrious worker. He early became a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester.

He bore a prominent part in the formation and growth of the American Statistical Association. He became a member of the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society in 1846, the year after its organization, and soon after its present building was erected in Somerset Street, paid, of his own good will, \$500 towards the Librarian fund. With all the early movements toward the formation of the Congregational Library, now grown to fair proportions, he had the most cordial fellowship and participation.

Then again, as a prominent member of the medical profession, he was brought into quite another set of associations. He was connected with medical societies, county, state, national, not as a mere looker on, or listener, but as one who contributed interesting papers and valuable information for their meetings. Of an observing and studious mind, he held also the pen of a ready writer, and took special delight in adding to the general stock of human knowledge.

Still again: he was a bold and aggressive worker in the temperance movement, especially in its earlier days, and before it had become so intermingled with party politics. He was for many years known as a public lecturer upon this subject, and from his established character as an able physician, his lectures carried with them unusual weight.

Then in addition to all his other talents and activities, he was a singer, and took a lively interest in church music. Through the whole of his public life in Randolph, he was a leader and organizer in this department, and this love continued with him to the last. In the year 1869, at the time of the National Peace Jubilee in Boston, the writer well remembers a brief interview with him, as he was about to enter the great building erected for the concerts on the back bay. He was one of the chorus singers, and had his singing-book under his arm, and entered into the whole business with the enthusiasm of youth. He was at that time eighty-one years old. Of the great multitude of singers who made up the chorus for that first jubilee, he was, without much doubt, the oldest, but he yet carried with him a large measure of the zeal and energy of his earlier years. He made one of the vastly larger chorus in the International Jubilee of 1872, being then eighty-four years old.

Not long after this his eye-sight began to fail him, and little by little the shadows of night gathered about him, until at length he was wrapped in total darkness. His last years were passed in the quiet of his home, and in the society of his kindred and neighbors. But with the eye of his mind he still watched the goings on of the great world, and was interested in all passing events. He died January 26, 1881, aged 92 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The wife of his youth had passed away ten years before, April 14, 1871. Three children survive him. These are the Rev. Ebenezer Alden, born August 10, 1819, who was ordained a Congregational minister in 1843, and spent five years as a pioneer home missionary in

Iowa, being a member of the "Iowa Band." Since 1850 he has been the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Marshfield. While he was yet young in the ministry, he had, as one of his parishioners, no less a man than Daniel Webster, and it fell to his lot in 1852 to conduct the simple funeral services of the great statesman in the Webster mansion at Marshfield. It was like Mr. Webster to prefer that his funeral should be in the plain New England fashion, and should be conducted by his country minister. The second son is the Rev. Edmund Kimball Alden, D.D., who was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1850, and after serving for some twenty-six years as Congregational pastor at Yarmouth, Me., Lenox, Mass., and in Phillips Church, South Boston, is now one of the Secretaries of the American Board. There was another son, Henry Augustus, born August 8, 1826, who became a civil engineer and died June 9, 1852. There were three daughters, of whom Mary Kimball died August 18, 1860, and Anne Kimball died Dec. 28, 1854. The remaining one, Sarah Bass Alden, now occupies the homestead at Randolph, and has had the care of her father in his declining years.

Dr. Alden left a memorandum indicating his general wishes as to the disposal to be made of his property, which was considerable. It was not in the shape of a mandatory will. He constituted his three surviving children his executors, but, confiding in their judgment, gave them certain discretionary powers that they might decide matters according to the circumstances of the case at the time of his death. He however named such societies, institutions, organizations, as he wished to have remembered in the distribution to be made. It was his general plan that a certain portion of his property should be divided in this way. Acting upon these hints and suggestions, his children are now engaged in this work of distribution. The amount to be divided will be larger than at first anticipated, as the property has of late increased in value. Almost all the societies and institutions with which Dr. Alden was connected in his life, came up before him for remembrance in this final disposition of his property, such as the American Board, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the American College and Education Society, the Seamen's Friend Society, Amherst College, Iowa College, Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary, the American Anti-quarian Society, the American Statistical Association, the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society, the Congregational Library, Stoughton Musical Society, &c. To all he left gifts large enough to cheer and gladden, but exactly how much each will receive cannot be told till the estate is fully settled.

We have already implied that Dr. Alden was a writer as well as a busy actor, but the larger portion of all his writings were of a kind to serve the purposes of the passing time, and cannot well be reported in a paper like this. Nevertheless, he has left behind some published works in the shape of pamphlets and books, among which

are the following : Address before the Dartmouth Medical Society : Boston, 1820. Medical Uses of Alcohol. Tribute to the Memory of Dea. Ephraim Wales : Boston, 1855. Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1838. Tribute to the Memory of Dea. Wales Thayer. Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Samuel Whitcomb. Early History of the Medical Profession in the County of Norfolk, an Address before the Norfolk District Medical Society : Boston, 1853. Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Mary Ann Odiorne Clark : Boston, M. S. S., 1844. Memoir of Bartholomew Brown, Esq. : Randolph, 1862. Memorial of the Descendants of the Hon. John Alden, 1867. Enlarged 1869, octavo, pp. 184.

Some of these publications required a large amount of labor and careful study. For example, *The Early History of the Medical Profession in the County of Norfolk* involved brief biographies of the numerous physicians of the county during the earlier generations, a work to be accomplished only by much correspondence and patient research.

But these few publications would give only a faint idea of all that he accomplished by his pen. In a local paper he published a long series of articles on the history of Braintree and Randolph, going into the business minutely, taking up the several portions of the territory, and tracing the early families in their various localities. Indeed, he was the local historian, the public chronicler of Randolph, and, to a large extent, of the region lying around.

By his intellectual character, as also by his large enterprise and activity, he was a man to come to the front, wherever he might happen to live, and bear a large share in human affairs. The totality of life within him was greater than in ordinary men, and it was natural for him to put himself forth in thought and action. Hence through the long years of his active life he was intensely busy, aiming to fill his place punctually and thoroughly in all his multiplied relations. Though connected with so many societies and associations, hardly any one was more likely to be present at their recurring business meetings than he.

In the year 1861, July 3, occurred in Braintree the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination and settlement of Dr. Richard S. Storrs. The occasion was one of very marked interest, both from the eminent character of Dr. Storrs himself, and from the conspicuous men who took prominent parts in the services. Among the last named was Dr. Alden, who followed the Rev. Dr. Park in the exercises of the afternoon. The presiding officer of the day was the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in introducing Dr. Alden he said : " We have heard of the *MINISTERS* of Braintree, Dr. Alden will give us, from his knowledge and his personal recollections, a true sketch of the *PEOPLE* of the town, and of their former manners and life."

From this address of Dr. Alden we will, in conclusion, select two or three passages, which will illustrate more perfectly than any general description can do, the style of the man and his manner of thought. He said :

"I have been requested to present some 'reminiscences of Braintree fifty years ago,' by which I understand *in the olden time*: but with a special caution to be *very brief*—'ten minutes better than an hour'—as if by any necromancy it were possible to bring up not only Samuel [Rev. Samuel Niles], but three generations of his people, and cause them to pass before you like a moving panorama at the bidding of your minister. Nevertheless, as it was my privilege to commence professional life *with* him and sometimes to prescribe *for* him, it is but reasonable that I should now consent that he prescribe *to* me; which I do, not only cheerfully but thankfully, because it affords me opportunity publicly to express the respect I have long entertained for him and for his people."

But in the first place it was needful to give the boundaries of the place which he was going to describe, and these were as follows :

"The ancient BRANTRY was bounded, north by Neponset River and Massachusetts Bay; east by Narraganset; south by the Old Colony and 'terra incognita' long in dispute; west by Punkapog and Unguety—including the present towns of Braintree, Quincy and Randolph. *Monatiquot*, or modern BRAINTREE, was bounded north by Merry Mount; east by Iron Works' line; south by Cochato and Scadin Woods; west by the Blue Hills, extending, in the dialect of Father Niles, 'from Dan to Beersheba.'"

Dr. Alden had in this address a somewhat lengthy and graphic passage on the singing question, as it was discussed in the churches before the middle of the last century. Throughout almost every part of New England the fierce discussion went on, and many churches were well nigh rent asunder by the violent feelings awakened. The beauty and majesty of ancient New England conservatism are strangely exhibited in this conflict. The effort was to bring the people out of the miserable droning habit of singing four or five tunes only, and that *by rote*, and to teach them so to read music that they could sing all tunes *by note*. Dr. Alden said :

"The evil became so intolerable that Rev. Thomas Walter, by request of several ministers of Boston and the vicinity, prepared and published, in 1721, a musical manual and tune book. * * * And here is a copy of it, the identical one which belonged to Elisha Niles, Esq., youngest son of the minister and executor of his estate. The names of twenty-two of the most eminent clergymen of the colony are attached to the commendatory preface. But the name of Samuel Niles is not there. He insisted upon the 'old way' and *his own way*. Nor would he yield the tithe of a hair to any solicitations, lay or clerical.

"Meanwhile some of his people had provided tune books, and were bent on 'making melody to the Lord' *by note*. Then came the 'tug of war.' Original sin, with which the pastor was familiar, and afterwards wrote a treatise upon it, as he did upon 'Indian Wars,' broke out into actual transgression. The people assembled for public worship, but no minister came.

They sent him word that they were all 'present before the Lord to hear all things which were commanded him of God.' He responded that he would not preach in the meeting-house unless they would sing *by rote*; and he invited all who were so disposed to repair to the parsonage, where he would preach, and they might sing 'in the old way.' * * * Council after council convened without success to settle the controversy. At length, all parties having become weary, the last council, more fortunate, if not more sagacious than the rest, came to this unanimous, most profound and successful result, which was adopted, but never, so far as I can ascertain, recorded on the church books: 'Voted that the council recommend to the pastor and church at Monatiquot, that in conducting public worship they sing part of the tune *by note*, and the rest of the tune *by rote*.'

There were probably a great many churches in New England where the old system of *rote* singing went out at last by some such compromise as in this case.

We might give other interesting passages from this address, but these will suffice as examples of Dr. Alden's manner, and with these we conclude our article.

LETTER OF MRS. ALICE DANIELL OF SALEM, TO GOV. JOHN WINTHROP AT BOSTON.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

MRS. ALICE DANIELL, of Salem, Mass., the writer of the following letter to Gov. Winthrop, was, we infer, a connection or near relative of the Rev. Mr. Skelton, who died August 2, 1634, his wife preceding him March 15, 1631. Possibly Mrs. Daniell may have been a sister to Mr. Skelton or to his wife. There is no date to the letter, but it was probably written soon after the death of the Salem minister, quite likely the same year. It appears that she had charge of the cattle Mr. Skelton left with her, had paid some of his debts, had the keeping of his house and of his will, the latter of which she sent to the Governor; and was "out of purse" to a considerable amount as a result of her business transactions with and for Mr. Skelton. There seems to have been a question between the Governor, Mr. Endicott and Mrs. Daniell, as to the engagement of keeping the children of Mr. Skelton, she intimating that the covenant was not binding upon herself. Mr. Savage remarks, "much do we regret the loss of his will, that perhaps would have named the children."

There seems to have been an unfortunate marriage connection between this woman and a Richard Beckley, called "Beggary" on the records, as we learn from Winthrop's Journal (ii. 344), a hearing having taken place before the Court of Assistants, June 2, 1636, of "the cause between Richard Beggary and his wife, who had been here six years, and he in England." She endeavored to obtain a

divorce, but the Court "ordered he should remain separate from her till she might send into England for further proof, and appointed him twenty shillings from her to set him to work."

At a Court of Assistants, June 5, 1638, "It was ordered, with the consent of Mr^s Baggerly, that the increase of Mr Skeltons cattle should bee divided according to Mr. Skeltons will, & that the goods & household stuffe w^{ch} belongs to the 3 eldest child'n should bee divided by some of the church of Salem, & comitted to the church of Salem."

March 27, 1638. "Mrs. Daniell pl., ag^t Richard Beckley, deft., in a cō of debt. Jury finds for pl. Twenty shillings damages & iiij Costs." (Record of Quarter Court at Salem.)

John Endecott to John Winthrop (1634-5) refers to her thus: "I have sent yow Mrs. Beggarly her vnicorns horne & Beza stone I had of Mr Humfry, who is sorry also for your exercise. I haue sent you a Be[z]oar stone, & mugwort, & organie, if you should haue neede of it. They are both good in this case of your wife, & also I haue sent yow some Galingall roo[t]. Mrs. Beggarly knowes the vse of it." * * * "please to tell Mrs. Beggerly that all her family are well."

She seems to have been known contemporaneously by the names of Baggerly (Beckley) and Mrs. Daniels or Daniell, as in the letter before us. The Court allotted (17. 12. 1636) Lawrence Leach 100 acres of land and six acres of Marsh over against Mrs. Daniels. Subsequently, 8. 9. 1637, "Mrs. Alce daniell allowed 50 acres."

Hugh Peter writes from Salem to Winthrop, August 8 [1638], "These are not only to salute you & your goodwoman, *cum cateris*; but earnestly to intreat you to let mee haue a word from you about Mrs. Beggerly's or rather Mr. Skelton's house, which is now falling to the ground, if some thing bee not done: wee haue refered it, and would earnestly intreate you for a writing (they say) you haue about it, which you promised her, & shee sayes will lende to the busines for light."

She had a grant of land in 1637, also, in Providence (R. I. Colony Records, i. 15, 1637), Mrs. Daniell and others to pay in consideration of ground at present granted unto them [in Providence Plantation] two shillings and sixpence apiece. Among the list of 54 persons, called "associates of Roger Williams," who received lots (1638) at the above-named place, were Alice Daniels, John Greene, Sen., John Greene, Jun. Soon after this, doubtless, Alice Daniels removed to Providence and married John Greene, as his second wife. Winthrop mentions (i. 283) "one Greene who had married the wife of one Beggerly." The two Greenses were men of distinction. The senior was a member of the committee, in 1647, to form a government, was of the first council at Warwick, commissioner for Warwick and Newport, recorder, assistant, &c. In a letter to Roger Williams, dated Providence, Oct. 28, 1652, he sug-

gests the propriety of Mr. Williams being Governor. His intimacy is further shown by the following extract: "Your lovinge bed-fellow is in health, and presents her indeered affection. So are all your family."

Richard Beckley was among the planters in New Haven in 1643, with an estate of 20 pounds, his family consisting of four persons. He figures there as "Sergeant Beckley" as late as 1659; was a juror at Windsor 1664, of Wethersfield 1669. Mr. Savage says he "had probably two wives, of whom the latter was a daughter of John Deming;" six children; "died 5 Aug. 1690, at Wethersfield."

See "Papers relating to the Rev. Samuel Skelton," communicated by William P. Upham, Esq.—*Essex Institute Historical Collections*, xiii. 143–152; iv. 113; viii. 256; Winthrop's Journal, i. 283; Connecticut Colonial Records, i.; Hinman, 113; Mass. Hist. Collections, 4th series, vii. 156, 157, 201, 202; Barber's Connecticut, 160.

Deare and worthy

S^r my humble and due seruise remembr^d to y^r selfe and y^r deare yoake fellow together wth my constant requests to the lord of wisdome and grace to pfect his worke in you and by you to the prayse of his owne grace: I made bould som months since to p^rsent you^r worship wth a few lines touching the Cattell that m^r Skelton left wth mee: and since that time I haue Rec^d a letter from y^r selfe and by direction of o^r beloued m^r Endicott from y^r selfe haue taken a true copy of those writings w^{ch} m^r Endecott presented to you soe neere as possible can bee desiring rather to charge my selfe then to doe the least wrong in any kind; w^{ch} Copy I haue here sent: as also m^r Skeltons Will: desiring to lay all things naked before you as the lye. now I beseech you Worthy S^r: though I haue the Cattell in a compleate number: yet the charge of the keeping hath beene much to mee: as also diuers debts of m^r Skeltons wherof som are payd and some are not: now this I know that since m^r Skeltons death I am out of purse of my owne money layd for the cattell and the keeping of the house (as som friends are able to Relate) the some of 25^{li} and better almost 26^{li} besides all that I haue made of the milke: w^{ch} I hope was put to the best advantadge: and as I haue intimated the losse of the cattell in the accompt soe also there remayneth since m^r Skeltons death but onely one Bull calfe; and for the Cows there are but two that haue taken the season of breed: and one of them will not com till the latter end of the so^mer many cattell were brought into the towne this yeare and o^r bulls fayled much and whereas you were pleased to expresse that you saw not y^r selues ingaged for the keeping of the children: there is no engagements by mee y^r selfe knoweth how the Couenant Runneth: if m^r Skeltons Will be disanull^d w^{ch} is the ground of my ingagement: I beseech you then consider Vpon whom shall it ly: now since I haue scene the lords hand calling mee to this busines I haue had triall every way both of vnderstanding and care how to order things for the best: thus knowing y^r care and indeauour to please the lord in all things I Rest leauing theise to y^r godly and wise consideration

y^r^s Vnfeinedly to comānd
in the lord

ALICE DANIELL.

Directed—To The Right Worsp^{full} | and Worthily respectd | m^r Joⁿ Winthrop | senio^r These drd | Boston

THE FAMILY OF DUMMER.

BY COL. JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL.D., OF LONDON.

Communicated by Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, LL.D., of New Haven, Conn.

[Concluded from page 271.]

WE now return to the direct line in the person of the fourth son of Thomas Pyldrym *alias* Dummer, viz.:

IV. *Stephen Dummer*, who emigrated to New England but returned to England in 1646-7, and continued until his death at Bishopstoke. The difficulty of tracing his descendants has been enhanced, not only by the non-existence of the earlier parish-registers of Bishopstoke, but also by the loss of the wills proved in the Peculiar Court of Bishopstoke, as I have before stated. I have, however, done the best that can be done with the materials I have been able to unearth; and the general history is perfect, the deficiency being occasional and confined to details. The probability, almost certainty, is that, where testamentary records are not to be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, nor in the Principal Registry of Winchester, both of which have been most carefully examined and thoroughly exhausted, they were among the lost records of the Peculiar of Bishopstoke, as it is quite unreasonable that so many of the Dummers, respectable as were their circumstances, could have failed to make wills, or, if dying intestate, that their estates should not have been administered. One entire line of four descents from Stephen Dummer I have been able to trace only through the Manor Court records, the most important of all the resources I have been able to explore, and without which this narrative would have possessed comparatively little value, as its conclusions would have been speculative rather than positive. The fortunate preservation of these Court Rolls, while so many other records have been hopelessly lost, enables me to show positively the antecessors of Stephen Dummer, and to identify his ancestors to the third generation, when probably his Dummer ancestress merged her family-name in that of Pildren, to be resumed again, after the lapse of another century, by her descendants.

On the 24th of September, 1625, at the Manor Court of Bishopstoke, "*Stephen Pyldrym alias Dummer*," youngest son of "*Thomas Pyldrym alias Dummer*," was admitted to Middlestreet and Hole farms, in Bishopstoke, on the surrender of his said father. I shall show the descent of these two farms, from father to son, for upwards of a century later, beyond which I did not pursue the tedious examination of the Court Rolls. It is clear that soon after this he abandoned the use of the double surname, as he always afterwards appears only as *Stephen Dummer*. The date of his going to New England would be most desirable, and I have before presumed that he and his brother Richard went over alone, say about 1634, and that in 1638, leaving him there, Richard returned to England and carried back with him, in the *Bevis*, the wife and children of Stephen. The difficulty in the case arises out of the entry in the passenger-list, which makes Stephen only nine years old, and yet describes him as a husbandman. There is something clearly wrong either in the age or the profession, but both are so given distinctly in the original list which I have ex-

amined. Mr. Savage shirked the difficulty by omitting the age altogether, but it is better to look it in the face, because on its very face a blunder is palpable. If the age was right, it was wrong to describe him as a husbandman. If the profession is right, then the age is surely wrong, and this I conceive to be the true state of the case, because the age would suit neither father nor son, the latter being at that date, as I shall show hereafter, sixteen instead of only nine years old. The age of Stephen the father must have been in 1638 nearer 39, for his wife Alice was 35, and one can readily imagine an accidental error of the scribe, who may have heedlessly written 09 when he should have written 39. In this view of the case the term husbandman might apply, though he should perhaps rather have been called yeoman, and also in this case my former suggestion that he had remained in New England would not stand. One fact somewhat in favor of this view is that his surrender of the two particular farms above mentioned stands on the Court Roll under the date of 22 February, 1637-8, the very year in which, and only three months before, the Bevis sailed. But I am not sure that under the custom of the manor he could not have sent over his surrender in writing, properly attested, by his brother Richard. On the other hand, while easy to conceive that the scribe may have written 09 instead of 39, it is not so easy to imagine that he may have substituted 09 for 16. The matter must, I think, be left still doubtful.

At all events we know that he returned to England with his family in 1646-7. He was buried at Bishopstoke as "Stephen Dummer, senior," on the 6th of September, 1670. If his will could be found, it would no doubt clear up many uncertainties, but unhappily this is now impossible. His wife, Alice Archer, must have died before 1661, when the existing Bishopstoke register begins. Her maiden name must be accepted solely on the authority of Chief Justice Sewall, which there is no reason to doubt. I could find no family of that name later at Bishopstoke, nor any trace of her in any Archer wills either in London or at Winchester.

The children of Stephen and Alice Dummer were as follows:

1. *Stephen*, of whom hereafter.
2. *Richard*, who according to the Bevis list was four years of age at the emigration in 1638. From this period until his death I can learn nothing of his history, owing to the loss of the Bishopstoke wills. Chief Justice Sewall, under date of 11th October, 1695, wrote: "I received a letter from Cous. Storke giving an account of the death of my dear Unkle Mr. Richard Dumer." News which would now be transmitted in ten days took six months to reach him, for Richard D. was buried at Bishopstoke on the previous 19th of April. He evidently died unmarried.
3. *Thomas*, said to have been two years old at the emigration in 1638. He was admitted to Middlestreet farm before mentioned, on the 22d of Feb., 1637-8, on the surrender of his father, who it is evident was resolved to retain at least some of his possessions in England, and at this date, perhaps in case of an accident to himself, transferred the two farms into the names of two of his sons. Of the history of this Thomas and his descendants I can learn nothing absolutely certain beyond what I was able to glean from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Bishopstoke. He subsequently surrendered Middlestreet farm, to which his son Stephen was admitted, who in turn surrendered it in favor of his son and heir Nathaniel, who in 1719 surrendered it, and his son Nathaniel was admitted. This last Nathaniel appears to have died without issue. It must have been, I think, the first Nathaniel, whom, as his cousin, Chief Justice Sewall mentions as in New England

in 1685 and 1686 (see Vol. I. pages 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 110 and 134), there evidently combining a visit to his kindred with a business-adventure.

4. *Nathaniel*, who must have been the first child born at Bishopstoke after the return of the family from New England, and, according to his age as given on his tombstone, in 1648. By his wife *Abigail*, whose maiden-name I am unable to ascertain, he had three sons and five daughters:

- (1.) *Nathaniel*, who was still living, with a daughter *Mary* yet in her minority, in 1721, but whose wife *Elizabeth* was buried at Bishopstoke 24th January, 1701-2. From his father's will he appears to have been in pecuniary difficulties at that time, and I find no further trace of him.
- (2.) *Stephen*, who died at the age of 31. evidently unmarried, and was buried at Bishopstoke 8th March, 1713-14.
- (3.) *John*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 23d April, 1685, and buried there 28th April, 1700.
- (4.) *Abigail*, who was married at Durley, Hants, 30th January, 1693-4, to *John Cosens*, and was still living in 1721.
- (5.) *Hester*, who was married at Bishopstoke 21st November, 1699, to *Thomas Eastman*, of Downton, co. Wilts. Both were living in 1721, with issue *John*, *Thomas*, *Joseph*, *Benjamin*, *Elizabeth*, *Abigail* and *Mary*.
- (6.) *Elizabeth*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 10th March, 1686-7, and was buried there 22d November, 1700.
- (7.) *Mary*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 26th Dec. 1689, and married there 22d Sep. 1719, to *William Gater*. She was her father's residuary legatee and executrix in 1722, and died 9th December, 1741, aged 51. Her husband died 28th April, 1757, aged 62, and they were buried in the church-yard of Bishopstoke, where there are gravestones for them and their children *William*, *Jacob* and *Martha*.
- (8.) *Sarah*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 28th March, 1692, and was living in 1721, as *Sarah Weekes*, with children *Mary*, *Sarah* and *Abigail*.

The Dummers appear to have been all buried in the church-yard of Bishopstoke. Their head-stones are close together, westward of the church. On one of them is the following inscription:

" Here lyes Nathaniel Dumer aged 74 And near this place Lyes Abigal his wife and their children	}	Augt. 3. 1722 Augt. 19, 1708 Buried April 23, 1700 Nov. 20, 1700 March 8, 1713."
John aged 16 Elizabeth aged 14 Stephen aged 31		

These dates all agree with the entries of burial in the parish-register, except in the case of the daughter *Elizabeth*, who is there said to have been buried the 22d of November, 1700.

The will of this *Nathaniel Dummer* is the earliest one of the line of *Stephen Dummer* in existence, and, with one exception, the only one proved in the Peculiar Court of Bishopstoke that has escaped the general loss or destruction. I therefore give it verbatim and entire:

"In the name of God. Amen. I Nathaniel Dummer, of the parish of Bishopstoke, in the County of Southampton, yeoman, being aged and infirm, but of perfect mind and memory, praised be God, and calling to mind my mortality, do make this my last will and testament in maner and form following. Imprimis, I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God, in hope of a joyfull resurrection, and my body to the earth, to be decently buried by my executrix hereafter named. And as to my worldly estate with which it has pleased God to bless me, I give and bequeath to my son Nathaniel Dummer the sum of five pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to him within six months after my decease. Item, I give to my daughter Abigail Cosens the sum of twenty shillings, to be paid her within six months after my decease. Item, I give to my daughter Hester Eastman the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid to her within six months after my decease. Item, I give to my grandchildren John Eastman, Thomas Eastman, Joseph Eastman, Benjamin Eastman, Elizabeth Eastman, Abigael Eastman and Mary Eastman, to each and every one of them, the sum of ten pounds, to be paid into the hands of their father or mother for them within six months after my decease. Item, I give to my daughter Sarah Weekes the sum of twenty shillings, and to her three children Mary Weekes, Sarah Weekes, and Abigael Weekes, the sum of twenty shillings to each of them, to be paid into the hands of their father or mother within six months after my decease. Item, I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Mary Dummer the sum of ten pounds, to be paid to her on the day of her marriage, or when she shall come to the age of one and twenty years. Item, I give and bequeath unto my friend Edmund Young the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid as soon as the same can be conveniently raised after my decease, out of my personal estate, in trust to pay the creditors of my son Nathaniel Dummer their several debts to them due and owing from him, in proportion, as far as the same will amount to pay his said debts, provided his creditors shall and will take and accept the same in full satisfaction, by such proportion, for their respective debts, and provided I shall not before my death have advanced and paid that sum for him; but if it shall happen that the said creditors shall refuse to take the said sum in such proportion in full satisfaction of their said debts, or if before my death I shall give or advance the said sum for the purposes aforesaid, then my will and meaning is, and I hereby do declare the same to be, that this my devise and bequest as to the said sum of one hundred pounds shall be utterly void and of no effect. Item, I do hereby make and appoint my daughter Mary Gater to be my only and sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and do hereby give and bequeath all the residue of my goods and chattells (after the payment of my debts, funeral charges, and legacies hereby bequeathed) to her, to be possessed and enjoyed, and I do hereby revoke and disannul all former wills by me before made, and declare this to be my last wil' and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fiveteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and twenty-one."

The will was proved in the Peculiar of Bishopstoke, on the 10th of November, 1722, and is now preserved in the Probate Registry at Winchester. My copy is from the original will.

The daughters of Stephen Dummer and Alice Archer were :

5. *Jane*, said to have been ten years old at the emigration in 1638, who married in New England, 25th March, 1646, Henry Sewall, and was mother of Chief Justice Sewall. Returning to England they dwelt some time at Bishopstoke, where the Chief Justice himself was born and baptized. I can add nothing to their history, as the family returned to New England just before the existing parish-register of Bishopstoke begins. It may be interesting, however, to their descendants to know something of the Mr. Henry Cox, minister of Bishopstoke, who baptized the Chief Justice,* his two brothers and his sister Jane. His burial is recorded in the parish-register of Bishopstoke, 5th July, 1679, as "Henry Cox, Gent." He was of course one of the "interlopers," as they were called by the regular clergy, and was put in charge of Bishopstoke by the Parliament. He was ejected

* This is an oversight ; the Chief Justice himself writes to his son Samuel that he "was baptized by Mr. Rashly . . . in Stoke Church, May 4th, 1652."—E. E. S.

in 1662, but, even seventeen years after, so bitter was the feeling of the clergy of the period toward the Commonwealth incumbents, the then Rector of Bishopstoke would not even describe him in the burial record as "Rev^d" or as "Clerk," but could not refuse the appellation of "Gentleman," which he really was. He was buried under the Communion Table, and on lifting up the carpet I found a stone with the following inscription :

"Here Lyeth Bvred The
Body of Henry Cox Gent.
Late Pastv of the Chvrch
Of Crist at Stoke, Who
Deceased The 30th Day of Jvne
In the Year of Ovr Lord 1679
Aged 56 Years."

6. *Dorothy*, said to have been six years old at the emigration in 1638. I find no allusion to her afterwards. If she did not die in New England, she probably did after the return to Bishopstoke, and before the parish-register begins.

7. *Mehetable*, said to have been born in New England on the 1st of January, 1640. Chief Justice Sewall mentions her in his Diary as his "Aunt Mehetable Holt." From a letter of hers dated 26th May, 1676 (Vol. I. p. 20), she appears then to have had four children, Thomas, Robert, Jane and Mehetable. She died September, 1677, in her 38th year (page 302). In 1688-9, her son Thomas was living at Southampton, in the service of Jane Kirby. I have failed to learn anything about them. They are not in the registers of Bishopstoke, unless the burial of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holt, 2d May, 1718, relates to them.

8. *Sarah*, who must have been born at Bishopstoke, after the return from New England. I find no mention of her, and even Chief Justice Sewall failed to give her husband's name. In Vol. I. of the Diary, page 14, it is stated that she died about September or October, 1674, and on page 19, in a letter of her brother Stephen Dummer, dated 20th June, 1676, her two children are mentioned as living far away, eight miles beyond Chichester.

9. *Ann*, who married James Rider of North Baddesley, Hants, and was the "Aunt Rider" mentioned by Chief Justice Sewall in his Diary. On page 294 of Vol. I., under date of 20th February, 1688-9, he says: "Saw the stone of my Aunt Rider's grave. She died March 21, 1687. Lies in Baddesly burying-place." There is a discrepancy somewhere as to the date, as on her gravestone, still in North Baddesley church-yard, is the inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Ann the wife of James Rider, who departed this life the 5 day of May Anno Domini 1687." Whether the Chief Justice was in error as to the exact date of her death, or whether the date may have been wrongly recut, it is impossible to say; but there is a difference of more than ten months in the two statements. There are four Rider head-stones near the east end of the church. The large one nearest the church is a double stone to the memory of James Rider, no doubt a descendant, who died in 1831, aged 53, and his wife Mary, who died in 1858, aged 84. The next, the larger of the three small ones, is for James Rider, husband of Ann, who died 29th March, 1702, in his 78th year. The middle one is for their daughter Mary, who died in March, 1710. The last is for Ann Rider herself.

James Rider's will, dated 28th May, 1701, in which he described himself as of North Baddesley, husbandman, was proved at Winchester, 27th April,

1702, by his eldest son James, beside whom the latter's own son James, his brother John, and his sister Ann, alone, were named in it. The "Cousin Deborah Rider," mentioned by Chief Justice Sewall, was probably dead, as I do not find her name in any of the Rider wills I have examined.

We now return to the eldest son of Stephen Dummer and Alice Archer, viz.:

V. *Stephen Dummer*, who on the 22d of February, 1637-8, was admitted to Hole farm in Bishopstoke, on the surrender of his father, as, on the same day, was his brother Thomas to Middlestreet farm. As I have already said, the name of Stephen in the list of Bevis passengers in 1638 cannot well apply to him, as he was much more than nine years old at that date, and could not properly have been described as "husbandman." He was buried in Bishopstoke church-yard, on the 29th of February, 1695-6, and the inscription on his head-stone, the oldest now existing of the family, is as follows:

"Here lieth the
Body of Stephen
Dummer sen^{or}
who departed
this life the 26 day
of February 1695
in the 74th year
of his age."

He was born, therefore, if the inscription is correct, in 1622, and was sixteen years old in 1638. I may suggest, in addition to the other suggestions already made, that he may have gone with his father and uncle Richard, when they first went to New England, and have been left there when they returned in 1638. In that case the age of nine years in the Bevis list should probably be 39, and applied to Stephen the father. He married rather late in life, as his first child was not born until 1658. Of his wife I can learn nothing, except that her name was also Alice, that she long survived her husband, and that she was buried at Bishopstoke 19th May, 1724. If she had a head-stone, it is not now to be found. This "uncle Stephen" is frequently mentioned in Chief Justice Sewall's Diary. Their children were as follows:

1. *Nathaniel*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 10th Nov., 1658. This is the only Dummer entry in the register previous to 1661, when it regularly commences. He lived unmarried to the extreme age of 81, and the latter part of his life, at least, at Compton, near Winchester, where he died in 1739.

His will, as of Compton, yeoman, dated 29th November, 1738, with a codicil 12th May, 1739, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Compton on the 12th of January, 1739-40, by his brother Samuel and by John Rogers, of Compton, husbandman, husband of his niece Sarah, daughter of his brother Stephen. He named all his brothers and sisters then living, all their children, and apparently all their grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as will appear in the subsequent accounts of them.

2 and 3. *Stephen*, and a twin infant that did not live to be baptized, who were both buried at Bishopstoke, on the 6th of May, 1664.

4. *Mary*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 28th September, 1665. She was living in 1738, as Mary Young (evidently a widow), with issue Thomas Young (who had a son John and daughter Elizabeth), William Young (who also had a son and a daughter), and Mary Sharpe, then widow, to all of whom Nathaniel Dummer above mentioned left considerable legacies.

5. *Stephen*, of whom hereafter.

6. *Sarah*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 2d March, 1671-2, and married there 22d June, 1703, to Thomas Storke, of Romsey, the second son of John Storke before named, by his first wife Mercy Nelson. She died 19th December, 1727, and was buried at Romsey. Her daughter Sarah Storke was living in 1738.

7. *Jane*, who was buried at Bishopstoke 29th March, 1673. Her baptism is not in the register, and she was perhaps born before it commences.

8. *Samuel Dummer*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 7th August, 1674. He was admitted to Hole farm before mentioned in 1696, after his father's death. He was buried at Bishopstoke 11th May, 1750, and his wife Rebecca (of whom I know nothing beyond her name), who was his executrix, was buried there 23d Oct., 1764. Their children were as follows:

John, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 23d March, 1714-15, and buried there on the 4th of April following.

Rebecca, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 8th June, 1716. She was unmarried in 1738, but in 1742 (the date of her father's will) was the wife of Samuel Deere.

Mary, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 10th May, 1721, and was living, unmarried, in 1738.

Ann, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 15th Dec., 1724, and was still living, unmarried, in 1742.

Sarah, whose baptism I did not find, but who was living in 1738, as youngest daughter.

Samuel Dummer's will, dated 25th March, 1742, was proved in the Peculiar Court of Bishopstoke 21st June, 1750, by his relict Rebecca. He simply bequeathed all his lands, etc., to his wife for her life, and at her death they were to be divided equally between his two daughters Rebecca and Ann, who thus succeeded to the Hole farm. The other two were not even named, and, as I did not find their burials between 1738 and 1742, it is probable that he provided for them otherwise, his only object in the will being to settle the descent of his lands.

The third but second surviving son and fifth child of the last named Stephen and Alice Dummer, viz.,

VI. *Stephen Dummer*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 3d May, 1670. He married at Twyford, Hants, 31st Oct., 1693, Ann Colebrook, and she was buried at Bishopstoke, according to the parish-register, 31st July, 1744. His burial is not in the register, and it is probable, from the peculiar wording of the following inscription on their head-stone in the church-yard, that he died and was buried elsewhere, in 1737-8:

"In memory of | Stephen Dummer | who died February 4th 1737 | aged 67 years.
| Also here lyeth y^e Body | of Ann the wife | of Stephen Dummer | who died July
y^e 28, 1744 | aged 73 years."

No will or record of administration of either is to be found.

Their children were as follows:

1. *Sarah*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 14th Feb., 1694-5. She was living in 1738, then the wife of John Rogers, of Compton, husbandman, with issue Elizabeth and Anne. Her husband was one of the executors of her uncle Nathaniel Dummer, and proved his will 12th January, 1739-40.

2. *Mary*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 3d Dec., 1696, and married there, 18th February, 1717-18, to Richard Dean. She was still living in 1738.

3. *Thomas*, of whom hereafter.

4. *John*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 26th June, 1705, and buried there 15th September, 1723.

The eldest and only surviving son, viz.,

VII. *Thomas Dummer*, was baptized at Bishopstoke 2d July, 1700, and lived to the age of 80. His wife *Mary* was buried there 24th Aug., 1769, and he, according to the register, on the 10th of October, 1780; but there is a discrepancy between this date and that of his death on his gravestone, for which I can only account by supposing that he may have died in some other parish where one of his daughters lived, and his remains have been brought to Bishopstoke some three months later. The inscription is as follows:

"In | Memory of | *Thomas Dummer* | who died | June 29, 1780 | aged 80 years | Also *Mary* his wife | who died | Aug^t 21, 1769 | aged 44 years."

Their children were as follows:

1. *Thomas*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 21 Nov., 1745, and buried there 8th May, 1747.

2. *John*, of whom hereafter.

3. *Mary*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 3d July, 1750. She married *John Hayes*, and three of her children, *Sarah*, *James* and *Thomas*, were baptized at Bishopstoke in 1782 and 1783.

4. *Sarah*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 11th July, 1754, and married there 28th April, 1773, to *Joseph Blundell*. They were living in 1797.

5. *Thomas*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 6th Oct., 1757, and married there 19th January, 1787, to *Ann Reynolds*, widow. According to the parish-register, he died of dropsy, and was buried at Bishopstoke 2d July, 1794, and she, dying of palsy, was buried on the 27th of the same month.

Their children were as follows:

(1.) *Samuel*, baptized at Bishopstoke 13th September, 1787, at the age of one month. He is said to have died unmarried.

(2.) *Thomas*, baptized at Bishopstoke 27th May, 1789, then 14 days old, and buried there in May, 1813.

(3.) *Nathaniel*, baptized at Bishopstoke 4th May, 1791, aged one month, and buried there 19th April, 1804.

(4.) *Mary Ann*, baptized at Bishopstoke 4th October, 1793, and buried there 22d April, 1794.

On the gravestones of this family, in Bishopstoke church-yard, are the following inscriptions:

"Sacred | to the memory of | *Thomas Dummer* | who died June 29, 1794 | aged 37 years | Also | *Ann Dummer* | wife of the above | who died July 25, 1791 | aged 40 years | Also | *Thomas Dummer* | second son of the above | who died May 11th 1813 | aged 24 years." | "To | the memory of | *Mary Ann Dummer* | who died April 21, 1794 | aged 7 months | Also of | *Nathaniel Dummer* | who died April 14, 1804 | aged 13 years."

6. *Anne*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 17th January, 1760, and married there, 8th November, 1780, to *James Wooldridge*. They had fourteen children baptized at Bishopstoke between 1782 and 1803.

7. *Elizabeth*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 5th March, 1767, and married there, 8th November, 1785, to *John Weeks*.

The second, but eldest surviving son, viz.,

VIII. *John Dummer*, was baptized at Bishopstoke 28th January, 1747-8, and married there, 1st of November, 1773, to Elizabeth Wooldridge. He lived subsequently for a few years at Bishop's Waltham, the registers of which I did not examine, after ascertaining that they contain no early Dummer entries; but he eventually returned to Bishopstoke, where he was buried 27th September, 1789, having, according to the parish-register, died suddenly. His widow survived him more than forty-six years. The inscription on their gravestone is as follows:

"In memory | of | John Dummer | who died Sep. 23, 1789 | aged 41 years. | Near this place lieth Mary | daughter of John Dummer | who died Feby 27 1782 | aged 5 years. | Also to the memory of | Elizabeth wife of the above | John Dummer | who died December 24, 1835."

Their children were as follows:

1. *Elizabeth*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 21st September, 1774. She died in 1836.

2. *Sarah*, who was baptized at Bishopstoke 7th December, 1775, and was still living in 1839.

(3.) *Mary*, who was probably born at Bishop's Waltham in 1777. She died, aged five years, on the 27th of February, 1782, and was buried at Bishopstoke on the 3d of March following.

4. *John*, of whom hereafter.

5. *Jane*, who was born at Bishop's Waltham in 1781, and was still living in 1839.

6. *Stephen*, who was born at Bishop's Waltham in 1783, and was still living in 1839. He married Elizabeth Barfoot, and had three children baptized at Bishopstoke, viz., Elizabeth, 14th July, 1807, then four days old; John, 18th April, 1809, aged five weeks; and Anne, 21st March, 1811, aged one month.

The eldest son above named, viz.,

IX. John Dummer, was baptized at Bishop's Waltham on the 24th of February, 1779. For many years he kept a provision-store in Winchester, but retired to Bishop's Waltham, about 1846, where he died shortly after, outliving his brother Stephen. He believed himself to be the last male descendant of Stephen Dummer, the New England emigrant, and, so far as I can ascertain, this was the case; and the line first commenced by the marriage of Richard Pyldren with probably a Dummer heiress, thus ended at the ninth generation. This John Dummer made an abortive attempt to recover some of the old family-estates that had got into the hands of the Bonds of Dorset, but their right to them through the heiress of the line was clearly established. He protested, however, to the day of his death, that they were rightfully his, and I believe wasted the most of his means in his efforts to establish his claims.

Having thus traced the history of this family with perfect distinctness, from its rise at the beginning of the 16th century to its extinction in the male line in the middle of the 18th, a period of more than three centuries, it only remains to discuss the question of the arms borne and used by some of its modern members. Fortunately in this matter the evidence is perfectly clear, and within a small compass.

The early Pyldrens, and Pyldrens *alias* Dummers, appear to have made no pretence to gentility, calling themselves by no higher title than that of Yeoman, and even descending as low as that of Husbandman. That they were of the rank of solid, respectable, substantial yeomanry, there is not the slightest question. It was not until the year 1711 that any claim to

arms was made by any member of the family. In that year Edmund Dummer of Swathling, being then Clerk of the Great Wardrobe, and his brother Thomas, then Deputy Keeper of the same, by which facts they will be recognized in the foregoing narrative (sons of Edmund, son of John, eldest son of Thomas Pyldren *alias* Dummer), joining with them their cousins Edmund Dummer, Surveyor of the Navy, and his brother Thomas, of London, sons of Thomas, son of Thomas of Chicknell, third son of Thomas Pyldren *alias* Dummer aforesaid, petitioned the Earl Marshal of England for a confirmation to them and their descendants of the arms which they alleged had been used by their ancestors. The evidences which they produced in support of their claims were three original wills, to each of which was affixed the same seal, viz., that of their common ancestor John Dummer of Swathling above mentioned, who died in 1662, that of his eldest son, Rev. John Dummer, of Hardwick, who died in 1694, and that of his second son Edmund Dummer of Swathling, who died in 1701-2. The two latter wills are only registered in the Prerogative Court of London, but the first is still on file at Winchester. The seal has since so crumbled away that nothing whatever can be made of it, only the upper portion of the crest now remaining. But there is no question as to what was the coat depicted on the seal, as it was seen and accepted by the officials of the College of Arms. The impressions on the three seals were no doubt made by the same identical seal, which had descended from John Dummer the elder to his sons John and Edmund in succession. Beyond the first John they did not attempt to go, nor to show how he came in possession of it, or by what right he used it. On the strength of this evidence the Earl Marshal confirmed the coat to them and their descendants in the following terms :

“ To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Henry St. George, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, and John Vanbrough, Esq., Clarencieux King of Arms, send Greeting : Whereas Edmund Dummer, of Swathling, in the parish of North Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, Eldest son of Edmund Dummer of the same place, deceased, hath by petition to the Right Honorable Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, etc., one of the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and Deputy (with ye Royal approbation) to his Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, set forth that his ancestors having time out of mind borne and used for their arms : *Azure, three fleurs de lis or, on a chief of the second a demi-lion of the first*, and for their crest : *On a wreath a demi-lion azure holding in his dexter paw a like fleur de lis*, as they are depicted on the margin of this said petition, and as they appear by several old seals remaining in the family, and other evidences of their title to the same ; and forasmuch as his Lordship is informed that the said Edmund Dummer, and his brother Thomas Dummer, Deputy of the Great Wardrobe, and also Edmund Dummer, sometime Surveyor of the Navy, and Thomas Dummer, of the city of London, his brother, descendants in the same degree from Thomas Dummer of Swathling aforesaid, their great grandfather and common ancestor, are duly qualified and have sufficient estates to support the rank of Gentility, the said Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, etc., did by a warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the 21st day of July last past, order and appoint us in due form to confirm and allow the said arms and crest to be borne and used by the said Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, and their respective descendants, according to the law of arms, provided the same be not prejudicial to any other family—Know ye therefore that we the said Garter and Clarencieux, in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, etc., and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our office to each of us respectively granted under the Great Seal of England, have confirmed, and by these Presents allow, ratify and confirm unto the said Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, the said Coat of Arms and Crest before expressed (as the same is in the margin hereof more plainly depicted) to be borne and used forever hereafter by them the said Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, Edmund Dummer and Thomas Dummer, and the heirs and other descend-

ants of their respective bodies lawfully begotten, with their due and proper differences according to the usage and practice of Arms, without the lett or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these presents severally set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices the 22^d day of October in the 10th year of the reign of our sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., Annoque Domini 1711.

(Signed)

Henry St. George, Garter Principal King of Arms.

John Vanbrough, Clarenceux King of Arms."

And now what and whose was this coat of arms which these four Dummers claimed and had confirmed to them as the coat of their ancestors? Certainly not the *Dummer* Coat at all, which was *Azure, a crescent between six billets, 3, 2 and 1, or*. If the seal mentioned had not come accidentally into the possession of the first John Dummer, and been used by him and his two sons simply because they had it—if it was the coat of the ancestors of the petitioners, then it clearly was the coat not of Dummer, but of *Pyl-dren*; and such was most probably the case. Be it what it may have been, it was now, in 1711, granted and allowed *exclusively to these four Dumm-ers and their descendants*, of whom Lt. Governor William Dummer, 1723–1728, certainly was not one, and yet we find him using that coat on his seal. . . . There is no doubt that if he had applied to the Earl Marshal, and established his descent from the same common ancestor, the same coat would have been granted to him, but to claim that, because the coat had been granted to *his cousins and their descendants*, it also established his right to it, and justified his use of it, is a position too absurd to require a moment's notice.

But there is a sequel to this history of the Dummer arms. In 1720, the first two brothers named, Edmund and Thomas Dummer, evidently having discovered that the coat granted to them was not the Dummer coat, again petitioned the Earl Marshal for that also. The officials of the College of Arms, according to usage and custom, on the ground that genuine Dummings might make their appearance, to whom the coat belonged of right, declined to give them the precise coat of Dummer, but gave them one as near like it as they conveniently could. On the 5th of April, 1721, they had a new grant, by which the former coat was so far altered as to make the demi-lion in the chief "rampant sable," instead of "or," and a second coat given them, viz.: *Gules, nine billets argent, 4, 3, and 2, and a bezant in base*, which two coats *they and their descendants only* might bear and use, either singly or quarterly. . . .

124 Southwark Park Road, London, S. E.

NOTE.—Col. Chester's reflection upon Gov. Dummer, in respect to the use of arms, would seem to be uncalled for. The act of Herald's College in 1711, by its very terms, was not an original grant of a coat of arms, but simply a recognition and confirmation of the prescriptive right and title which the applicants had to a certain coat from their ancestors; in which Gov. Dummer shared equally with the applicants, although he did not join in the application. Again, the Herald's College, by allowing to certain persons, in 1721, the use of Dummer arms (with only such variations as were needful to provide—according to custom—for the possible contingency explained by Col. Chester), only recognized and confirmed a right in which all descendants of the Dummer heiress who had carried her arms, by marriage, into another family, shared alike, although only two members of this family applied to have the right confirmed.—E. E. S.

To the Highly Honorable Judge of the Massachusetts:

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Quaboag
 Sheweth That whereas we being not yet allowed a Town
 Ship we are distressed as to comfortably carrying on of our busi-
 ness in the place as is requisite for the publick & our own conveni-
 ences in diverse respects, as for the Ordering the Indentment
 Affairs of the Town proper to Selectmen, making & collect-
 ing of Rates &c. We have now a Committee to help us
 in these matters, but in regard we cannot rationally desire
 to expect the assistance of One of the Committee in
 the home & place of business for often as we need his
 presence, and yet without his presence or the assistance
 of the Committee cannot make a valid act. The Committee
 desire that our humble request, that this much the more
 would be pleased to grant us the privilege of having
 a Town Ship whereby we may be the better enabled to
 carry on our own matters without too much distraction.
 And we Petitioners shall ever pray for your prosperity

In Joye Honors please to sign Name of John Lynchon
 Place Brookfield:

October 10th 1673.

John Lynchon Senr.
 Preserved by Sae. John Lynchon
 Samuel West. John Lynchon
 Samuel West. John Lynchon
 Samuel West. John Lynchon

The Requested Town more to grant us
 that we may be able to carry on our
 business in the place as is requisite
 for the publick & our own conveni-
 ences in diverse respects, as for the
 Ordering the Indentment Affairs of
 the Town proper to Selectmen, making
 & collecting of Rates &c.

The Requested Town more to grant us
 that we may be able to carry on our
 business in the place as is requisite
 for the publick & our own conveni-
 ences in diverse respects, as for the
 Ordering the Indentment Affairs of
 the Town proper to Selectmen, making
 & collecting of Rates &c.

Springfield Octob. 11. 1673.

I have long desired to be discharged from being of the
 Committee for Quaboag: in regard of my many occasions
 & occupations having bin little perceivable to my duties
 by decline of work. We pray their motion for being al-
 lowed a Town may be accepted & Granted by your Honors
 Court, hoping it may prove beneficial to them & the
 Publick.

John Lynchon: R

A Reduced Fac-simile of the original Petition of the inhabitants of Quaboag,
 October 10th, 1673, to be made a town to be called Brookfield.

EARLY HISTORY OF BROOKFIELD, MASS.

By HENRY E. WAITE, Esq., of West Newton, Mass.

IN the midst of the thriving villages of South and West Brookfield, and surrounded by the charming swells and meadows of this ancient town, is a lofty eminence known to the present generation as "Foster Hill," over which winds the "old post road" from Boston to Springfield. On its western slope, in a dilapidated condition, stands the former residence of the Hon. Jedediah Foster, one of the wisest and purest of the revolutionary patriots, and on the opposite slope is the site of the older mansion of the distinguished Merrick family, later and more widely known as the "Wait Tavern," a popular resort of travellers and soldiers during the French and Indian war; but the chief point of historical interest is to be found on the broad summit of the hill, where may still be traced the vestiges of a more ancient occupation, and on which still seems to linger the shadow that was cast there more than two hundred years ago when the first settlement of the place was extinguished in blood and ashes; to be again attempted, and for forty years attended with such constant danger and so great loss of life, that altogether the name of Brookfield has ever since seemed to be a reminder of Indian treachery and hostility.

The question naturally arises, who were the daring pioneers that had the hardihood to disturb this solitude, hitherto broken only by the cries of ferocious beasts and of more savage men, and to plant their future homes in this perilous region thirty miles away from their nearest and only neighbors at Lancaster, Springfield and Hadley? Surely it would seem to require a rare resolution to tarry here even a single night; "for yonder quiet stream, creeping down the valley like a silver thread into the Wickaboag would guide the settler to the chief seat of the Nipmucs—but a morning's run distant"—a larger tribe, and ranging over more territory than any of the New England Indians, except the Narragansetts.

Referring to the records of the town, they are found to commence with the second incorporation in 1718, and while confirming a few earlier land grants, are silent upon this subject with one exception hereinafter mentioned. The record of the General Court under the date of May 20th, 1660, says: "In answer to the petition of several inhabitants of Ipswich this Court judgeth it meet to grant the petitioners six miles square of land near Quaboag pond," &c., but who the petitioners were does not appear.

Recorded at Springfield is the following Indian deed:

"November 10th 1665. These presents testify, that Shattoockquis the sole and proper owner of certain lands at Quaboag . . . for and in considera-

tion of the sum of 'three hundred fathom of wampumpeage' [Indian stringed money of the value of 1500 English shillings] . . . doth sell unto Ensign Thomas Cooper of Springfield for the use and behoof of the present English planters at Quaboag and their associates, certain parcels of land at the north end of Quaboag pond . . . from the meadow of Podunk to Wickaboag pond," &c.

The record of the General Court again says, May 5th, 1667 :

"This Court having perused the grant made in 1660 to the first undertakers for that place do find that by their non observance of the condition of their grant, the same is altogether void . . . and considering that there is already at Quaboag about six or seven families, this Court will readily grant them the liberty of a township when they shall be in a fit capacity: in the meantime this Court appoints Captain John Pynchon [of Springfield], John Ayres, William Pritchard, Richard Coy and John Younglove to order the affairs of the place . . . admit inhabitants . . . grant lands," &c.

It would seem from this that the settlers then at Quaboag were not the original grantees. The records of the town contain the following entry :

"At a meeting of the committee for Brookfield July 2^d 1668, Present John Pynchon, John Ayres, Richard Coye, William Pritchard, then ordered and agreed that the land that is lying between John Younglov's and Samuel Warner's land be reserved for a ministry, &c. A true Coppy extracted from an ancient writing of the Committee for Brookfield.
pr Thomas Gilbert, Town Clerk for Brookfield."

The Court seems not to have granted the petition of Quaboag October 9th, 1670, signed by "Richard Coy, John Ayres and William Pritchard in behalf of the rest," to be made a town, and for an enlargement of the grant to twelve miles square, as the petitioners say, "because we find the meadow not sufficient to accommodate families enough to make a comfortable society in a place so remote from other plantations in the wilderness as ours is." And further, "that if the great farm laid out very near our plantation for Peter Tufts,* . . . should not fall within our bounds that it may pay public charge with us," &c. In the records of the General Court for the October session, 1673, the following entry is found :

"In ans^r to the petition of *the inhabitants of Quabaug* the Court judgeth it meete to grant their request, i. e. the liberty & priuiledge of a township, and that the name thereof be Brookfeild provided they divide not the whole lands of the towneship till they be forty or fuetty families; in the meantime that their dividings one to another excede not two hundred acres to any present inhabitant."

December 19th, 1673, the following endorsement was made on the Indian deed of 1665 :

* John Pierce, of London, England, mariner, June 4, 1669, sells to his brother-in-law Peter Tufts, of Charlestown, yeoman, "my 600 acres of land granted by the General Court in 1668."—*Hampshire County Deeds*, c. 448.

"I, Thomas Cooper, relinquish all my right and title in the lands within mentioned bought of Shattoockquis, hereby declaring that my acting in the premises was only in the behalf of the inhabitants of Quaboag (now called Brookfield) who had obtained a grant thereof from the honorable General Court and are now allowed a Town. I do therefore hereby deliver up this instrument or deed of sale to John Warner, Richard Coye and William Pritchard of Quaboag alias Brookfield, for the use and as the proper right of the inhabitants of Brookfield," &c.

Capt. Thomas Wheeler, in his narrative of the destruction of Quaboag, August 3d, 1675, says that in the Indian ambuscade of his company preceding the attack, three men of the town who accompanied him were killed, viz.: "Sergeant Eyres, Sergeant Pritchard and Corporal Coy," and the following day a son of Sergeant Pritchard was killed and Thomas Wilson wounded. These men are designated by Rev. Dr. Fiske in his historical sermon of 1775, as "Captain John Ayres, John [Richard] Coye, Joseph [William] Pritchard, Samuel Pritchard and Major Wilson."

This has hitherto been the answer of records and tradition as to who were the original and heroic founders of the present flourishing settlements of North, South and West Brookfield. The files of the General Court have been repeatedly searched in vain for the petition referred to as granted in October, 1673, and the discouraging conclusion was arrived at that this most important link in the chain of the early history of the town was forever lost. But by the merest accident of time and place the original petition has been recently brought to light, not from the archives of the state, as might be expected, but from the apparently uninteresting material of a junk-shop, whence it was rescued by Dr. John F. Pratt, of Chelsea, to whom the thanks of the citizens of the Brookfields and all interested in the preservation of such valuable records of the past are due. The following is a copy of the document :

To the Highly Honnord y^e Gen^{ll} Co^{rr}e of the Massachusett :

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Quaubaage,

Sheweth That whereas wee being not yet allowed a Towneship wee are disabled as to comfortably carrying on y^e affaires of the place as is requisite for the publicke & our own conveniences in diverse respects, as for the Ordering the Prudentiall affaires of the Town proper to Select Men, makeing & collecting of Rates &c. Wee have indeede a Comittee to helpe in these matters, but in regard we cannot rationally desire or expect the p^sence & assistance of One of the Comittee (viz^t the Honnord Majo^r Pynchon) Soe often as we need by reason of his remoteness, And yett wthout his p^sence or concurrence the Comittee cannot make a valid act: The p^mises considered Our Humble request is, that this much Honnord Co^{rr}e would be pleased to grant us the priviledge & libertyes of a Township whereby we may be the better inatled to carry on our owne matters wthout too much distraction.

And Yo^r Petition^s shall ever pray for yo^r prosperity

If Yo^r Honno^s please Let y^e Name of y^e Place be Brookfeild :

Octob^r y^e 10th. 1673.

John Ayres, Senr
 Richard Coy, Senr
 Samel Kent
 John Warner
 Samuel Warner
 Samuel Ayres
 Thomas Parsons
 Thomas Wilson
 Samuell Prichet

John Younglove
 William Prichet
 John Ayres Junr
 Nathaniel Warner
 James Trauis
 Richard Coy
 James Hovey
 Jud^a Trumball

Springfield Octob. 11th. 1673.

I haue long desyred to be discharged from being of the Committee for Quabaug: in regard of my many occasions & remoteness having bin little serviceable to y^m: I doe vtterly decline y^e worke, & desire their motion for being allowed a Towne may be accepted & Granted by y^e Honored Court, hoping it may p^rve beneficial to them and the Publike:

JOHN PYNCHON.

The Deputyes Judge meete to graunt this pet. & that the name of the place be Brookefeild as is aboue desired o^r Honord magistrates consenting hereto.

WILLIAM TORREY, Cleric.

The magis^{ts} Consent heereto provided they divide not the whole land of y^e Township till they be forty or fuety families in y^e meane time y^t their dividings one to another exceed not two hundred acres apeece. to any p^rsent inhabitant, their breth^ren the deputyes hereto Consenting

22th octobe^r 1673.

EDWARD RAWSON, Secre^y.

Consented to by the deputies W^m TORREY, Cleric.

[On the back of the original document is this entry:]

In ans^r to y^e petiēōn of the Inhabitants of Quabaug The Court Judgeth it meet to grant their request i. e. the liberty & priuiledge of a Township and that the name thereof be Brookefeild Provided they Divide not the whole land of the Township till they be forty or fuety families in the meane tme that their Dividings one to another exceed not two hundred acres apeece to any present Inhabitant. originale, E. R. S^c:

[Endorsement for filing:]

The pet. of the Inhabitants | of Quabaug Entred & | 2^s & 6^d paid |

31

p Curiam.

X Ent

A facsimile of the petition, one quarter of the actual size, is given on page 332. Brief notices of the several signers are given below:

JOHN YOUNGLOVE. The earliest date found in connection with his name is in Mr. John Ward Dean's memoir of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth. The subject of the memoir being in poor health, was encouraged by Mr. Younglove to visit the Bermudas with him. They sailed from Boston September 23, 1663, and were absent nearly a year. The following, much of it from Savage's Dictionary and Judd's History of Hadley, seems to embrace all that can now be learned about him:—John Younglove, perhaps son of Samuel of Ipswich, who came from England in 1635, was appointed in 1667 with John Pynchon of Springfield a committee for Quaboag. He administered the estate of his brother James of Quaboag, in January of the same

year, who died without a family. He removed to Hadley about 1675, having preached in Brookfield a year or two with no great satisfaction. A free-man of Hadley in 1676, with prefix of respect, and after teaching the grammar school there for several years, he is next found as a preacher at Suffield in 1681, but there met with no better acceptance than at Brookfield. Probably he was never ordained, and when the Court advised him to cease preaching it may derogate nothing from his moral worth, for as my correspondent says, "he may have had an unhappy temper, but it is not unlikely that the temper of the people was worse than his." He died in Suffield June 3, 1690, leaving a wife Sarah and several children. The eldest son John was perhaps born in Brookfield, but the others were born in Hadley and Suffield.* In March, 1703, the principal part of his estate in Brookfield was sold to the Rev. Joseph Smith.†

JOHN AYRES. A full sketch of his family by W. H. Whitmore, Esq., has been published. He was of Ipswich, 1648; married Susanna, daughter of Mark Symonds; removed to Brookfield about 1660, where he received nearly 2000 acres of land and became one of the principal men of the settlement. He was killed by Indians when the town was destroyed in 1675, and his widow and children returned to Ipswich. Of the children, John, Jr., and Samuel were not living in 1717, when their brothers Thomas, Joseph, Mark, Nathaniel and Edward, petition the General Court for confirmation of the lands laid out by the committee for Brookfield to them, in satisfaction of former grants to their father, &c.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, of Lynn 1645, and Ipswich 1648, was one of the first settlers of Brookfield, and, as Savage says, was "clerk of the writs," a sergeant of militia, and at the destruction of the town in 1675, was killed by Indians, with his son Samuel. His sons John of Topsfield and Joseph of Amesbury, in 1690, sell to their brother William of Suffield, all their lands in Brookfield, with their rights in the estates of their father and brother Samuel, but previous to this sale a portion of the father's estate had been sold to Hezekiah Dickenson, of Hadley, who perhaps lived in Brookfield long enough to erect the "frame of a house," which he sold in 1693, with fifty-five acres of land, to Stephen Jennings of Hatfield, whose son Joseph—the second representative of Brookfield to the General Court—with wife Mary, sold, with other parcels, in 1717, to Tilley Merrick, of Springfield, who married Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Cooley, of Springfield.

RICHARD COY, aged thirteen years in 1638, and his brother Matthew aged fifteen years, came, it is said, to Boston in that year, perhaps with their sister Mary, who married John Lake. After living several years at Boston, he is found at Wenham with a wife Martha and sons Richard and John, and had Jebuz, born June 16, 1660, and at Salisbury, Caleb, born August 16, 1666. He was of Brookfield in 1667, a corporal of the militia

* Mr. Younglove was doubtless succeeded in the ministry at Brookfield by Thomas Millet, who came to New England in 1635 with wife Mary and son Thomas, and settled in Dorchester, where he resided several years and had other children, and where his wife's father, John Grenaway, lived. Babson, in his History of Gloucester, says that in 1655 he purchased the property of William Perkins, and succeeded him in his religious office as well as in the possession of his lands at Gloucester, as appears by the court records, although it is not known that he was ever ordained for the work of the ministry. The Rev. John Emerson being called to the church at Gloucester in 1659, was afterwards considered its settled pastor. Mr. Millet appears there as selectman in 1668, but was living in Brookfield with his wife when he gave his consent, June 3, 1675, to the sale of a house and land in Gloucester, and died within a year from that time. His wife died in Gloucester Sept. 27, 1682. His children owned land in Gloucester, and do not appear to have followed him to Brookfield.

† See at the end, notices of the Early Ministers of Brookfield.

and a leading man of the town where the localities of "Coy's hill" and "Coy's brook" perpetuate his name. He was killed by Indians when the town was destroyed in 1675, and his widow "fled to Boston" with her children. In 1699, John Coy of Wenham, with wife Elizabeth, sold to Thomas Barns, all his farm in Brookfield, together with the rights granted to his father "Richard Coy, Senior."

SAMUEL KENT, of Gloucester—perhaps son of Thomas who was there in 1643, and died in 1658—by wife Frances, had Sarah born 1637, Mary 1638, Samuel 1661, and John 1664. He was of Brookfield before 1673, and of Suffield before 1678, where he died February 2, 1691. In 1686 he sold his rights in Brookfield to John Scott, Senior, of Suffield, whose sons Ebenezer and William, in 1703, sold the same to Thomas Barns of Brookfield. His brother Thomas Kent, Savage says, "was of Brookfield in 1671," and a freeman of Gloucester 1690.

JOHN WARNER, born in England about 1616; arrived in New England with his father William, brother Daniel and sister Abigail, in 1637, and settled at Ipswich. On the 10th of March, 1655, he married Priscilla, daughter of Mark Symonds, and sister of Susanna, who married John Ayres of Brookfield. In August, 1665, they sold their homestead in Ipswich and removed to Brookfield, he being one of the three trustees in whom the Indian deed of the town was vested in 1673. When the town was destroyed in 1675 he found refuge at Hadley, where his son Mark had settled, and where he died May 17, 1692. His children, some of them by a former wife, were:—1. *Samuel*, born 1640, of Dunstable, N. H., 1685; married Oct. 21, 1662, at Ipswich, Mercy, daughter of Richard Swan, and had: Priscilla, born 1666, Samuel 1668, John 1670 (may have been he who in 1720 of Springfield sells rights in Brookfield to Henry Gilbert and Josiah Bemis), Dorothy 1672, Sarah 1674, Richard 1676. 2. *Mark*, who went to Hadley before his father. 3. *John*, said by the late Mr. Edward Warner, in the REGISTER, xx. 65, to have been killed in 1660 by the falling of a tree; but Savage gives him four wives and a large family before 1692, and the date of his death at Springfield, January 21, 1724, although the father in 1692 gave his real and personal estate to his "three sons Mark, Nathaniel and Eleazer." 4. *Nathaniel*, born 1655, a weaver, removed to Hadley and died there 1714; was a post-rider between Boston and Springfield 1675–1680. 5. *Joseph*, born 1657, died 1658. 6. *Mehitable*, 1658. 7. *Daniel*, 1661, died in Ipswich 1688. 8. *Eleazer*, 1662, died at Hadley 1729. 9. *Priscilla*, 1666.

JAMES TRAVIS, born in Newbury April 23, 1645—son of Henry Travis or Travers, who came from London in 1634—was of Gloucester, where he married April 18, 1667, Mercy, daughter of John Pierce, and had Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1668, in which year he sold his house and land in Gloucester to Thomas Millet, Senior, and removed to Brookfield.

THOMAS PARSONS—son of Thomas of Windsor, a soldier in the Pequot war of 1637—was born there August 9, 1645; was of Brookfield in 1666; married Dec. 24, 1668, Sarah Dare of Windsor, and had Sarah born 1669, Hannah 1671, and Thomas 1674, who died 1680. His wife died June 14, 1674, and he removed to Suffield, where in 1699, with a wife Priscilla, they "being old and having no posterity," adopt Nathaniel Austin, who in 1702, then of Suffield, with wife Abigail, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Hovey, of Hadley, sold Thomas Barns and Samuel Owen of Brookfield all lands there formerly granted to Thomas Parsons.

THOMAS WILSON—a son of Theophilus, who was of Ipswich 1636, and constable there for a long time—had a daughter Mary born in 1657 at Ipswich. He removed to Brookfield as early as 1667. He was known to the Indians as “Major Wilson,” and his name appears upon the records of the town with the prefix of respect. He was wounded by Indians when the town was destroyed, and returned to Ipswich, where his daughter Hannah died in 1682. Felt says that he was “allowed £1 Oct. 7, 1675, for his losses by the Enemy at Quaboag.”

JAMES HOVEY. His name is not mentioned in Capt. Wheeler’s narrative of the destruction of Brookfield, neither by Dr. Fiske in his historical discourse, but it appears in the list of those who were slain at Brookfield August 2, 1675, filed in the archives of the state. In 1703 his children, James of Malden, a weaver, Daniel of Ipswich, and Samuel Smith and wife Priscilla of Charlestown, sell their rights in Brookfield to Benoni Morse of Dedham, adjoining land formerly granted his father Daniel Hovey and his brother Thomas. The latter not “coming to reside” in Brookfield, his lands were re-granted to John Chadwick of Watertown, who sold the same in 1687 to Peter King of Sudbury. Daniel Hovey, father of James, was of Ipswich in 1637, where, by wife Rebecca, who died in 1665, he had Daniel, born 1642, John, Thomas, James, Joseph, Nathaniel, Abigail and Priscilla. Savage says that the father removed to Brookfield in 1668, and before the town was destroyed to Hadley and back to Ipswich, where he died in April, 1692, aged 73.

JUDAH TRUMBULL, of Rowley—son of John of Roxbury 1639, who married Ann, daughter of Richard Swan of Rowley and sister of Mercy the wife of Samuel Warner of Brookfield, and died in Rowley in July, 1657—removed to Brookfield, and before the destruction of the town to Suffield. By his wife Mary he had John, born March 5, 1674; Ebenezer, August 1, 1675; Joseph, 1677; Judah, 1679, killed by Indians near Brookfield in July, 1706 (*REGISTER*, ix. 162), and others, and died in Suffield April 1, 1692. His brother Joseph, who was of Suffield before 1675, was grandfather of the first Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut.

EARLY MINISTERS OF BROOKFIELD.

REV. GEORGE PHILLIPS, born June 3, 1664, graduated at Harvard University 1686 (the son of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, and grandson of the Rev. George Phillips, the first minister of Watertown, Mass., who came from England in 1630). The exact date of his ministry at Brookfield does not appear; in fact the only reference to him that has been found is in connection with the lands of the town, where he is called, in 1714, “sometime minister of the place.”

In November, 1698, the few families that for several years after the destruction of the town lingered among the desolations and dangers of the place, petition the General Court as follows:

“That we seem to be called of God to continue our habitation in this place. . . . That it is an intolerable burden to continue as we have done without the preaching of the word. . . . That we are not able at present to maintain the worship of God. We are but twelve families and are not of estate sufficient to give suitable encouragement to a minister. . . . we are willing to do to the outside of our ability, and pray that the Court will grant us some help for a few years for the maintenance of a godly able minister until we shall be able to uphold the worship of God,” &c. Signed by Samuel Owen, Thomas and William Barns, Henry Gilbert, Stephen Jennings, John Wolcott, James and John Pettee, Samuel Davis, Thomas Parsons, Thomas Rich, Abijah Bartlett, Daniel Price, John Clary, Joseph Marks. The petition was granted by the court, and £20 appropriated “towards the support of an orthodox minister for one year, to commence from the time of the settlement of such a minister amongst them,” and this grant of £20 was repeated from year to year

until 1715. As the Rev. Joseph Smith received the £20 for his first year in 1702, it would seem that Mr. Phillips was the first minister at Brookfield after 1698. He was ordained pastor of the church at Brookhaven, L. I., in 1702, where he continued in the ministry forty-two years.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH (son of Lt. Philip Smith, deacon of the church in Hatfield, and representative, and grandson of Lt. Samuel Smith who came to New England in 1634 and became a leading man in Wethersfield, Ct., and Hadley) was born in 1674; graduated at Harvard University, 1695; married Esther Parsons, of Springfield; taught the grammar school at Hadley, also at Springfield, and removed to Brookfield, where he was "chaplain of the garrison," 1702, and the minister of the place until 1705. He was ordained pastor of the church in Cohanzy, N. J., May 10, 1709, and pastor of the Second Church in Middletown, Ct., Jan. 15, 1715. In 1716 he sold his estate in Brookfield to Capt. Thomas Baker. He was succeeded in the ministry at Brookfield by the Rev. William Grosvenor.

REV. WILLIAM GROSVENOR, born in Roxbury, Mass., January 8, 1673, was graduated at Harvard University in 1693, and was the minister at Brookfield in 1706-7, and possibly until after the death of his brother John who was killed there by Indians July 23, 1710, his estate being settled in 1724 by their brothers Leicester and Ebenezer Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Ct. These brothers were the children of John Grosvenor, of Roxbury, who was one of the proprietors of Pomfret, and formerly of Cheshire, England—a scion of the illustrious house of Grosvenor, if credence be given to the coat of arms on his tombstone at Roxbury, with the date of his death, 1691, his being the family name of the Marquis of Westminster, "who is accounted the wealthiest of English noblemen." The only trace of the Rev. William Grosvenor after he left Brookfield, may be the query by Mr. Sibley in his list of Harvard graduates, published in the REGISTER for April, 1878: "Did he remove to Charleston, S. C., and die there? *1733." His successor in the ministry at Brookfield seems to have been the

REV. JOHN JAMES, from 1712 to 1714. President Stiles says he came from England, but it may have been when quite young, for it is very probable that he was the subject of the first baptism at Charlestown, Mass., in January or June, 1633, the son of the Rev. Thomas James, who arrived there from England in June, 1632, preached about four years, removed to New Haven in 1639, sailed to Virginia in 1642, and before 1648 returned to England, where he passed the remainder of his days as the minister at Needham, County Suffolk. Rev. John James preached at Haddam as early as 1683, and began at Derby, Ct., in 1693; while "he was devoted to books," it may be said that "he was not a popular speaker although a faithful, efficient man, undertaking more than he could possibly do." He was dismissed from Derby at his request in 1706 on account of ill health, and removed to Wethersfield, where he died Aug. 10, 1729, "probably leaving no descendants." In the Boston Athenæum is a mutilated broadside containing several poetical effusions "On the Death of the very learned Pious and Excelling Gershom Bulkley Esq. M.D.," with the name "Johannis Jamesius Londonensis, Brookfield Decemb. 7, 1713" attached. Extracts from the poems are printed in Sibley's list of Harvard Graduates.

Mr. James was succeeded by the

REV. DANIEL ELMER, who was graduated at Yale College in 1713, and preached at Brookfield in 1714-15. He was born in East Windsor, Ct., but whether older or younger than his brother Dea. Jonathan Elmer, who was born in 1657, has not been ascertained, nor who his father was, although thought to have been the Samuel Elmer who was baptized March 21, 1647, the son of Edward Elmer, who arrived from England in 1632, a member of the original party under the Rev. Mr. Hooker, who settled Hartford, where he was a landholder in 1639, and removing to Northampton about 1656, and to Windsor after 1658, was killed by Indians in 1676. In a notice of Westborough in 1767 by the Rev. Eleazer Barkman, quoted in Stiles's Windsor, page 606, it is stated that the Rev. Mr. Elmer, after leaving Brookfield, preached at Westborough, Mass., several years, and when the church was gathered there in 1724 he received a call from the people, but difficulties arose, and though he built upon the farm that was given for the first settled minister, yet by the advice of an ecclesiastical council he desisted from preaching, and with his family removed to Springfield in 1724, and was settled in the ministry at Fairfield, N. J., about 1729. He married Margaret, sister of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Newburyport; and second, — Webster, having by both wives twelve children. The family of Elmer

is supposed to be the same with that of John Aylmer, tutor to Lady Jane Grey, afterwards made Bishop of London by Queen Elizabeth. The next minister at Brookfield was the

REV. THOMAS CHENEY, born in Roxbury, Mass., January 29, 1688-9 (son of William Cheney, who married May 24, 1686, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Newell), was graduated at Harvard University 1711; married first, Dorothy, daughter of Joseph Hawley, of Roxbury and Northampton, and one of the committee for Brookfield; and second, May 22, 1746, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Cotton. She died in 1784. He preached at Brookfield from 1715 until he was ordained and permanently settled as pastor of the church when it was gathered, Oct. 16, 1717.

THREE YEARS ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE.

Communicated by A. J. LATHROP, Esq., Public Librarian of the town of Waltham, Mass.

THE following extracts are from a diary kept on board the United States Steam Sloop Kearsarge during that cruise which was made famous by the destruction of the Alabama. The diary was kept by Charles A. Poole, of Brunswick, Me. It commences Nov. 27, 1861, and ends Nov. 10, 1864.

Nov. 27, 1861. "Having determined to enter the service of the United States, I started for Portsmouth, N. H., and enlisted in the navy for the term of three years unless sooner discharged. I am going to work on board the vessel until she goes to sea. She is lying at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. I visited her to-day and found a fine-looking steamer of one thousand thirty-one tons burden, barque-rigged. She is intended to have two engines of four hundred horse-power each. She is called the Kearsarge, and is named after a mountain in the state of New Hampshire. The carpenters, machinists and riggers are busy at work, and are getting her ready for sea as soon as possible. I have shipped in the engineer's department, under the command of chief engineer William H. Cushman."

Dec. 5, 1861. "Weather very fine. There is great activity in the Yard to-day. About fourteen hundred hands are at work. They have got up the frames of four steamers, two side-wheelers and two propellers, and made them nearly ready for launching. The men work with great despatch. They generally get a steamer ready to launch in ninety days, and sometimes quicker."

Jan. 24, 1862. "Weather quite warm. We are getting in stores to-day. At 1 P.M. the crew arrived from the guard-ship Ohio lying at the Navy-Yard, Charlestown, Mass. They came in a small tug-boat. After they arrived the colors and pennant were hoisted, and the ship was put in commission under the command of Capt. Charles W. Pickering and 1st Lieut. T. C. Harris. Our surgeon, J. M. Browne, also came on board. We have not yet got our hammocks, and are not going to stay on board."

Feb. 5, 1862. "At 9 A.M. lighted fires and got up steam. At 11 A.M. we cast off our moorings, and backed out, turned round and steamed down river. There was a large crowd of people on the wharf to witness our departure. As we passed Forts Constitution and McClary, they saluted us by firing guns, and the men gave us three cheers. We manned the rigging and returned the compliment in the same manner."

March 7, 1862. "During the afternoon we passed Trafalgar Bay, celebrated for the battle fought by Nelson. It is not a very good bay, and affords no protection to vessels in bad weather. At 10 P.M. we ran in and anchored off Algeciras, Spain. We found the U. S. steam-sloop Tuscarora lying here blockading the Sumpter."

March 8, 1862. "We are lying off the small town of Algeciras, and about nine miles from the celebrated Rock of Gibraltar. At 12 M. got under way and steamed over to the Rock, and came to anchor within a hundred yards of the pirate steamer Sumpter. She is an old steamer of about 750 tons burden, barque-rigged, and has six guns of small calibre. She is in bad condition, her boilers being badly used up. I hardly think she will go to sea as a privateer again, although she still flies the secession flag. Her crew are singing Dixie as if in defiance of us, and as much as to say, the guns of Gibraltar protect us, touch us if you dare. She is commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes, who was an officer in the U. S. service before the war broke out."

Oct. 7, 1862. "Ship at anchor off Horta, island of Fayal, coaling and repairing engines. Capt. Semmes of the Sumpter has got another and larger vessel, called at first the 290, but the name is now changed to the Alabama, and he has been burning and destroying vessels in this vicinity, mostly whalers. He landed the crews on this island, and we had on board of us nine of the captains who had lost their vessels."

Jan. 15, 1863. "Weather very fine. Received news to-day that the Alabama had captured the Ariel, one of the California mail steamers. When shall the Kearsarge have a chance of engaging Semmes and his vessel, and stopping his destroying so many merchantmen? I hope to come across her one of these days and try her metal against us."

April 8, 1863. "At 10.30 A.M. we were called to quarters for inspection, and got into our places when the new officers came over the side. They then inspected the crew and the ship, and the retreat was beat. The men and officers were called to muster, and Capt. Pickering's orders were read, ordering him home, and he introduced Capt. John A. Winslow as commander of the Kearsarge, and — Thornton as first lieutenant and executive officer."

June 12, 1864. "Sunday. First part of the day rainy, but soon cleared off and came out fine. Inspection at quarters. Divine services were held in the cabin of Capt. Winslow, who also distributed a quantity of religious tracts to the ship's company. At half past seven got under way and steamed up the river Scheldt. Went about and steamed down past Flushing. We were cheered by the people, who seemed to have all turned out to take a last look at us. We had just got past when the rough voice of the boat-swain was heard calling all hands to muster, and there was a general rush, all anxious to hear the news. When all were up, Capt. Winslow addressed the crew thus: 'Men, I congratulate you in saying that the Alabama has arrived at Cherbourg, and the Kearsarge, having a good name in England and France, is to have her cruising ground off that port.' Here our boat-swain's mate, a patriotic young Irishman, stepped forward and proposed three cheers for the success of the Kearsarge, and was responded to by both crew and officers; then three cheers for Capt. Winslow, and they were given with a will. Capt. Winslow said he hoped that every man would be on the lookout, and ready at a moment's notice, as we were leaving the Belgium and Holland coast, perhaps never to look on them again."

June 19, 1864. "When I was called this morning, found the weather

fine with a slight breeze from the eastward. Inspection at quarters as usual. We were standing in towards the land, when the lookout sung out, 'A steamer is coming and I believe it to be the Alabama.' The drum immediately beat to quarters, and in two minutes every man was at his station ready for action. I am stationed at the midship shell room and the armory. The order was passed to sand the decks; this is to prevent the men from slipping when there is blood on the decks. Getting on a full head of steam, we steered off shore, having the appearance of running away from the Alabama. When seven miles from land, went about and steamed direct for her, with a slight sheer to prevent her from raking us. At 10.57 the Alabama commenced the action with her starboard battery at 1000 yards distance, and we could see the shot fly and burst over our heads. At 11 A.M., giving a sheer to the vessel, we returned the fire with our starboard battery. This bringing the ships' heads in opposite directions, they commenced to steam in a circle. Both vessels continued to fire very briskly for forty minutes, doing us but little injury, but the Alabama was observed to settle in the water. She hauled down her colors in token of surrender, but afterwards fired a gun at us, and we returned it with a broadside. She was then observed to be making sail, but could make no headway, for to all appearance she had lost her rudder. The Kearsarge was then laid across her bows, ready to rake her if she renewed the battle, but she showed a flag of truce, and sent a boat alongside. The Alabama settled very quick by the stern. Her bows rose in the air, and we had the pleasure of seeing her follow her many defenceless victims to a watery grave, leaving her crew struggling in the water."

ROGER GARDE,

MAYOR OF ACCOMENTICUS AND RECORDER OF PROVINCE OF MAINE.

By Assistant Surgeon CHARLES E. BANKS, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

DURING an extended research for the materials necessary to develop the personal history of Governor Edward Godfrey of Maine, many items relative to the subject of this sketch have fallen into my possession, and I deem it best to put them into shape for those whom it may concern.

Roger Garde was one of the early planters of Maine during the domination of the Gorges, and had settled in York before 1637, as on June 11th of that year Samuel Maverick sold him land in the town limits (York Deeds, i. 118). The first court held under commission of the Lord Proprietor Sir Ferdinando Gorges, was convened at Saco, and Garde was appointed its registrar, which

Roger Garde's Official Signature.*

* Kindly furnished to the writer by Dr. J. S. H. Fogg, of Boston, from his manuscript collections. This is from a deed signed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason, and attested by Garde.—See REGISTER, xxxii. 52-4.

office he held until his death. In the creation of the first municipal charter of Acomenticus, giving the struggling village the privileges of a corporation, 10 April, 1641, Gorges nominated him as one of the eight aldermen, and adds: "The said Roger Garde shalbe the first Reeorder there and he shal alsoe exeecute the Office of Towne Clarke" (Hazard, i. 472). Before the more elaborate charter, dated 1 March, 1642, had arrived, when Gorges actually made this village a city in name (before it was called a "Towne"), Garde had succeeded Thomas Gorges in the borough mayoralty (Williamson, i. 288-9), and he in turn at the election under the new charter was defeated or superseded by Edward Godfrey, who became the first city magistrate. At the next term Garde was elected as successor to Godfrey, or as Winthrop records it, ". . . for they had lately made Acomenticus (a poor village) a corporation, and had made a taylor their mayor" (Winthrop, ii. 121). It may be inferred from this sarcastic fling at the new city, that the worthy Governor supposed he had finished the character of the place by the sneering allusion to the trade of its chief official. It came with rather doubtful grace from the grandson of a clothworker. Doubtless the reason of the elevation of Garde to this office was due to his personal exertions for the welfare of the "poor village." In a deed from Maverick to him dated 25 Nov. 1642, it is recited, that is given "for and in consideration of the great charge & travel the said Roger Gard had bestowed for the advancement and furtherance of the Plantation of Agamenticus." When Governor Thomas Gorges left Maine in the fall of 1643, he made Garde his steward,—according to the testimony of Robert Knight and Arthur Bragdon, taken 6 July, 1671, "to let & sel his whole estate he left in the Province of Maine."—*York Deeds*, i. 14.

Turning again to Winthrop's Journal (ii. 210), under date of February, 1644-5, the following facts are gleaned:

Sometime in this month, "one Cornish," formerly of Weymouth, was found dead in York River. "His wife being a lewd woman," was suspected and brought "before the mayor Mr. Roger Garde and others of the province of Maine and strong presumptions came in against her, whereupon she was condemned and executed." She finally confessed to have led an adulterous life, and "charged two especially, the said Garde, the mayor, and one Edward Johnson, who confessed it openly at the time of her execution; but the mayor denied it, and it gave some likelihood that he was not guilty because he had carried himself very zealously and impartially in discovery of the murder." Winthrop suspects that he might have been dissembling, as he was "but a carnal man and had no wife in the country."

The results of this trial had a depressing effect upon Mayor Garde, for while it is probable that the charges against him were but the malignant slander of a condemned adulteress, yet they were of such a nature as to make many people ready to suspect him. While she might not have been able to prove her assertions, yet

in those days with nothing else but gossip to occupy their minds, the villagers were ever ready to bandy this story about. The following letter from James Parker, dated "Strawberrie Banck the 28 of the 5th 45," leads us to the conclusion that this unjust popular opinion may have hastened his death, which occurred after 12 Aug. 1644 and previous to 24 Jan. 1645. Parker writes:

"Mr. Guard is dead & left little manifestation off any breaking off spirit, only cried out much off the people, that they had broke his hearte. And soe grew some times mazd with it. Mr. Hull offered to preach yet his funeral sermon & did and the people all solemnly interred him with there armes."—4 *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, vii. 445.

He was succeeded as registrar by William Waldron, "a man given to drunkenness and contention," according to Winthrop (*Journal*, ii. 278), but "also a good clerk and a subtle man." All of Garde's estate, which had been assigned in 1645 to John and Mary (Puddington) Davis, of York, for a debt of £5, was quit-claimed in 1662 to "John Gard, merchant, now living in Boston." John was probably a brother to Roger, and in the later years of his life lived in Newport, R. I., being the "old John Garrard" referred to in Savage (vol. ii., title Garrard or Garde). John Gard in 1670 speaks of "William Titherly of Devon, England, now in Boston," as his brother-in-law (*Suffolk Deeds*, vii. 72), but it is not known on which side the marriage took place to account for the relationship.

WAS GOV. LEVERETT A KNIGHT?

[Concluded from page 275.]

WE take pleasure in submitting to the readers of the REGISTER the report of the Heraldry Committee on this subject.

REPORT.

The Committee on Heraldry, to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Tuttle on the above question, which letter, with other matter relating to the subject, appears in full in the REGISTER for July last, pp. 272-275, unanimously concurring in the opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to establish the affirmative, have requested the chairman to draw up a report, which is hereunder given.

We should do injustice to Mr. Tuttle and the society if we simply admitted the force of the reasons he assigns for his conclusion that Gov. Leverett was never made a knight. Such honors, if exclusively within the royal prerogative, have always been guarded by certain requisite formalities, rites and records. Though the rules were, no doubt, far less stringent and less respected two centuries ago than at present, no mere superscription on a letter upon another subject, and without the slightest reference to any such royal intent, would even then have been considered suffi-

ciently formal for any such purpose. No other evidence is known to exist in this case, and we are all of a mind, that the address of the letter can be explained without the assumption that Leverett was ever made a knight.

The inquiry involves so much else that is interesting in our colonial annals, its consideration brings into review so many eventful incidents and historical personages important to bear in mind, would we appreciate aright the question or come to a just conclusion, that we ought to be greatly obliged to Mr. Tuttle for proposing its discussion. Diligent students of the past may have little to learn, but many among us are glad to improve every opportunity that offers to become better acquainted with what so nearly concerns us. We have consequently, before stating the evidence and arguments bearing more directly upon the points at issue, ventured to allude to the personal and family history of Leverett, to his public services and relations with the king. Leverett, as well as the remarkable men with whom he was associated in political life, reflects glory upon our infant state. If moving on a less conspicuous theatre they were many of them quite the equals in ability and character of the statesmen at home, more frequently mentioned on the historic page.

The more than twenty thousand Englishmen who escaped from civil and ecclesiastical thralldom under Stuart and Laud, to settle our New England plantations, fairly represented that better class they left behind them, which had recently produced for their more illustrious examples of character and ability, Shakspeare and Bacon, Raleigh and Sydney, and of whom were then in different stages and degrees of recognition or development, Eliot and Hampden, Hutchinson and Milton. The large number of the colonists who had enjoyed the advantages of collegiate education, or whose printed productions testified to a varied culture, the intellectual strength and scholarly attainments, displayed in the colonial pulpit and practical sagacity in colonial affairs, indicated how well the seed had been winnowed which planted our American harvest. In a community knit so closely by common wants and perils, devout disciples of the same teachers, what was best in the select leavened the rest, and their leaders whom they preferred to positions of responsibility and trust, on whose sensible and conscientious exercise of their power the general welfare depended, were, as might have been expected, honest, prudent and able.

Winthrop, the gentleman and statesman, well expressed in his own happily constituted nature, the earnest convictions, and sense of dependence upon Providence, which braved the dangers of unknown seas and shores, and which alone could have sustained the hearts of his associates staunch as they were, amidst such manifold hardships and discouragements. The strong-hearted Dudley, fitly compounded to confront and overcome and inspire by his dauntless courage; Haynes, whose single year of gubernatorial service was followed by larger opportunities of usefulness in a neighboring colony; the noble and generous-minded Vane; Bellingham, and Endicott, all of whom shared with Winthrop while he lived the supreme magistracy, unlike as they were and much as they differed in their several claims to respect and confidence, reflected back the many toned shades of character of our puritan progenitors, who selected them for official dignity and duty. Winthrop, twelve years out of nineteen chosen to preside over the destinies of the infant settlement of Massachusetts, moulded and mirrored its prevailing characteristics during the first score of years.

From his death to 1672, when Leverett succeeded to the office, Endicott for fourteen years, Dudley for one, and Bellingham for nearly nine, alter-

nately bore sway. Under Cromwell and the Protectorate, religious fervor, if intense and glowing as before, was not the more forbearing, and schismatics were even more cruelly persecuted. Nor did intolerance assume any milder or more cheering form for a long period after the restoration, for the saturnalia which ran riot in England, at deliverance from gloomy and unnatural asceticism, provoked simply disgust in a people whose respect for moral law was little tinctured with mercy. This reign of bigotry, to use the words of Savage, "between the mild wisdom of Winthrop and the tolerant dignity of Leverett, came to an end when the latter as acting governor" succeeded Bellingham, who died at the age of four score in office in 1672.

And who was Leverett, and what had he done to be selected for this responsible position? He had come to Boston, still in the freshness of youth, with his father in 1633. He had been in public employments under five of his seven predecessors, indeed under all except Haynes and Vane, and this long preamble and much that follows that might otherwise seem out of place, will serve to keep in mind the events and dates which might be referred to in arguing the probability or improbability of Leverett's having actually been knighted.

His father Thomas, 1585-1650, of a family for many centuries honorably established in Lincolnshire, in 1610 married Ann Fisher, in St. Botolphs in Boston, of which parish John Cotton became vicar two years later. For twenty years we are told that excellent pastor, though suspected of disobedience to ecclesiastical domination in doctrine and observance, retained his incumbency through the influence of the elder Leverett with officials of the ecclesiastical courts, one of the proctors of which was his friend. When later the uncompromising conscientiousness of the puritan divine provoked the ill will of a parishioner, who denounced him to the authorities for administering the sacrament to communicants standing instead of kneeling, Leverett again exerted his influence at court to avert the danger. But Lord Dorset, not a very creditable personage, informed Mr. Cotton that if he had been guilty of drunkenness, or yet much graver fault, he might have obtained his pardon, but as he was guilty of puritanism and nonconformity, his crime was unpardonable, and therefore he advised him to flee for his safety. Cotton had already been invited to become the colleague of John Wilson in the new plantation on Massachusetts Bay, and leaving his beautiful church and the home so long endeared to him, with many friends from the neighborhood, he came to America in 1633. Thomas Leverett, resigning his office as alderman of Boston, accompanied his pastor, Edmund Quincy, Edward Hutchinson the elder, and others of note, into exile. Not long before he had received with Mr. Beauchamp, kinsman of the Earl of Warwick, one of the company, a grant from the Plymouth Council of the Muscongus patent in Maine of "ten leagues square." It proved of no pecuniary advantage either to himself or his descendants for a century and a half, and then shorn of its grand proportions by trespassers and grants made from time to time to protect the rest, very little was left for even those who then indirectly represented the original proprietors, most of it having vested in the heirs of Brigadier Waldo when it became of any value.

If not destined to realize his expectations of territorial aggrandizement, the alderman and patentee was spared the hardships and solitudes of frontier life. He established himself in Boston, and here in honor and usefulness spent the remainder of his days. His residence lay next east of the

first meeting-house, near the present corner of State and Congress Streets. His grounds in the rear adjoined Winthrop's, whose death and his own occurred almost within the same twelve-month. Not far to the west, on what is now Pemberton Square, then Sentry Hill, dwelt his friend and pastor Mr. Cotton. A ruling elder of the church, appointed in 1635, with Henry Vane and Thomas Oliver to settle all disputes, one of the leaders in the cause of education in establishing the first free school, for the six earliest years recording the municipal proceedings in which he took part as selectman, his experiences in the borough town of old Boston as alderman, were curiously and variously brought to bear in organizing public affairs in the new.

His son John, born in 1616, came with his father to America. From what is known of him later, his education had not been neglected. Soon after his marriage in 1639 with Hannah Hudson, he accompanied Edward Hutchinson, son of Ann, on a mission to Miantonomo, sachem of the Narragansetts, to ensure peace, which proved successful. He went in 1644 to England with Robert Sedgwick, who having belonged to the artillery company in London, had formed our own upon its model. Trained to arms under so accomplished a master, Leverett was prepared to take part in the turmoil that was then desolating the home country with fraternal strife. Both Sedgwick and himself took up arms for the parliament, Leverett having a command in Rainsborrow's cavalry regiment, in which service he gained experience and some renown. The loss of his wife July 7, 1646, three months after the birth of his fourth child John, led the following year to his marriage with Sarah Sedgwick, and three years later he lost his father.

The next year at the age of thirty-five began his legislative career. He was elected in 1651-52 one of the two representatives of Boston, part of the time presiding as Speaker. The favorable impression he made upon his associates in the house, may be surmised from the positions of trust with which they honored him. He was sent commissioner to reduce Maine to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and soon after employed to repress Gov. Stuyvesant, whose projected attack on the English settlements had become known to Cromwell. A force of five hundred men was raised for the purpose, but as they were embarking peace contracted between the two belligerents left them at liberty for some other enterprise, and Sedgwick and Leverett, at their great expense and after hard fighting, took possession for England of all the French possessions between the Kennebec and St. Lawrence. The country was restored by the treaty of Breda in 1664 to the French crown, much to the disadvantage of the English colonies, proving for a century longer a bone of contention.

While thus employed Leverett was selected to represent the colony in England, and when these and other tasks assigned him permitted, went over and remained six years. Upon his return in 1662, he was elected Major General of the colonial forces, and again in the legislature presided as Speaker, taking an active part in the debates and proceedings. For the next six years he had a seat in the Council, and after serving two years as deputy governor by general consent he succeeded the aged Bellingham, and was reelected as long as he lived without opposition. His own death in 1679 made way for Bradstreet, the last of our governors under the colonial charter.

Leverett's administration fell on troubled times. Giving shelter to Goffe and Whalley had vexed the king, who eager for money to feed his extrava-

gances and prodigality to worthless favorites, wished to raise a revenue from the colonies. The persecution of the Quakers, the coining of money, levy of imposts and of taxes on minors and strangers, the oath of allegiance exacted to the colony, though charges somewhat stale, and perhaps mere pretexts used to vacate the charter in 1685, were constant subjects of complaint against the colonial government. There were other offences, such as the attack on the Acadian forts and the Dutch, disturbing the friendly relations with France, which created prejudice at court. The colony, if it had not helped to stir up the great rebellion, had openly taken sides with the parliament. It was still regarded as of doubtful allegiance, and its independent temper alarmed prerogative. King Philip possibly chose the opportunity which he did, from an impression that no great efforts would be made by Charles to defend his rebel dependency. All the documents preserved by the British government go to show that he sent Randolph here when he felt we were weakest, and Palfrey enlarges upon this point. We have diligently examined the reports of the various departments, which prove conclusively that Palfrey is correct, and agree with Mr. Tuttle's idea that the king did not favor us, or John Leverett as our representative. The condition of affairs requiring ability of the best and consummate tact for their guidance, Leverett, from his intimate acquaintance with the public men here and at court, his familiarity with affairs civil and military, the confidence he inspired by his honesty of purpose, dignified demeanor and pleasant ways, proved equal to the emergency. He wielded a ready pen; an address of his to the king elicited much commendation, as did also his correspondence, proclamations and other public documents. While defending firmly and with excellent judgment the chartered rights of the colony, his loyalty to the crown, expressed without reserve, and at the same time without taint of subserviency, skilfully averted controversies at critical moments which might have put those rights in jeopardy.

His military career in the parliamentary army in 1644, and his well known friendly relations with Cromwell, his independent course in the exercise of his official functions since his return to America in 1662, his dispossession of the Dutch of their settlements in Acadia in 1674 and 1675, may be considered powerful, if not conclusive arguments against the probability of his ever having received the distinction of knighthood. But whoever is familiar with that period, or many another in England's history under Tudor and Plantagenet, or with the annals of our race in other lands and ages, must recall numerous instances where invaluable services to crown or country remained without requital, and disaffection and demerit were as often quite forgotten where there was power to hurt, to be purchased by rank or gift.

There were, however, so many more honorable motives which might have actuated the king to knight Leverett, creditable to them both, that it is fair to assume, were the conferring of this dignity a matter of serious doubt, that the honor, whether conferred or tendered, or only contemplated, was intended as an appropriate acknowledgment of official worth or distinguished service. Sir William Berkeley, down to 1677 governor of Virginia, had already been knighted when he went there in 1641; and like honor was later conferred upon Phips, for recovering treasure, some years before his appointment as governor under the provincial charter.

It might be further urged in support of the theory that Leverett was actually knighted, that to have bestowed upon one thus eminent and influential, the representative of the crown in the colony, what honor there might

be in knighthood, consisted with policy. The only known evidence, however, that it was so conferred is the letter, given in full in the number of the REGISTER above referred to, addressed by the king "to our trusty and well-beloved, Sir John Leverett knight governor of Massachusetts Bay in New England," in behalf of Wampas* an Indian chief imprisoned for debt in London, requesting that he might be restored to lands in Massachusetts of which he had been deprived. It is dated the 22d of August, 1676. The Indian war had then just ended in victory in some degree, owing to the wise measures of the governor, aided by Gookin, Winslow, Church and Appleton. Such valuable services well merited royal acknowledgment. Leverett had besides a claim on the national treasury for about four thousand pounds for expenditures in wresting from France the forts in Acadia. The Stuarts were ever more willing to draw freely from their fountain of honor titular distinctions to acquit their obligations whether for money disbursed or services rendered, than from their purses.

It would be difficult to believe that Williamson should have ordered this superscription by mistake, or that any one of his subordinates, without some specific direction, could have written it, were it not that he was a notoriously careless man. The king's sign manual to the letter being on the inside page, while the address, added later, was on the outside, there seems a strong presumption that he never saw it. He was as heedless as his secretary. Lord Rochester described him as "unthinking Charles ruled by unthinking thee." Halifax said unthinkingness was one of his characteristics. Burnett completes the picture by writing, "He would sign papers without inquiring what they were about." The Duke of Buckingham said of the king and his brother, "The King could see things if he would, and the Duke if he could."

The letter seems to have long escaped attention. The first to mention it in print was Mr. Savage, who in his edition of Winthrop's Journal, note on page 245, vol. ii., pub. 1826, says in relation to Leverett:

"So much is generally known of this distinguished man, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, that I would willingly have permitted his name to pass without a note, had not a fact come to my knowledge, *of which no mention is to be found in any place*, and which was probably concealed by design. An original letter, 'given at our court at Whitehall the 22nd day of August, 1676, in the 25th year of our reign,' with the royal sign-manual and the royal seal *appendant*, signed by Secretary Williamson by his majesty's command, is preserved by one of the descendants, *addressed to our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Leverett, Knight, Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, in New England.* Whether this honor of knighthood were kept secret by the puritan because he doubted of the stability of the government at home, from which it emanated, or because he was too nearly advanced to the other world to regard the vanities of this, or feared its publicity might render him less acceptable to his constituents, by whose suffrages he was annually elected, is perhaps not unworthy of conjecture. The letter is marked, 'received 2nd June, 1677,' *of course after the election, and the next year a different person was chosen.*"

* John Wampas was a petty sagamore of the Nipmucks. He conveyed a portion of his territory to settlers near the Connecticut line, reserving four miles square bounded on Mendon. His mother had possessions in Boston, part of which he inherited, and he himself owned two acres in the hay-fields there, besides an estate on which he resided, part of the site of St. Paul's Church, between Winter Street and Temple Place. It bounded west on the Common and east on Baker thirty-two feet, by Hudson Leverett, son of the governor, on the north, and by John Cross on the south, two hundred and ten. The property is now of great pecuniary value, and is one of our busiest centres of traffic; and two centuries ago must have been one of the pleasantest places of abode. Wampas is described in one of his conveyances as a seaman, no grade, if any he had, being specified.—Suff. Deeds, L. 5, 490; 5, 511; 8, 421; 10, 111; 16, 89. The deed of Wampas, 10, 111, June 2, 1677, confirms a conveyance of land near the training-field in Boston, which his wife Ann had made over to Joshua Hews and others. Probably the chief was then here, and his debt had been paid by Leverett in some other way.

The dignified character which the *appendant seal* gave to letters-patent and open documents of importance is wholly wanting in this.

Mr. Savage was usually careful, but in this instance his evident delight and surprise at what he supposed was a discovery of knighthood conferred upon the Governor, appeared to have led his thoughts away from the paper before him and even the history of the time, while he conjectured as to the Governor's reasons for keeping such a matter secret, and he does injustice to Governor Leverett in the imaginary motives for his secrecy, by saying he feared its publicity might render him less acceptable to his constituents, by whose suffrages he was annually elected; this, Mr. Savage imagines, may have caused the Governor to lose his position the next year, as this remark indicates: "The letter is marked 'received 2nd June, 1677,' of course after the election, and the next year a different person was chosen." It would also imply that the secret was discovered before the next election.

Thirty-five years afterward Mr. Savage condensed his long note into the following sentence: "In August, 1676, the King knighted him by a special grant, and he had sense enough to keep the letter secret for his descendants."*

Meanwhile, in the British Museum he found Harleian MSS. 5801 and 5802, inscribed: "A Catalogue of Knights made, from the first year King Charles the II during all his reign, those of King James and King William and Mary, with their pedigrees collected by Peter Le Neve Rouge Croix Pursuivant," 1696. For this catalogue Le Neve was so careful to obtain the name and date of each knight's creation in order to make a list of precedence, that he entered all he found recorded, whether the fees had been paid or not. Mr. George W. Marshall, who edited the publication of this catalogue for the Harleian Society, when appealed to as to the probability of the Governor's having been made a knight by patent of the king, states in reply, "I don't know of an instance of his having done so. I think the presumption strongly against Gov. Leverett having been knighted." Col. Chester's opinion upon the subject, that it seems certain that Leverett was never knighted, has already appeared in the REGISTER for July.

To another inquiry at the British Museum, the following answer was received:

7 December, 1880.

There is no mention of knighthood of Sir John Leverett in Harl. MSS. 5801, nor is his name to be found in the Catalogue of Knights, 1690-1760, compiled by Francis Townsend, London, 1833. . . .

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

Pishey Thompson, in his history of Boston, p. 429, wrote that Leverett was knighted by Charles II. at the time of his restoration. Thompson had followed Savage, and is disproved by the fact that Leverett, in all the documents of that period, in the various committee meetings to which he was summoned, had only the title of Captain.

When the king put his hand to the license allowing Leverett to return in April, 1662, he would have had him styled knight if he had recently knighted him; but it reads

"License to CAPT. John Leverett to go peaceably to his habitation in N. E. with his wife and children and servants in the Ship Society, John Peirse, Commander, WE being satisfied of the loyalty of the said John Leverett, particularly demonstrated by his forwardness in proclaiming Ourself in the Said New England," &c. &c.

The only plausibility to the theory of asserting that knighthood was

granted to him at that time, consisted in the fact that one of the best jokes of the period was that "His Majesty, having not hitherto found enough in honours and offices to satisfy his enemies, expects his loyal friends will stay till he be more able; nevertheless, some unhappy wit, amongst other queries, scattered in a paper in the Privy Chamber, made one whether it were not fit His Majesty should *pass an Act of Indemnity for his enemies, and Oblivion for his friends.*"*

Weighing the probabilities, for that is all that is left us, we must not overlook the well known scene alluded to by Mr. Tuttle, in which Randolph played so discreditable a part. This turbulent and overbearing messenger from the king had arrived out in June, and when he delivered his official letters of complaint of infraction of the acts of navigation, and on other grounds, his manner, arrogant and disrespectful, gave offence. Leverett, indignant at this discourtesy to his council, to testify his displeasure kept his hat upon his head, and speedily dismissed him. An answer thanking the king for his gracious letter was, however, forthwith prepared and despatched by a vessel then in port ready to sail. It was not shown to Randolph, who was, however, invited to send some despatches by the ship if he pleased.

The next day, in a private interview, Randolph enforcing in strong phrase his objections against the colonial administration and violation of the acts of trade, Leverett boldly asserted the rights of the colony, and that his Majesty ought not to retrench but enlarge them, inasmuch as upon their own charge and without contribution from the crown they had made so large a plantation in the wilderness. Much else was said, probably on both sides, to provoke, and the Governor told Randolph that he regarded him not as the representative of the king, but of Mr. Mason. Charles was at that time seeking to purchase the Gorges and Mason claims in Maine and New Hampshire for his son the Duke of Monmouth, a purchase which, as regarded Maine, Massachusetts had also in view, and not long after effected for £1200. Randolph's reports home for the next few weeks, it may be urged, may have changed the king's mind as to the knighthood, if he had ever thought of it. It may further be urged that the courteous letter of June 14th, with tidings of Canonchet's capture and death, may have reached its destination, as the season was favorable for quick passages, before the letter of August 22d was written, and before Randolph's account of what had occurred to arouse displeasure had arrived. But it is clear that if all that had taken place in Boston, exaggerated by Randolph, was known to the king, who had many an old rankle against him besides, he would not have knighted Leverett.

All of the committee are not of a mind as to the possibility of a change of intention on the part of the king. Some of us think Randolph's reports home, dated June 17th, 1676, must have reached London in less than sixty days, and been known to the king when the letter of August 22 was written. No circumstances have come to our knowledge to settle this point beyond controversy. But passages at that season were often protracted, and sixty days was not unprecedented.

The letter from the king reached Leverett, according to the memorandum on the back, certainly as early as Jan. 2, 1677.† It may have been delay-

* Papers of the Duke of Sutherland.

† Mr. Savage gave the date indicating its reception, 2 June, 1677; the Massachusetts Historical Society printed it as 2 January, 1677; the endorsement is puzzling, being written in a cramped style with a great confusion of letters, characters representing contractions, and both Arabic and Roman notation; it may be "Recy^d 1677 2 jvān 1677," which may

ed in its departure, or long on its way. as opportunities direct to Boston were not very frequent ; but it is known that Wampas, June 2, 1677, confirmed his wife's conveyance to Hews of the estate near the training field.

Another circumstance pointing strongly against the probability of Leverett's having been knighted, is derived from Sewall's Diary. Sewall loved titles, and in his diary as late as Oct. 18, 1687, after the arrival of Lady Andros, he referred to the news of Phips having been knighted, whose wife became Lady Phips. then he writes, "so have two ladies in town." He always styled Gov. Leverett's widow as Madam Leverett. This appears to prove that Mr. Savage was mistaken in supposing that a knowledge of the Governor's knighthood had ruined his political prospects ; in fact Sewall would not have allowed such a matter to escape mention in his diary.

By the colonial records it appears that at a general court for elections, held at Boston 23d of May, 1677, John Leverett, Esq., was chosen governor for the year ensuing, and took his oath in open court ; and in 1678, and again in 1679, in which year he died in office. Mr. Savage made his mistakes, but was generally careful to avoid them. His faith that Leverett was sufficiently knighted may have been weakened, but never abandoned. Drake, History of Boston, p. 289, 1856, states that Leverett was created, for his services in the parliamentary army in 1645, a knight and a baronet, but kept his title to himself, making no display of these honors. Pishey Thompson, in his History of Old Boston in England, before referred to, says that he was knighted by Charles the Second when he came to England at the restoration and was appointed an advocate of the colony, but that he never made use of his title, but concealed his knighthood from the public. These statements seem to be founded on conjectures to explain the address on the letter from the king ; but if, as would seem, not founded on any other ground for belief, are not to be relied on as authorities.

Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion, that the supposition that Governor Leverett was ever knighted is not established by any evidence known to the committee. There is nothing even *plausible* which can be found to give color to such a claim, and the evidence that the committee have obtained is totally against it.

In closing our report we should fail in due respect to the memory of the propounder of this interesting problem, if we passed without notice the event which has deprived the society of one of its most beloved members. Not without intimation that his life was seriously imperilled by disease, yet indulging the hope that he might long be spared to the historical brotherhood to complete the many important researches in which he was engaged, he has been taken away in the midst of his labors, in early manhood. His untiring industry, shrewd insight and comprehensive familiarity with all periods of New England history, his conscientious fidelity to historic truth and freedom from bias, gave promise of many precious contributions to historical literature, of an honored career which would have

mean, "Received this letter 7th day, 2d month April—4th year (of Leverett's administration) 1677."

It will be observed that April is the earliest of the three dates which the endorsement may be deciphered to mean, and that January, 1677, O. S., would be some seven months later than June, which would break the force of Mr. Tuttle's argument against Mr. Savage's supposition that the date of its reception was the month last named. It is quite possible that the letter may not have been forwarded for some time after it was written ; or, again, that the Governor may have retained it some time before passing it over to Secretary Rawson for use before the council, whose records, in their executive capacity after the year 1657, are, unfortunately, not extant.

added to the laurels he had justly gained. Much as he had won of established reputation, and many and valued as were his publications, the graces of his character, his amiable disposition, generosity in imparting information, readiness to forego his own to further his associates in their historical projects, gave him an enviable place in their esteem and affection.

In passing such judgment as the circumstances admit upon what is not easy to explain in the question submitted, we recognize the kindly thought which called the attention of the society to an interesting period in our colonial development, less familiar than it deserves to be to students of our New England history.

THOMAS C. AMORY,
 AUGUSTUS T. PERKINS,
 ABNER C. GOODSELL, Jr.
 W. L. JEFFRIES,
 JOHN COFFIN JONES BROWN.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

The importance of this inquiry is obvious to all who appreciate accurate history. Gov. Leverett was a man of such public consequence in our early history that everything concerning his name and titles ought to rest on a sure foundation.

The story that he was a knight seems to have been first given to the public, in the year 1826, by the late Hon. James Savage, LL.D., in a footnote to his edition of Winthrop's *New England*, vol. ii. p. 245, which note is quoted in part in the preceding report. I have not found the story in print or manuscript before this date; and Mr. Savage himself states that he had found no previous mention of it. While editing Winthrop he was shown the letter referred to by the late Mr. Tuttle,* dated Aug. 22, 1676, in which Leverett is addressed as a knight. This letter was then owned by the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Salem, Mass., who died in 1845. It now belongs to his son Leverett Saltonstall, Esq., of Boston, by whose permission it was printed in the last number of the REGISTER. Mr. Savage drew, from the fact that Leverett was addressed as "Sir" and "Knight" on a letter bearing the autograph of his sovereign, the inference that he was really a knight. He gives no other evidence, and he seems not to have stopped to inquire whether this address might not be, as it probably was, a blunder. If, however, he had known, what Mr. Tuttle discovered, that the titles on the address of this solitary letter, which address there is no reason to think the king ever saw, were not repeated in subsequent letters from the same source. I think I know him well enough to assert that he would have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Tuttle; and so would the best informed of those who have repeated the story.

Twenty-seven years later, in 1853, a revised edition of Winthrop's *New England* was issued. In the mean time, the editor, Mr. Savage, had visited England and had made extensive researches concerning American history and genealogy there as well as in this country. Had he found a single fact confirmatory of the inference which he drew from Williamson's letter, can

* Charles Wesley Tuttle, A.M., Ph.D., died in Boston, Saturday night, July 16, 1881, aged 51. The society loses in him an honored and efficient member, the REGISTER a learned and able contributor, and the editor a warm friend. I heartily join in the words of praise and regret at the close of the report of the Committee on Heraldry.

there be a doubt that when he came to revise his note for the second edition, he would have given the new evidence? But though he makes important changes in this and other notes, he adds no evidence on this point.

Zachariah Whitman in 1842 (*Hist. Anc. and Hon. Ar. Co.* p. 93), the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., in 1850 (*REGISTER*, iv. p. 93), Samuel G. Drake, A.M., in 1853 (*Hist. Boston, Mass.*, p. 289), Pishey Thompson, in 1856 (*Hist. Boston, Eng.* p. 429), and others, repeat the story; but none of these writers furnish additional evidence. Bancroft and Palfrey are silent on the subject. Mr. Drake places the knighting in the time of the commonwealth, and furnishes the Rev. Mr. Leverett (*Leverett Memorial*, p. 81) with his reason, namely, that he "cannot understand how one who was certainly opposed to the government of Charles II. should have been so much a favorite as to be knighted by him."

In 1856, the late Rev. Charles E. Leverett, A.M., of McPhersonville, S. C., published his "*Leverett Memorial*." On the title-page Gov. Leverett is styled "Sir John Leverett, Knt.," and this has already led many people to think his right to the title proved. In this book, referring to the knight-hood of his ancestor, Gov. Leverett, the author states: "The letter of creation, or a copy, we do not know which, is, or was, as we are informed by a son of the late John Leverett, Esq., of Windsor [Ct.], among his father's papers." Here is the first reference to letters of creation. As no copy of this letter has been produced, it ought to have little weight. It is possible, and we think it highly probable, that the document in the possession of Mr. Leverett of Windsor was a copy of the letter of Aug 22, 1676, which letter, by the way, the Rev. Mr. Leverett thinks "unimportant in itself" as evidence. People who knew little of the mode of creating a knight may have supposed that the mere addressing a person in writing as a knight, in a document bearing his sovereign's signature, would make him one; and so they may have called this document a "letter of creation."

In 1861 the third volume of Mr. Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of New England* was published. In it he repeats the statement that Leverett was knighted, but adds, "by a special grant." Whether Mr. Savage gave credit to the statement quoted in the *Leverett Memorial* about a "letter of creation," or reasoned that since Leverett left England in 1662, and did not return, he could not after that date have been made a knight by Charles II. in person, I will not attempt to decide. Letters patent of knight-hood, however, were not common if in use at that time; and George W. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., of London, England, editor of "*The Genealogist*," who was entrusted by the Harleian Society with editing their edition of "*Le Neve's Knights*," writes me that he knows no instance of knighting by patent by Charles II.

Neither Hubbard, Mather nor Hutchinson mention or allude to the knighting of Leverett. These writers, as well as Sewall, referred to in the report, were in a position to have met with the story had it been believed by the family. The letter of Williamson, if known to the Governor's relatives, was probably known to be wrongly addressed. At least they made no parade of the document. Other writers before Savage are as silent on this subject as those we have named.

No person in New England was less in sympathy with Charles II. than Leverett, nor was there any one here with whom that monarch was less in sympathy. At the time of the alleged knighting, this antagonism, as stated in Mr. Tuttle's letter, was at its height. The confidential relations of Edward Randolph with the English government gave him a know-

ledge of all the transactions between Charles II. and the colony of Massachusetts. If the knighthood had been conferred, or even, as it has been suggested, contemplated, Randolph would have known it; and some allusion would be found in his voluminous correspondence with the home government, of which Mr. Tuttle had a copy. Particularly would this be so if the honor was slighted by Leverett. But no allusion to the matter. Mr. Tuttle informed me a few weeks before his death, is found in the correspondence.

Both Col. Chester and Mr. Marshall write me that they do not find the name of Leverett in any list of knights, and the testimony of Mr. Amory's correspondent, Mr. Thompson, is to the same effect. The names of all the New England men who are known to have been knighted are found in the printed lists, but not Leverett's.

The only evidence produced in favor of the story is, that Leverett is addressed as "Sir" and "Knight," on the letter of 1676, and that his grandson named a son Knight. These are facts. All the rest are surmises or assertions by people who lived from a century and a half to two centuries after the alleged knighting is said to have taken place. It is quite as likely that the christian name Knight was given for a relative or friend by the surname Knight; but, if not, it proves little. The negative evidence on the question submitted is unusually abundant.

It is surprising that a story with so little foundation should have passed unchallenged so long. Mr. Drake, it is true, long ago expressed a doubt whether Charles II. would be likely to confer the honor. But if, as he suggested, Cromwell knighted Leverett, what was there to prevent the fact from being made public at the time? Leverett's name occurs frequently in Sainsbury's Calendars of Colonial State Papers, during the commonwealth, as well as subsequently, but he is never called Sir John. This evidence, however, was not accessible when Mr. Drake wrote.

The only solution of the problem submitted to the Committee on Heraldry that is free from difficulty is the one suggested by Mr. Tuttle and concurred in by Col. Chester, that the address was an error of Secretary Williamson or his clerk. It is not necessary to prove that the person who made the mistake was a careless man, for less excusable blunders, made by the most careful of men, can be cited. It is a fact however that Williamson was notoriously ill informed and careless. On Mr. Tuttle's theory everything is plain, on any other there are numberless difficulties in the way, a few only of which have been alluded to.

LONGMEADOW (MASS.) FAMILIES.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, A.M., of East Boston, Mass.

[Continued from page 239.]

[Page 130.] Dr. Simeon Field, son of Thomas and Abigail Field, was married Dec. 29, 1763, to Margaret Raynolds, daughter of the Rev. Peter Raynolds and Elizabeth his wife. Their children—Simeon, born June 3, 1765. Margaret, born Feb. 27, 1768. Mary, born Feb. 22, 1771. Peter Raynolds, born Feb. 28, 1774. Edward, born ———. Margaret the mother died Feb. 9, 1796, age 64. Dr. Field the father died Jan. 7, 1801, age 70. Simeon the son was educated at Yale College; graduated 1785;

studied physic; settled for a term in Somers. Upon his father's decline, removed to Enfield. Margaret married the Rev. — Leonard, of Ellington. He being dismissed from that place, they removed to — in the state of New York. Mary Dixon.

Oliver Field, son of Capt. Moses Field and Rebecca his wife, was married Nov. 4, 1773, to Ann Cooley, daughter of Caleb and Mary Cooley. Their children—Ann, born Dec. 3, 1774. Naomy, born Feb. 27, 1779, died Oct. 21, 1807. Elijah, born Dec. 29, 1780. Polly, born June 20, 1784. Caleb Cooley, born March 29, 1787. John, born April 6, 1790, afterward took the name of Moses. Oliver the father died Jan. 15, 1801. Ann the mother died Aug. 23, 1831. Ann the daughter married Justin Smith, of Hadleigh, Jan. 18, 1797. Moses Field died Sept. 4, 1861. Naomy married Noah Ashley, Aug. 31, 1798. Polly married Stephen Ashley Sept. 12, 1805. (See page 3d.)

Elijah Field, of Longmeadow, son of Oliver and Ann Field above, was married May 8, 1806, to Cynthia Terry, daughter of Col. Asaph Terry and Penelope his wife, of Enfield. She was born June 2, 1787. Their children—Naomy, born May 29, 1808. Elijah, born Sept. 13, 1810. Cynthia, born Feb. 24, 1813. Anna, born June 15, 1815. Mary Terry, born April 1, 1817. Cynthia the mother died 1823. Aaron, born July 25, 1819, died Aug. 21, 1834.

[Page 131.] Moses Field, of Longmeadow, son of Capt. Moses and Rebecca Field, was married Dec. 23, 1780, to Lydia Champion, daughter of Dr. Reuben Champion and Lydia his wife, of West Springfield, but formerly of Seabrook, Conn. Moses Field died Jan. 14, 1831. Lydia Field died Jan. 19, 1831, without issue.

Aaron Field, son of Capt. Moses Field and Rebecca his wife, was married Feb. 10, 1784, to Flavia Burt, daughter of Capt. David Burt and Mary his wife. They had one child Sophia, born Dec. 24, 1784. Flavia the mother died at Longmeadow Aug. 20, 1787. Aaron Field the father studied physic, and took his station for practice at Richmond, but failing in business went to the southern states and died.

Alexander Field, born Feb. 5, 1764, son of Moses and Rebecca Field, was married October 11, 1787, to Flavia Colton (born Oct. 1, 1769), daughter of Samuel and Lucy Colton. She died Aug. 4, 1815. He was married March 11, 1816, to Jerusha Burt, daughter of Nathaniel Burt (p. 28). He died July 8, 1831, aged 67 years. [Vacant to page 133.]

John Jenison Gaylord, of Longmeadow, son of Samuel and Azubeth Gaylord, of Middletown, was born Oct. 10, 1780, was married May 2, 1805, to Fanny Woolworth, daughter of Azriah and Rebecca Woolworth, removed to Stois, Ohio, 1814. Their children—Samuel, born May 2, 1806. John Jenison, born March 1, 1808. Fanny, born Dec. 17, 1810. Robert, born Feb. 8, 1813. A nameless child born Dec. 27, 1809.

Erastus Goldthwait, of Longmeadow, son of Thomas and Loice Goldthwait, of Springfield, was born June 6, 1772, and was married April 25, 1798, to Rhoda Burt, daughter of Elijah and Deborah Burt. Their children—Flavel, born June 12, 1799, died at Hartford. Rhoda, born August 15, 1801, and died May 8, 1804. Jonathan Hale, born March 28, 1804, died Feb. 21, 1805. Rhoda the mother died April 24, 1804, and Lieut. Erastus Goldthwait the father was married again Jan. 14, 1808, to Hannah Colton, daughter of Dea. William and Hannah Colton. Their children—Rhoda, born Jan. 23, 1809. Jonathan Hale, born May 21, 1811. William Colton, born May 1, 1814. Erastus Goldthwait died May 18, 1818.

Daniel Green, of Longmeadow, son of Linesford and Elizabeth Green, of Wrentham, commonwealth of Massachusetts, was married June 5, 1803, to Sarah Woolworth, daughter of Azariah and Rebecca Woolworth. She died June 8, 1813, age 35. Their children—Aaron Field, born Nov. 30, 1806. Pownel, born Oct. 25, 1808. William, born Nov. 20, 1810. Daniel Woolworth, born Nov. 25, 1812. Sarah the mother died Jan. 8, 1813. Daniel Green, born March 16, 1827.

[Page 134.] William Goudy, of Longmeadow, son of ———, of Enfield, was married to Fanny Ingram, of Suffield. Their children—Fanny, born April 14, 1783. William, born June 19, 1785. Porter, born Aug. 5, 1789, died July 11, 1824. Clarissa, born Sept. 4, 1792. George, born May 31, 1795. Fanny the daughter was married Oct. 14, 1807, to Abel Chaffee. Fanny the mother died Dec. 17, 1811. William the father died Dec. 31, 1811. [Vacant to page 138.]

HALES.

Thomas Hale was an early settler in Enfield. He married Priscilla Markham, and died 1725. His sons—John, William, Joseph, Samuel Thomas. Some one says that Thomas Hale was married to Priscilla Markham in (quere, 1675) 1695. If so, neither Thomas (below) nor Martha (page 26) could have been a child of that marriage. The vacant space on this page at the head of the Hale family would seem to indicate that Mr. Colton found some stumbling-block which he hoped would be afterwards removed.

Thomas Hale, the son of Thomas and Priscilla Hale, of Enfield, was married Feb. 15, 1705, to Experience Burt, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca Burt. Their children—Thomas, born Oct. 26, 1705, died Jan. 8, 1797. John, born Feb. 17, 1708, died Jan. 13, 1788. Noah, born Feb. 24, 1710, died Dec. 19, 1793. Jonathan, born Feb. 3, 1712, died Dec. 11, 1793. Experience, born June 27, 1714, died Oct. 31, 1798. Rebecca, born Feb. 21, 1717, died July 21, 1803. Hezekiah, born Sept. 4, 1719, died Jan. 8, 1720. Experience the mother died Sept. 12, 1719. Thomas Hale the father was married again June 3, 1724, to Abigail Ferry, the widow of Charles Ferry. Abigail the mother died Oct. 14, 1748. Thomas the father died May 9, 1750. Experience the daughter married Josiah Cooley Jan. 3, 1739. Rebecca was married to Capt. Simon Colton Jan. 15, 1761. Might not Thomas Hale be the brother of Martha Hale who married into the same family the next year, June 27, 1706?

[Page 139.] Thomas Hale, son of Thomas and Experience Hale, was married Jan. 10, 1734, to Abigail Burt, daughter of David and Martha Burt. Their children—Abigail, born Feb. 9, 1735, died June 26, 1812. Silas, born July 27, 1737, died Oct. 14, 1802. Abner and Martha, born April 26, 1740. Abner died March 30, 1803. Martha died March 26, 1809. Thomas, born July 27, 1744, died March 29, 1819. Experience, born Nov. 15, 1747, died May 8, 1782. Abigail the mother died March 23, 1773. Thomas the father died Jan. 8, 1797. Abigail the daughter was married March 9, 1774, to Eleazer Smith, of Amherst. Martha was married March 21, 1764, to Ebenezer Wood, of Monson. Experience was married Feb. 3, 1774, to Jonah Cooley.

John Hale, son of Thomas and Experience, was married to Sarah Keep, the widow of Samuel Keep, Dec. 2, 1762. He died without issue, Jan. 13, 1788, and his estate descended to his brothers and sisters and heirs. The dwelling house of John Hale was consumed by fire on the 8th day of No-

vember, 1751, being the next day after the annual Thanksgiving. A house was raised for him again on the 25th of the same month. Sarah his widow died May 11, 1810, age 92.

Noah Hale, son of Thomas and Experience Hale, was married Feb. 1, 1737, to Miriam Bliss, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bliss. Their children—Noah, born March 14, 1738, died Jan. 3, 1742. Miriam, born July 24, 1740, died April 25, 1796. Noah, born May 5, 1743, died June 11, 1744. Moses, born May, 1745, died Dec. 15, 1746. Sarah, born Nov. 5, 1747, died Dec. 9, 1721. Eunice, born Aug. 17, 1752. Lucy, born Aug. 13, 1755. Noah Hale the father died Dec. 19, 1793. Miriam the mother died Nov. 26, 1789. Miriam the daughter was married May 18, 1761, to Samuel Coomes. Eunice was married to Timothy Day, Jan. 29, 1778. Lucy was married to Calvin Bliss, March 28, 1781.

[Page 140.] Jonathan Hale, son of Thomas and Experience Hale, was married Dec. 29, 1736, to Lydia Ely, daughter of Dea. Jonathan and Lydia Ely. Their children—Jonathan, born Jan. 24, 1738, died March 9, 1806. Hezekiah, born May 5, 1740, died July 26, 1813. Nathan, born April 18, 1742, lived at Goshen, Ct. Lydia, born October, 1743, died Dec. 15, 1780. Experience, born July 8, 1745, died Oct. 5, 1745. Lydia the mother died Jan. 2, 1746. Jonathan Hale the father died Dec. 11, 1793. Lydia the daughter was married to Colonel Gideon Burt, Dec. 10, 1772. (See p. 28.)

Silas Hale, son of Thomas and Abigail Hale, was married Jan. 29, 1761, to Hannah Parsons, daughter Moses and Hannah Parsons, of Enfield. Their children—John, born May 12, 1763. Hannah, born Jan. 22, 1766. Flavia, born Dec. 23, 1767, died Oct. 13, 1840, married Asahel Colton. Celia, born Dec. 13, 1768. Lucina, born Aug. 20, 1770. Ruby, born Jan. 12, 1773. Abigail, born Aug. 20, 1774, died Oct. 8, 1776. Experience, born June 29, 1776, died Nov. 1, 1776. Silas, born May 10, 1778. Silas the father died Oct. 14, 1802. Hannah the daughter was married Jan. 22, 1794, to Benjamin Baxter. [Page 140.] Celia was married ———. Ruby was married Feb. 26, 1801, to John Webber.

Abner Hale, son of Thomas and Abigail Hale, was married May 7, 1767, to Martha Burt, daughter of David and Sarah Burt. Their children—Elam, born July 30, 1769. Amy, born Aug. 4, 1772, died Nov. 2, 1838. Abner, born May 7, 1776, died Sept. 19, 1777. Abner, born May 10, 1778. David, born Oct. 21, 1780. Martha, born April 11, 1782. Chauncy, born Dec. 26, 1785. Abner the father died March 30, 1803. Martha the mother died Dec. 16, 1834, age 94.

[Page 141.] Thomas Hale, son of Thomas and Abigail Hale, was married Feb. 3, 1774, to Ann Stebbins, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Stebbins. He died March 29, 1819. Their children—Anne, born Nov. 22, 1777. Abigail, born April 29, 1781. Lydia, born Aug. 1785. Ann the mother died April 17, 1787. Thomas Hale was married again Feb. 7, 1788, to Annas Parsons, daughter of Moses and Hannah Parsons, of Enfield. She died Nov. 16, 1823. Anne the daughter of Thomas was married to Amos Parker Oct. 2, 1805. They removed to the town of Sharon, state of Vermont (see page 177). Abigail married Oct. 18, 1801, to Isaac Corkins. Lydia was married Jan. 31, 1811, to Henry Avery, of Stafford.

THE BUILDING OF HARVARD HALL.

Communicated by WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., of Boston.

"IN the year 1672," according to Hubbard the historian, "Harvard College being decayed, a liberal contribution was granted for rebuilding the same, which was so far promoted from that time, that, in the year 1677, a fair and stately edifice of brick was erected anew, not far from the place where the former stood, and so far finished that the public acts of the Commencement were there performed." But subscriptions for this purpose, says Quincy in his history of the college, "were more easily made than collected. Great delays and delinquencies occurred. The General Court were compelled to interfere; and, after efforts for five or six years, first by urging, then by threatening, and at last, by actually authorizing the delinquent subscriptions to be collected by distress, they finally succeeded in completing the erection of a new college in 1682, ten years after it had been commenced."

To go a little more into the detail of these matters. We learn from the Colony Records that an order was passed by the General Court, as early as 1675, "quickning of the seuerall townes," as well those that had subscribed and were behind, as those that had not, to bring in their contributions, "to furth^r & finish y^e new building," at the college. The selectmen in each of the towns were to make provision that one half, at least, that was subscribed, should "be speedily brought into the said committee & the remayning part as soon as may be," the elders or ministers in the respective towns, that have not subscribed, "to stirr vp the inhabitants to so pious & necessary a worke."

In 1677 a committee was appointed by the Court, composed of Capt. Thomas Brattle, for Suffolk; Major Samuel Appleton, Essex; Capt. Lawrence Hammond, Middlesex; Capt. Nathaniel Saltonstall, Norfolk; Lieut. Wilton, Hampshire; Mr. Samuel Wheelwright, Yorkshire; Mr. Elias Styleman, county of Dover and Portsmouth, to take the account of the stewards of the new brick building at the college and make return thereof.

Subsequently the order of the Court was revived and reinforced, making it obligatory on the selectmen of each town to attend to the collections, under penalty of twenty pounds fine to the county treasurer. The following towns, twenty-two in number, were called upon, in 1680, namely—Charlestown, Marlborough, Chelmsford, Haverhill, Woburn, Wenham, Malden, Rowley, Roxbury, Springfield, Dorchester, Topsfield, Salem, Gloucester, Weymouth, Beverly, Northampton, Sudbury, Hingham, Andover, Hull.

Again, in 1684, in answer to the petition of William Manning and John Cooper, the Court empowered said Manning and Mr. Samuel Gookin to demand of the subscribers their subscriptions that were unpaid, and in case of refusal, these parties were to sue and recover what remained; Mr. Manning to have 35 pounds, and Mr. Cooper 15 pounds, "and the remainder, if any be, to be at the dispose of the overseers of the colledge." Colony Records, vi. 32, 143, 144, 156, 195, 255, 268, 445.

This building, called Harvard Hall, which stood a little more than four-score years, was destroyed by fire January 24, 1764. It was "forty-two feet broad, ninety-nine feet long, and four stories high," and was on the site oc-

cupied by the present Harvard Hall, at Cambridge. There are two engravings of this building in Quincy's History of Harvard University (i. pp. 43, 347). "The records of the Library and its five thousand volumes, except a few which at the time were out on loan, were burned, together with all the apparatus." For a good account of Harvard Hall, see Sibley's *Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University* (vol. ii. 524-526), lately published.

The document which follows is in the hand-writing of William Manning. The signatures of himself and Dea. John Cooper, are autographs. For notices of both, see Paige's "History of Cambridge."

To the honored Gouverno [] tes And Deputyes now Asembled in the generall Court

Wee Whose names are herevnto subscribed, being Intrusted & Employed by the Worshipfull & Reuerend gentlemen the ouerseers of the Colledge at Cambridge As Agents & stewards to mannage the worke of the new building for the Colledge both in hyreing & paying Workmen & Artificers, in procureing & purchaseing materials And in doing all other matters & things Referring to the building & finishing the sayd Colledge, And to Receiue all the Contributions that are or shall be giuen for this Worke &c;

Wee haue accordingly through the good hand of our god With vs according to the matter manner form & Dimensions prescribed vnto vs, Disbursed such contributions of moneys corn Cattel & other goods as Wee could procure, & haue brought the building on so farr as that the outside Worke is for the most part finished & the liberrary compleatly finished & one chamber, all the rest of the house, for the present vselese, the most of the floores Wants boards, 3 cases of hal pacte [?] staires to bee made that Will not be done With a little cost, & the greatest part of the house to plaister & siele within side, Wee Want at least 20 tunns of lyme stones, 10, or 12000 foot of boards besides other materialls, & Wee haue nothing or very litle to purchase them Withall, the old Colledge is part of it (besides the turret) fallen down, & mens eyes generally vpon vs to get the new building finished, but wee haue not Where Withall, most of the townes behind With a part of their subscribed contributions, some more some lese behind, & some towns neuer did contribute any thing at all, viz; Ipswich, salem, (only m^r Higinson & m^r Batter) Andouer, Hauerill, Newbury, Salisbury, Hampton, Hingam, & Bradford Wee cannot but thinke it great pity so much cost & charge as is already expended should ly dormant & of so litle vse; as only the lyberarie Wee Would be glad & are very desireous it might be finished if wee had Where With all Wee feare the chimneys may sufer much damage by being out of vse so long Which is signified by your Worships seruants

Cambridge this 29th of may [16]77

WILLIAM MANNING

JOHN COOPER

[Endorsed:]—m^r Manning & m^r Coopers | Petition to y^e Gen^l Court | 30 may 1677.

ROBERT BRONSDON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

By ROBERT H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

ROBERT¹ BRONSDON, a resident of Boston, Mass., a wealthy man and distinguished merchant, born about 1638 (probably in England), died Nov. 22, 1701. He was a member of the North Church, of which

Increase Mather was "Teacher." He loaned money to Sir William Phips for his expedition to recover the treasure sunk in the Spanish ship off Hispaniola.

The will of Robert Bronsdon was approved Dec. 2, 1702, and dated Nov. 6, 1701. By it he gave to his wife Hannah; his son Benjamin; his sister Mary Bosum; his cousins Robert Bronsdon and Avis Gale; his son-in-law Samuel Greenwood and Elizabeth his wife; to Jonathan Evans and Mary his wife, daughter of the testator; to his daughter Sarah Bronsdon, and to his kinsman Robert Bronsdon of London. His first wife was named Bathsheba, his second Rebecca, and third Hannah. Children by first wife were :

- i. ELIZABETH (twin), b. Aug. 27, 1670; m. Samuel Greenwood.
- ii. MARY, " " " " m. Jonathan Evans.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 7, 1672.

His children by his second wife were :

- iv. REBECCA, b. Oct. 7, 1679.
- v. ROBERT, b. July 28, 1684.
- 2. vi. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 30, 1686; m. Mary —.
- vii. SARAH.

2. BENJAMIN² BRONSDON (*Robert¹*), born Aug. 30, 1686. Had by his wife Mary the following children :

- i. MERCY, b. Jan. 30, 1708.
- ii. MARY, b. Aug. 12, 1710; d. Oct. 15, 1721.
- iii. REBECCA, b. April 11, 1712; d. July 14, 1712.
- iv. ROBERT, b. July 6, 1713; d. Dec. 11, 1713.
- v. GILBERT, b. Feb. 22, 1714.
- vi. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 28, 1715.
- vii. ROBERT, b. Aug. 9, 1717; d. Oct. 16, 1721.
- viii. WILLIAM, b. April 6, 1719; d. Aug. 25, 1719.
- ix. WILLIAM, b. May 2, 1720; d. Oct. 21, 1721.
- 3. x. BANT, b. Oct. 23, 1721.
- xi. ROBERT, b. March 10, 1722.
- xii. SARAH, baptized Feb. 26, 1726.
- xiii. ELIZABETH, baptized Dec. 7, 1729.
- xiv. REBECCA, baptized Nov. 28, 1721.

3. BANT³ BRONSDON (*Benjamin² Robert¹*), resided in Boston (Leveret Street) and was a rope maker. He m. Deborah —, and died about 1799. Children :

- i. BENJAMIN.
- ii. SARAH, m. Mr. Curtis.
- iii. REBECCA, m. Mr. Dennis.
- iv. HARRIET.
- v. MARY.
- vi. JOSEPH.
- vii. NANCY.
- viii. PASCAL.

June 11, 1804. Sarah Curtis (widow) appointed guardian to children of Bart Bronsdon. Those above 14 years of age were Harriet and Sarah. Those under 14 years of age were Mary, Joseph, Nancy and Pascal.

MARRIAGES IN WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1774-1796.

Contributed by Mr. LYMAN H. BAGG, of New York, N. Y.

[Continued from page 232.]

THE Intention of Marriage between Joseph Wallace of West Springfield and Antha Hale of Hartland was entered May the 23 & published the 24, 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen Leavitt of West Springfield & Orella Humphry of Suffrage was entered June 12th and published the 13th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Josiah Loomis & Sabra Ely both of West Springfield was entered June 19th & published the 20th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Arabert Leonard and Experience Mirick both of West Springfield was entered July 18th & published the 19th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Walter Cooly and Eunice Morgan both of West Springfield was entered October the 1st and published the 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Ezekiel Kent and Keziah Allen both of West Springfield was entered October 16th and published the 17th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Roswell Leonard of West Springfield and Diana Kent of Suffield was entered July the 25th & published the 26th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Samuel Beach & Martha Barker both of West Springfield was entered Aug^t 29th & published the 30th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Mr. Quartus Mayan & Loriania Tuttle both of West Springfield was entered & published Aug^t 10th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Benjamin Colton of Springfield and Sybil Morgan of West Springfield was entered & published October the 10th 1789.

William Perkins of Springfield & Judith Clough of Stafford in Connecticut the Intention of Marriage between them was entered October 24th & published the 25th, 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Erastus Morgan & Clarissa Chapin both of West Springfield was entered November 7th and published the 8th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Cyrus Norton of Westminster in Vermont and Naomi Gaylord of West Springfield was entered November the 10th and published the 15th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Israel Miller of West Springfield & Betty Kellogg of Westfield was entered November the 12th & published the 15th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Joel Farnam of West Springfield and Rebecca Remington of West Suffield, was entered November 13th and published the 15th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Azahel Caren and Tamar Hazy both of West Springfield was entered December 9th and published the 13th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Moses Leonard and Fanny Leonard was entered December the 12th and published the 13th 1789.

The Intention of Marriage between Elias Strong of Southampton and Huldah Barker of West Springfield was entered January 29th and published the 31st 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Deacⁿ Jesse Todd of West Springfield and Mrs. Susanna Chandler of Enfield was entered Feb^r 4th and published the 7th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Colton Ely and Sally Miller both of West Springfield was entered February the 4th and published the 7th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Charles Ferry and Eunice Chapin both of West Springfield was entered February 13th & published the 14th 1790.

Joseph Ashley, Juⁿ & Katherine Day both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage May 28th 1789.

Josiah Loomis and Salva Ely both of West Springfield, were joined in Marriage June 9th 1789.

Arabert Leonard and Experience Mirick both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage August 5th 1789.

Quartus Morgan and Lorania Tuttle both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Oct^r 29, 1789.

Benj^a Colton of Springfield & Sybil Morgan of West Springfield were joined in Marriage November 22, 1789.

Walter Cooly and Eunice Morgan both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Novem^r 22, 1789.

Erastus Morgan & Clarissa Chapin both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Dec^r 31, 1789.

Levi Brooks and Persis Ely both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Jany 17th 1790.

Cyrus Norton of Westminster and Naomi Gaylord of West Springfield were joined in Marriage January 31, 1790.

Cotton Ely and Sally Miller both of West Springfield were joined in Marriage Feby. 25, 1790.

By Joseph Lathrop.

The Intention of Marriage between Artemas Beebe and Bethiah Phealand both of West Springfield was entered April 13th and published the 18th 1790.

William Perkins of West Springfield & Judith Clough of Stafford were joined together in Marriage By the Rev^d Mr. Foster, at Stafford the 26th Day of November, 1789. (as s^d Perkins saith) Entered by particular Desire.

The Intention of Marriage between Medas Champion & Lydia Farnam was entered April the 24th & published the 25th 1790.

The intention of Marriage between Calvin Cooly of Longmeadow and Eunice Warriner of West Springfield was entered April 30th and published the 2^d of May 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Azahel Morly of West Springfield and Asenath Warren of Ashfield was entered May the 8th and Publication thereof posted up the same Day.

The Intention of Marriage between James Forbes of Granville & Peggy Stephenson of West Springfield was entered Sept^r 2 & published the 5th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Martin Wilson and Catherine Dewey both of West Springfield was entered September 4th & published the 5th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Gideon Shepard Jun^r of Westfield

and Eunice Lamson of West Springfield was entered Sept^r 14th & published the 19th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Gaius Van Horne of Springfield and Rachel Leonard of West Springfield was entered Novem^r 13th and published the 14th 1790.

Theodore Lankton son of Seth Lankton & Grace Lankton was born.

The Intention of Marriage between Gaius Morgan of West Springfield and Abigail Austin of Northampton was entered December 7th and published the same Day 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Edward Bush & Theodosia Smith both of West Springfield was entered December the 7th and published the 9th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Simeon Norton of Suffield and Charlotte Loomis of West Springfield was entered December 11th or the 12th 1790.

Calvin Morgan son of Erastus Morgan & Clarissa Morgan was born October 20th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Oliver Morgan of Wilmington in Vermont and Theodosia Morgan of West Springfield was entered December 17th 1790 and published the 20th 1790.

The Intention of Marriage between Solomon Wolcott of West Springfield and Dolly Lyman of Easthampton was entered January 14th and published the 17th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Reuben Kibby of Somers and Jerusha Smith of West Springfield was entered February the 5th & published the 6th 1781.

The Intention of Marriage between Jesse Wolcott Jr of West Springfield and Lydia Rose of Granville was entered Feby 18, and published the 20, 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between James Day and Asenath Ely both of West Springfield was entered March 19th and published y^e 20th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Barus Baird and Sarah Pepper both of West Springfield was entered March 21, & published the 27th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Stephen of Westfield and Esther Smith of West Springfield was entered March 10th, and published the 14th 1790. [91?]

The following Persons hereafter named were married by Sylvanus Griswold at the time of the Dates prefixed to their Names. 1788 March 6, Abraham Ripley and Phebe Bliss both of West Springfield. 6, Heman Worthington and Martha Barber both of Wt. Springfield. April 20 Jon^a Church of Springfield & Theodosia Morley of Wt. Springfield. 1789 March 2, Mr. John Lee & Mercy Ward both of West Springfield. April 5, William Mumford & Lucy Horton both of West Springfield. June 4, Sylvanus Collins Griswold of Suffield and Elizabeth Pheland of West Springfield. 1790 June 6, Artemas Beebe & Bethiah Pheland both of West Springfield. 12, Calvin Cooley of Longmeadow & Eunice Warriner of Wt. Springfield. Dec^r 30, Simeon Norton of Suffield & Charlotte Loomis of West Springfield.

Returned Feby 23, 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Enoch Dean and Lucinda Bagg both of West Springfield was entered March 26th and published the 27th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Joseph Merrick 3d and Frances

Leonard both of West Springfield was entered the 2^d & published y^e 3, 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between ——— of Hartford and Miss Lucy Bliss of West Springfield was entered April 7. and published the 10th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Nathan Lord Wade of West Springfield and Isabel Searl of Southampton was entered and published April the 6th 1791.

The Intention of Marriage between Ambrose Day and Polly Ely both of West Springfield was entered April 9th and published the 10th 1791.

[To be continued.] *235 1. 58*

THE OSSIPEE TOWNSHIPS—DEPOSITION OF ANNA DYER.

Communicated by CHARLES T. LIBBY, Esq., of Portland, Me.

THE following deposition I copied from the original record at Alfred, Me. It will be seen that it was occasioned by a dispute as to the heirship of the territory now composing the "five Ossipee townships."

Francis Smale has descendants now living bearing the names of Small and Smalley. Dea. Samuel Small was a grandson of Francis, through his son Samuel.

Annah Dyer aged about Eighty Six Years Testifieth & Sayeth that she Well Remembereth when her Grandfather Frances Small gave her father Daniel Small his Deed that bears Date One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve and She was then about seventeen or eighteen Years of Age and further Sayeth She well remembers that her Grandfather aforesaid had the Polsy so bad in his hands that he was not able of himself to hold a Cole of fire to his Pipe for Several Years before the Deed aforesaid was given and is Verely Sure he Could not write his name for near Seven years before and the Deponent well Remembers the Discourse Esquire pain [Paine] & my s^d Grandfather had together before the said Esq^r wrote the Deed, my Grandfather Told him his Son Edw^d was Dead and his son Francis was Dead his Son Sam^l was then Liveing at Piscataqua on his Home Place and his son Benjamin had moved to Coneticut & his son Daniel had maintained him and his Wife Six or Seven Years and Must Maintain them as Long as they Lived and he had no other way to make him Satisfaction than to give him his Right & Title to his Eastward Lands & further Sayeth When the Deed was done Esq^r Pain asked hur s^d Grandfather to Sign & he said his hand shook so bad he Could not the said Esq^r told him that he must make his mark, and She further Sayeth that hur Grandfather told the said Esq^r his other Lands Mentioned in the Deed was a large tract Twenty miles Square Lying aback of Wells and he had a house there and Traded with the Indians and the Indian Name of the Place was Ossabe and She well Remembers That he s^d he had Conveyed one half to one Shapley and She thinks hur Grandfather Called his Name Major Nicholas Shapley—She further Sayes that hur said Grandfather frances Small told Esq^r pain that When he was at Piscataqua Sometime before he Looked for the Indian

Deed of the said Tract of Land and Could Not find it & wondred what was become of it & s^d he believed it was Sum how or other huseled out of the Way She well remembers that he Spoke of but one Indian Deed and not in the Plural number of Deeds She further Says that hur s^d Grandfather said he did Not think his son Daniel would Recover the said Tract of Land without more Diffkulty than the *Capepisch* Lands because he said the bounds of it was uncertain She further Sayeth that she Never Saw hur Uncle Samuel Small as she Remembers in hur life but was Told that he was at Truro when She was about a Year Old and that her Grandfather had Lived at Truro where he came to from Piscataqua as long ago as she Coul Remember And that She Never heard of his going any where from Cape Cod within Ten or Twelve year before he Died, She further Sayeth she Never heard of any Deed to hur uncle Samuel Small from hir said Grandfather, but that hur said Grandfather said several Times that he would give all his Estate to his son Daniel because he was the onely help he had & his onely Dependance She further Sayeth that hur said Grandfather Died Two Or three Years after he gave the above mentioned Deed to his Son Daniel and further Sayeth that I was well acquainted with my s^d Grandfather Frances Small and my father Daniel Small Decease^d was Reputed Sone of said frances and that Elisha Small Defe^d was the Reputed Sone of said Daniel.

her
ANNAH A DYER
mark

The Deponant being asked by Deacon Samuel Small whether She Remembered that hur said Grandfather Francis Small Could not write his name for Seven Years before he Signed s^d Deed She answered no but She well Remembers he could Not write his Name for Several Years before he Signed said Deed at least More than Two Years before he Signed said Deed She thinks three or four She also being asked if she was Not Interested in the above mentioned Land She Replyed no my Father aforesaid gave all his Lands to his Sons ———

Cumberland ss Cape Elizabeth august 27th 1781 The above Named Annah Dyer made oath to the Truth of the foregoing Deposition by her Signed also to the Truth of the answers to the above Questions taken in Perpetium Reiememoriarn

By the Subscribers Justices of the Peace for said County Quoram Unies.

WILLIAM SIMONTON
DAVID STROUT

THOMAS HALE OF NEWBURY, MASS.. 1637. HIS ENGLISH ORIGIN AND CONNECTIONS.

By the Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, LL.D., of Elizabethtown, N. Y.

IN the REGISTER for January, 1877 (vol. xxxi. p. 83), the writer published an article entitled "Thomas Hale, the Glover, of Newbury, Mass., 1635, and his Descendants." The article was also republished in pamphlet form. That article contained the following paragraph:

"Coffin supposes him to have been the son of William Hale, Esq., of King's Walden, Herts, England, born at that place May 15th, 1606. The birth and baptism of this Thomas appear on the family records at King's Walden, but no further entry is found there touching his life or death. No sufficient proof is found to establish conclusively the identity of Thomas of Newbury with this Thomas of King's Walden, though facts are known to make such identity probable. The question is still under investigation, and the English origin of Thomas of Newbury may become the subject of a future paper."

In pursuance of the partial promise thus made, the present article is prepared.

Coffin, in his *History of Newbury* (p. 304), says that Thomas¹ Hale, the emigrant ancestor, with his wife Thomasine, came to Newbury in 1635. Savage, following Coffin, gives the same date of his arrival, and that date seems to have passed unquestioned till now, though the writer in his former article stated it as matter of probability only. But the first date at which his presence in Newbury is indicated by Coffin, is August 10th, 1638, when he and John Baker were "appointed haywards" (p. 28). No entry has been found in the town or county records naming him at an earlier date than this. In determining the question of his identity, the date of his arrival is important.

Coffin speaks of his English origin and family (p. 393) thus:

"Thomas Hale resided on the south side of the river Parker. The family of Hale is of considerable antiquity and of high respectability in England. Thomas Hale of Codicote, in Hertfordshire, married Anne, daughter of Edmund Mitchell, and had three sons, Richard, William and John. Richard, the eldest son, purchased the estate of King's Walden in Hertfordshire, and died in 1620. His son William succeeded him, and died in August, 1634, aged sixty-six. He left nine children, Richard, born in 1596, William in 1597, Rowland, his heir, George, born July thirtieth, 1601, Abciah, in 1603, Winefreda, 1604, Thomas, 1606, Anne, 1609, and Dionisia, March seventeenth, 1611. The last mentioned Thomas is supposed to be the Thomas Hale who came to Newbury."

This account of his origin, though on its face conjectural, had been generally accepted, and, so far as the writer is advised, had passed unquestioned till the writer in his former article indicated his doubt of its correctness. But examinations recently completed in England by Col. Joseph L. Chester, and conducted with his well-known accuracy and thoroughness, establish beyond question that Thomas¹ of Newbury was *not* identical with Thomas the son of Richard of King's Walden, but was another Thomas Hale, son of an English yeoman, born in a neighboring parish of Hertfordshire, within a few weeks, and probably within a few days, of Thomas the son of Richard.

Of the King's Walden family it is only necessary to say that that manor was bought in 1575 by Richard Hale, citizen and grocer of London, who may be considered the "founder" of the family. Richard was the son of Thomas and Anne (Mitchell) Hale of Codicote, Herts, and seems to have gone in early life to London and there got rich in trade. His mother was Anne, daughter of Edmund Mitchell of Codicote. His paternal descent is not traced beyond his father Thomas. It is perhaps needless to add that the preposterous pedigree furnished many years ago by a pretended Herald's office in London to Dr. Moses Hale of Troy, carrying his line back through Thomas¹ of Newbury, Richard of King's Walden, and a long line of illustrious knights and gentry to "Roger de Halys" in the eleventh or twelfth century, is wholly an invention as to all material points.

The date of Richard's birth is not given, but he was first married in 1550 to Mary Lambert, the mother of his son and heir William, and died

at a very advanced age in 1620. Besides his son William, he had by a second wife two sons, Richard and Robert, both of whom left issue. He left a very large estate, and was the founder of the grammar school at Hertford, still flourishing, and under the patronage of Earl Cowper, as his heir general in the female line, through his mother the late Viscountess Palmerston. Richard, son of the first Richard of King's Walden, had a son Robert, who has been by some supposed to be identical with Robert¹ the settler at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, but this supposition is erroneous, Robert the son of Richard appearing by the records to have been living in England long after the establishment of Robert¹ of Charlestown in New England.

William, son and heir of Richard, had seven sons and four daughters (two, John and Bernard, besides those named by Coffin). Rowland the third son finally succeeded to the estate of King's Walden, two older sons having died childless. From Rowland the manor has descended in regular course to his present heir-male, now the proprietor, Charles Cholmeley Hale, Esq. The fifth son and seventh child of William was Thomas, born at King's Walden May 15th, 1606, and baptized in the parish church there 25th of same month. This Thomas doubtless died childless in the life-time of his father, not being named in the will of the latter, dated in 1632 and proved in 1634. The records of King's Walden show nothing of him after his baptism.

We return to Thomas¹ Hale of Newbury. The Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections (4th series, vol. vii. p. 19) give a copy of a letter from Francis Kirby to Gov. John Winthrop, the elder, as follows :

"To the right worshipfull John Winthrop Esquire at his house at Boston, this dd. in New England.

London this 10th of May, 1637.

Sir,—I wrote you lately per the Hector, wherein I sent a runlet marked with your marke, contayneinge some things your son did write to me to send him. John Wood, master's mate, did promise mee & James Downeinge that he would be careful of it & deliver to you.

These are now to intreat you that you would be assistante to the bearer herof (Thomas Hale, my neer kinsman) in your counsell & aduise to put him in the way how & where to settle himselfe in a hopefull way of subsisteinge with his family. He hath brought with him all his estate, which he hath heer or can haue dureinge the life of his mother, my sister. He had almost 200*li.* when he began to make his provision for this voyage. I suppose the greatest halfe is expended in his transportation, and in such necessaries as will be spent by him & his family in the first vse; the lesser halfe, I suppose he hath in mony, and vendible goods to provide him a cottage to dwell in, and a milshe cow for his childrens sustenance. I suppose his way will be to hire a house or part of a house for the first year, untill he can looke out & buy or build him a dwellinge, wherein as in other things I shall intreat you to direct him, and the courtesy that you shall doe him therein I shall acknowledge, as done to myselfe, & I shall be redy (*Deo assistante*) to endeavour to requite it in any service which I can performe for you heer. Thus for this present I commit you all to the protection of the Almighty, & shall ever rest

Your loving frend

FFRA: KIRBY.

I desire to be remembred to Mrs. Winthrop, to your son Mr. Jo: & his wife, & the rest of yours, also to my cosen Mary & Su: Downeinge.

My brother Downeinge will hasten to you, the next springe will be farthest, God willinge; for he seeth that euery year bringeth forth new new difficulties; my nephew can tell you how they haue met with many interruptions, prohibitions, & such like, which Mr. Peirce & others that went since Mr. Peirce were not troubled withall."

Indorsed by Gov. Winthrop, "Mr. Kirby."

The date of this letter, May, 1637, in connection with Coffin's explicit statement that Thomas¹ Hale settled at Newbury in 1635, and with the further fact that three other Thomas Hales (one probably by error for Haley) are recorded as early residents of New England, doubtless led to this letter not having been till recently regarded as having any applicability to Thomas¹ Hale of Newbury. Col. Chester's researches, however, make it quite certain that this Thomas Hale, thus introduced by his uncle Francis Kirby to Gov. Winthrop, was the veritable Thomas¹ of Newbury.

The narrative of his English origin and all that is known of his paternal descent is very brief. He was the son of Thomas Hale (whom for distinction I henceforth designate as Thomas^a Hale) of the parish of Watton, otherwise called Watton-at-Stone in Hertfordshire, and Joan (Kirby) his wife, and was probably born at that place in May or June, 1606. No record of his birth is found, but his baptism is recorded in the parish church at Watton, on the 15th June, 1606, as "Thomas Hale, son of Thomas and Joane."

No record is found at Watton or in any of the adjacent parishes of the birth, baptism or marriage of Thomas^a Hale. His wife Joan Kirby was of the parish of Little Munden, Herts, and that was probably the place of their marriage and of her birth, and not improbably of his birth as well, but the registers of Little Munden, prior to 1630, have long been hopelessly lost, and no monuments are found in the parish churches or church-yards of Watton or Little Munden of any of the name of either Hale or Kirby.

Thomas¹ Hale was the only son of Thomas^a Hale, but he had four sisters, all born and baptized at Watton, one older and three younger than himself, whose baptisms are shown by the parish registers at Watton, as follows:

1. Dionis, baptized 15th August, 1602, and registered as "Dionis Haille." She married at Watton, 29th September, 1624, Henry Beane, and was living and had a son Henry at the date of her father's will, 11th October, 1630. Nothing more is known of them. This entry of the baptism of Dionis is the first appearance of the name of Hale in the church registers at Watton, which are preserved back to 1560. It is a noteworthy coincidence, that both William and Richard, sons of the first Richard of King's Walden, had each a daughter Dionysia, in common usance rendered "Dionis."

2. Mary, baptized 8th October, 1609, as "Marie Hale, dau. of Thomas & Joan." It is probable that she married a Whale, and had a son Joseph named in the will of her grandmother Joan Kirby, hereinafter named, as "my grandchild [doubtless meaning great-grandchild] Joseph Whale."

3. Dorothy, baptized 28th March, 1613, as "Dorothie Hale, the daughter of Thomas and Joan his wife."

4. Elizabeth, baptized 31st August, 1617, as "Elizabeth Haile the daughter of Thomas and Joan his wife."

The parish register at Watton shows the burial of Thomas^a Hale, father of Thomas,¹ 19th Oct. 1630. The register styles him "Thomas Hale. Senior." He left a will bearing date the 11th October, 1630, and proved 9th December, 1630, in the court of the Archdeaconry of Hitchin, Herts, by Thomas Hale, the executor named in it. The original is still on file among the records of that court, is signed by the testator in a decent and legible though evidently not a business hand, is sealed with the impression of a unicorn's head, and is witnessed by Francis Kirby and by John Hale, the latter signing by mark. Nothing is known to connect this John Hale with the testator's blood.

In this will the testator describes himself as "Thomas Hale of y^e parish of Watton-at-Stone in the County of Hartford," without addition. After the usual pious profession of faith, thanks to God, committal of his soul to its creator and his body to burial, he disposes of his personal property and his real estate consisting of eleven, and perhaps twelve, distinct parcels, probably all of small extent. Five of these parcels, designated as the house close, the backside close, the hill close, and two others, the extent and tenure of none of which are given, he devises to his wife Joane and son Thomas till Michaelmas next, conditioned that they "shall bestow necessary reparation upon my said house," and shall pay to Mrs. Cranfield the half year's rent to become due at Michaelmas on the land testator holds from her. For ten years thereafter he devises these parcels to his wife, his son Thomas to occupy the same as her tenant, paying her the yearly rent of four pounds in half-yearly payments.

Another parcel designated as the "medow and ry close conteyninge seven acres more or lesse," he devises to his daughter Mary Hale for three years, "with all the benefit of graseinge or moweinge & loppinge both in the said medow & hedges so that she do not spoile the said hedges that the said loppinge be only in the first year;" then for three years in like manner to his daughter Dorothy Hale; then for three years in like manner to his daughter Elizabeth Hale; then for one year to his daughter Dionis Beane, "or to her son Henry Beane which shall be then liveinge." He provides also that Thomas shall occupy this close as the tenant of his sisters respectively during said respective terms, paying to them respectively five pounds per year rent in half-yearly payments.

The remaining parcels of real estate, designated as two half acres of "free land (freehold) lieinge in Headen abuttinge upon the highway leadinge from Watton to Walkerne," an acre and a half in "Monsal's hearn," a "parcell of medow pasture close & orchard in Cooper's crofte abouteinge upon the river on the east & highway on the west," and one piece in Stonyfield he devises absolutely to his son Thomas, to whom he also gives all his goods and chattels "(exceptinge a bed with beddinge convenient linnen and other fittinge furniture for one chamber which I herby reserue & give to Jone my wife)." He directs payment of all his debts and the "dischargeinge of buriall and such necessary disbursements" by his son Thomas from the avails of the land and goods, and appoints him sole executor, "nothing doubtinge of his carefull performance of this my will," and requests "my brother Francis Kirby to be an overseer."

This completes our knowledge of Thomas² Hale and of his kindred by blood, except so far as he is alluded to in the wills of his wife's kindred hereinafter named. From the brief record it is apparent that he was of the rank of yeoman of the smaller class as to property, but apparently marked by thrift, respectability, honesty, piety and prudent foresight. It is impossible to determine the value of the estate which he left, but it was evidently not large. Thomas the son undoubtedly had as heir the larger part of the estate, and the rents he was to pay his mother and sisters, nine pounds per year in all, were in that day equivalent in value to from £27 to £36 (say \$135 to \$180) at the present day. The widow Joan was of course entitled to dower in any of the dowable lands left by the testator, in addition to the specific devises and bequests to her, and from Kirby's letter to Gov. Winthrop it appears that Thomas¹ the emigrant would be entitled to some further property at his mother's death.

Thomas¹ was twenty-four years old at his father's death, and at that early

age had his father's full confidence, a confidence which Kirby's letter shows had been fully justified up to the time of his emigration six or seven years later. At the latter date Thomas' had been married probably about five years, had two young children, had doubtless paid off all his father's debts, and Kirby then places the entire value of his estate at £200—equivalent to £600 to £800 at this day, besides whatever might be to fall in at his mother's death. But it is fair to note that he had probably turned his estate into cash at a disadvantage in view of emigrating. It was a humble but evidently respectable position, and doubtless a fair specimen of the average rank, social position, character and standing of the early settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Joan the widow of Thomas^a Hale, at some time between her husband's death and June, 1637, married a Bydes, or Bides, probably John, and was still living in October, 1640, the date of her mother's will, but was probably dead before July, 1660, the date of her brother Francis's will. After her marriage with Bydes she seems to have resided at Little Munden, to which place she was probably accompanied by her two youngest daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Bydes was a man of humble social station, and nothing more is known of the widow Joan Hale after her marriage with him, except the reference to her in the wills noted below.

Of the family of Joan (Kirby) Hale our information is a little, and but a little, fuller than that of her husband Thomas^a Hale. The name of her father is unknown. Her mother Joan Kirby, described in the records as of Little Munden, widow, made a nuncupative (oral) will, 29th October, 1640, in the presence of her three children, Francis Kirby, Joane Bides and Ruth Browne, and of John Bides, which was proved by the executor in the court of the Archdeacons of Hitchin on the 2d December, 1640. By it she gave to the poor of Watton where she was born, 20 shillings, to the poor of Little Munden where she lived, 20 shillings, small legacies to her grandchild Ruth Cowley, to her grandchild Richard Kirby, to her grandchild Joseph Whale, to her cousin Elizabeth Isham, to her cousin Mary Newton, and to her daughter Joan Bides, and the residue to her son Francis Kirby, whom she made sole executor. The inventory attached to the will shows the entire value of her personal estate, £18, 8, 1½, of which £2, as we have seen, was given to the poor. It does not appear whether she had any real estate, as that, if any existed, would not pass by a nuncupative will.

Besides Joan Hale and Francis Kirby already mentioned, Joan Kirby the elder and her husband had children John, William and Ruth. William the youngest son died before 1660, leaving a son William and a daughter Ruth. John the second son had, by two wives, five children, the two eldest of whom (perhaps twins) were both named John, and are designated in his will as "my son John the elder," and "my younger son John." His will bears date 23d April, 1628, and was proved in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, by both executors, 7th July, 1628. In it he describes himself as "of Little Munden, yeoman," disposes of a respectable estate, gives 20 shillings to the poor of Little Munden, provides for his wife Martha, naming her brothers Richard Ward and William Ward as trustees, and for his four sons, the two Johns, William and Richard, and his daughter Elizabeth, and appoints his brother Francis Kirby of London, and his brother-in-law Thomas Hale of Watton, executors.

"John Kirby the elder," eldest son of the above John, made his will 10th June, 1637, describing himself as "of Dane End in the parish of Little Munden, yeoman," and naming his wife Mary, his daughter Mary, and

a child of which his wife was then pregnant, his brothers John and William, his aunt Ruth Cowley, and his father-in-law John Sympton, and Richard Cock of Little Munden, yeoman, which last two he named as overseers. It also named his sister Elizabeth with a bequest of £10 to her, but this entry was erased, doubtless indicating that she died before the testator. The will was proved at Hitchin, 9th October, 1637, by the widow Mary.

Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of John the brother of Joan Hale, made her will, dated 1st June, 1637, describing herself as of Dane End in the parish of Little Munden, and giving bequests to her mother, her brothers the two Johns and William, her aunt Ruth Cowley and the daughter of the latter, Ruth Cowley the younger, her aunt Joane Bydes, and *her* daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth (Hale), her uncle Francis Kirby, whom she makes executor, and his son and daughter Joshua and Sarah, these last two being residuary legatees. This will was proved at Hitchin by the executor, 2d August, 1637.

Ruth the sister of Joan (Kirby) Hale married first a Cowley, by whom she had a daughter Ruth. He died before June, 1637, and before October, 1640, she married Edward Browne. She was still living at the date of the will of her brother Francis in July, 1660, and was apparently the last survivor of the family.

It remains to speak only of Francis Kirby, the brother of Joan and the uncle of Thomas¹ Hale. A foot-note to his letters in the Winthrop papers (Mass. His. Soc. Coll. s. 4, vol. 7, p. 13) describes him as "a merchant of London, largely engaged in forwarding supplies to the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in commercial transactions with the early settlers." All the records touching him in England, however, style him "skinner," and not merchant, the former term including dealers in leather, hides, skins, furs and peltries.

His letters to Gov. Winthrop and to his son John Winthrop, Jr., so far as published, are found in the volume of the Hist. Soc. Coll. above named, pp. 13 to 22, and in Vol. 9 of Series 3 of the same Collections, pp. 237 to 267, and range in date from 1631 to 1639. They indicate relations of great intimacy and confidence, especially between himself and the younger Winthrop; though relating primarily to business, they contain much in the way of general, local and family news, and are written in a free, pleasant and cultivated style, pretty freely garnished with Latin quotations and expressions, with a slight occasional error in inflection or orthography.

Francis Kirby's first wife and the mother of his children, was Susan, sister of Emanuel Downing (the father of Sir George), who in turn married the sister of Gov. Winthrop the elder. This connection by marriage undoubtedly led to the intimate relations between him and the Winthrops.

His business with the colonies seems to have included a general exportation of supplies of all kinds to the colonists, for which he received payment mainly in beavers' skins, for the purchase, care and shipping of which he gives frequent and minute directions.

He probably married for a second wife the widow Elizabeth Carter, mother of Joseph Carter, whom he introduced to Gov. Winthrop by a letter dated 11th April, 1639 (M. H. S. C. vol. 7, *supra*, p. 20) as "my loue-deseruinge son and faithfull servant." Carter was at Newbury the next year, 1640, when he received from Thomas¹ Hale a deed of forty acres of land in Newbury. He soon after returned to England, where he probably married, and where his daughter Eunice was baptized in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, 2d July, 1643, and his daughter Mary, 8th Sept. 1644, each des-

cribed in the registry as "daughter of Joseph Carter, skinner, and Eunice his wife." This notice is taken here of Joseph Carter, as being, with the exception of the wife and children of Thomas¹ Hale, and his remote alliance by marriage with the Downings and Winthrops, the only connection either by blood or marriage of Thomas¹ who is known to have ever been in America, and his stay here did not probably exceed three years. As further illustrative of the almost constant inaccuracy of Coffin, it is proper to note that he, and Savage following him, place Joseph Carter at Newbury in 1636, when he plainly did not arrive there before 1639.

Francis Kirby had three children, and only three so far as appears, viz : Joshua, Francis who died on the day of his birth, and Sarah who died before her father. He was born probably about 1590, and married about 1616, his eldest child Joshua having been born in 1617. It is significant of his character and the success which he achieved, that being the son of a rural yeoman, and probably early apprenticed to the trade of "skinner" in London, he could have achieved so early the position of a thriving and respected tradesman which he so evidently sustained from 1631 to 1639, with the degree of education and accomplishments which his letters show him to have possessed ; still more significant in this regard is the fact that his eldest son Joshua was matriculated at New Inn Hall in Oxford at the age of 17, in 1634, where he proceeded B.A. in 1637, at the age of 20 ; and M.A. in 1640, at the age of 23. Joshua took orders, and his career was a most interesting one, did our limits permit us to follow it. His persecutions, first by the puritans for his adherence to Charles I., whom he persisted in praying for publicly long after most of the puritans evidently regarded him as "past praying for," and after the restoration by the royal party for alleged undue adherence to puritan principles and practices, would seem to indicate his character as the very antipodes of the excellent and politic Vicar of Bray, as well as of the good vicar's antetype or imitator, as the case may have been, Joshua's cousin-german, Sir George Downing. His wife was Mary Balam, a sister of Balaam Balam.

Francis Kirby would seem to have met with financial reverses during the time of the commonwealth, abandoned his old business and quit his old parish of St. Helen's, where his first wife had died in 1635. Some years before his death he was appointed by the common council of London, bridge-master of Old London Bridge, and he held that post to his death. The office was a respectable and responsible one, and though indicative of fallen fortunes to Mr. Kirby, was no less indicative of the confidence and respect in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow-tradesmen. According to the old chroniclers it was an office filled by "some freeman elected by the city to look after the reparations of the bridge ; he hath a liberal salary allowed him, and the place hath sometimes been a good relief for some honest citizens fallen to decay." His emoluments consisted of a salary and fees amounting to about £100 a year (equivalent to about £300 to £400 at the present day) and the use of a comfortable house at the Surrey end of the bridge in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, known as the bridge-master's house, and readily distinguished in the old engravings of London Bridge. Here he doubtless died, and was buried in the parish church of St. Olave's, 12th October, 1661, the registry describing him simply as "Francis Kerby, bridgemaster."

His reduced fortunes were evidently somewhat improved before his death, his will indicating that he left a comfortable estate. It bears date 24th July, 1660, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1st

November, 1661, by Joshua Kirby the executor. In it he describes himself as "citizen and skinner of London, now dwelling in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, Surrey." He gives bequests to Mary, wife of his son Joshua, and to their children Godsgift, Susan, Elizabeth, Phebe, Camdena and Welcome; to his sister Ruth Browne; to the poor of Little Munden; to the poor of St. Olave's; to Elizabeth Turfett, daughter of George Turfett, the grandchild of his late wife Elizabeth, deceased; to Mary Nash, widow, late wife of John Nash; to his cousin Joseph Alport, scrivener; to his cousin William Kirby, son of his late brother William Kirby, and to his cousin Ruth Macham, sister of said William; to his cousins John Kirby and William Kirby, sons of his late brother John Kirby; to his cousin Elizabeth Goad; to Eunice, Rachel and Sarah Carter, daughters of Joseph Carter, deceased, and to his servant Mary Bradbury. He makes his son Joshua Kirby residuary legatee and devisee and sole executor, and appoints as overseer his sister Ruth Browne and his "loving neighbor, Mr. Matthew Robinson, citizen and grocer of London."

The will of Joshua Kirby, son of Francis, was made 30th May, 1674, proved at Pontefract 29th August, 1676, and registered in the registry at York. It is referred to only to note that it gives legacies of 40 shillings to each of "my brother Carter's daughters." The male line of Francis Kirby terminated with his grandson Godsgift, son of Joshua, who was educated for the Presbyterian ministry and died in 1686, unmarried, at the age of 28.

This completes the record of the English origin and connections of the emigrant Thomas¹ Hale of Newbury, so far as known or likely ever to be known. The social rank of the Hales and Kirbys, and the absence of church and church-yard monuments, and of further entries upon probate and church registers, render it improbable that more will ever be known of the generations prior to Thomas.¹ Col. Chester's labors, to which I am indebted for almost all the English records above referred to, have evidently been exhaustive and thorough.

The maiden name, parentage and birth-place of Thomasine, wife of Thomas¹ Hale, are all undiscovered, and likely to remain so, unless by accidental discovery through some records of her own family. But the identity of Thomas¹ of Newbury, who is found at that place in 1633, having a wife Thomasine and children, Thomas said to have been born in 1633, and John born 1635 or 1636, with Thomas the son of Thomas⁴ and Joan (Kirby) Hale of Watton, is established beyond doubt by the following entries found in the Registry of baptisms in the parish church at Watton, viz:

"1633. Nov. 18. Thomas Hale, son of Thomas and Thomasine."

"1635. April 19. John Hale, son of Thomas and Thomasine."

In conclusion it may be added, that the name of Hale under the different forms of de la Hale, de Hale, at-Hale, Hales and Hale, has been abundant in Hertfordshire since the early part of the thirteenth century, and still is so. I find no evidence that any of the name there were above the rank of yeoman before 1560. The name also early prevailed and is still probably found in Surrey, Sussex, Norfolk, Bucks, Essex, Hants, North Hants, Kent, Salop, Somerset, Gloucester, and other counties. Of the Hales of Gloucestershire, to which family the illustrious Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice, belonged, Atkyns, in his history of that county, says (p. 107): "The family of Hale has been of ancient standing in this county, and always esteemed for their probity and charity."

Within the first fifty years after the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, at least seven emigrants of the name of Hale, and perhaps two or three more, besides Thomas of Newbury, settled in that colony and in Connecticut, descendants of four of whom are traced to the present time. There is no evidence that any of these were of kin to Thomas of Newbury; certainly none were nearly related to him. The name was also found among the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland, and their descendants bearing the name are still found in the southern states.

THE NAME AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE COFFIN FAMILY.

By JOHN COFFIN JONES BROWN,
Member of the Committee on Heraldry of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society.

THE manor of Alvington, North Devon, has been in possession of one line of the Coffin family for more than six centuries; the statement that the manor was given to a Sir Richard Coffin at the time of the conquest is disproved by the Domesday Book (A.D. 1085), where it is recorded as the property of the Earl of Mortaine in possession of Hamelyn.

The manor house is at Portledge, at a distance of about half a mile from the sea-shore; its external appearance, in the picture we present, has an Elizabethan aspect, but in the older part, which is now the back of the house, Gothic work and even some Norman can be traced.

It would be difficult to determine the precise time when this manor was acquired by the Coffin family; it was, however, previous to the year 1254, for at that time Henry III. granted to Richard Cophin (as he spelled his own name) "free warren in all his demesnes and lands in Alvington . . . so long as they be not within the bounds of the Forest." The frequency with which this name is met during the first century after the conquest in the various counties of the west of England, indicates a family possessing broad domains in that locality before patronymics were given for trades or occupations, and we find that Colvin, or Colvinus, who held two manors in the time of Edward the Confessor, was in possession of eight more when the Census of England was recorded in 1085. The Exon Domesday, which comprises the Counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall—being a transcription of the original rolls of the Commissioners from which the Great Domesday is compiled—contains many more names of tenants in King Edward's time than have been preserved in the Great Domesday Book, but in the latter we find Colvin was then the holder of two manors, in chief. The customary pronunciation of words of this form of orthography, to make the "i" silent and subsequently omit it in writing, gives the name Covin; it appears after A.D. 1200 as Cophin; after A.D. 1300 as both Cophin and Kophin, and Coffyn; after A.D. 1400 Coffyn and Coffyne. Shortly after 1600 "i" became the fixed character to represent the short sound of "y," and took its place in the name of Coffin. In this form the name is interwoven with history for more than two centuries; and the foolish idea which some of that name have, of returning to the ancient method of spelling, would sever their descendants historically from connection with most worthy ancestors.

The letters "i" and "y" were synonymous to a period as late as 1600;

in 1535, when Coverdale's Bible was printed, St. Luke xiv. 8 is as follows : "Whan thou art byddē of eny man to a weddyng, syt not down in the hyst rowme." The following extract is from one of the muniments of the Coffin family of Portledge: "Al so, my wylle ys, that Sore (Sir) Water, Wyll have the Chontrye londes of Alwyngton, terme of his lyve, to pray for me and my forefathers. Al so, y wylle that the foresaid ffeffes take up of my lyvelode for euerych of my dafters XL marke to their maryage. Al so y wylle that my ffeffes fynde my both sunnys competently to schole." and "mary noste (not) my son and my heyre, tyll he be of pleyn age, but (without) lyt be to hym the better a vayle"—signed "William Coffyne, the therde day Februaire, the yere of reyne of Kyng Harry the Sexte, xxiii." (A.D. 1445.)

In the County of Kent the law of gavelkind prevailed. This gave heirship to all the children, and it is noticeable that there were no Villiens (bond-men) within that county when the material for the Domesday was collected, while Devon was full of them; but in Devon the rights (so called) of primogeniture and entail drove all but the eldest born into hard work or poverty; and when male heirs failed in the main line, the estates would pass by marriage of the heiress to her husband. It was probably in this way that Alwyngton originally came into the possession of the Coffin family somewhere about A.D. 1200, and the succession continued in the male line of that family until the death of Richard Coffin in 1766, when it passed through one female line to Richard Bennett, who assumed the name of Coffin, and upon his death in 1796 passed by another female line to Rev. John Pine, grandson of Edward Pine, Esq., whose wife was Dorothy, daughter of Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge.

The earliest specimen of a charge upon a British shield is said to have been a star miraculously emblazoned upon Malet's shield while on a voyage to Palestine; the chevron, fess, band and other ordinaries have been supposed to be derived from mere bands to strengthen the shields; the chevron and stars were popular armorial bearings, and at the beginning of British Heraldry, before there was any other authority than personal choice, we find the Coffin family of Alwyngton bearing, *Ar. a chevron between three mullets pierced sable*; the impressions of the personal seal of the lords of Alwyngton upon deeds made during the time of Henry III. (1216-1272), are extant, and, in accordance with the style of seal engraving of that time, represent a knight on horseback, bearing a heater-shaped shield with the armorial bearings upon it. [*See Illustration No. 1.*] As early as 1110 a Coffin of Beacombe is mentioned, from whom Gen. Monck, Duke of Albemarle, was descended by the marriage of Maude Coffin and Peter Le Moyne—this name was changed to Monck after 1425. Beacombe was a locality so near to Alwyngton that it was without doubt in the parish, and there is strong reason to think that both these families were of the same line.

When in 1685 John Prince began to gather material for a history of the "Worthies of Devon," he found that Richard Coffin, the lord of Alwyngton and High Sheriff of the county, had a more thorough knowledge of the histories of its families and its worthy men than Prince could expect to acquire, and a letter from Prince beseeching Mr. Coffin to write the history is extant.

Mr. Hamilton, who recently wrote "The Quarter Sessions" of Devon, found that the MSS. of the Sheriff still preserved at Alwyngton, contained more information relating to its law affairs than the county possessed in its archives.

The value of his library, particularly in MSS., is best told by J. Thomas Riley, inspector of Historical MSS. in private possessions, for the Royal Commissioners (Vols. IV. and V.).

The collection of papers and documents at Portledge (anciently "Portlynych") may be divided into three classes: compilations in the form of volumes, ancient deeds and papers, and letters; the accumulations of many generations, and of sufficient extent to fill a considerable number of chests and boxes. They are, however, at present, mostly in a confused and unsorted state; and it is owing to this fact, combined with the comparative shortness of my visit, that I am unable to give any particulars relative to a large amount of correspondence, extending, it is believed, from the reign of Elizabeth to the beginning of that of Queen Anne.

Some of the most valuable, probably, among the manuscript volumes which formerly formed part of the collection at Portledge, are now in other hands, owing to the fact that in year 1801 the Library—a collection of considerable celebrity, and which it had taken a couple of centuries to bring together—was sold by the then owner of the estate, to Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter; by whom a printed catalogue was published and circulated, with the object of selling the rare and diversified contents of the Library in detail.

In this catalogue, a copy of which is preserved in the library of the present owner of Portledge, the two following items seem to me especially deserving of notice:

"1320. A Recapitulation of remarkable occurrences contained in Mr. Lapthorne's Letters in the year 1690 to 1699, a very choice and interesting manuscript, exceedingly curious, and comprising an historical detail of anecdotes and singular circumstances as they occurred, of a public as well as local nature; and in every part discovering the narrator to be a man of uncommon information and observation. The manuscript is transcribed in the hand of Richard Coffin, that worthy possessor of Portledge House, so celebrated by Prince (in his History of Devon) for his great attachment to literature, to whom the original letters appear to have been addressed, Folio. N. B. This entertaining article must be peculiarly useful to an historian for its originality, and the respectability of its writers."

No price is set in the Catalogue against this remarkable compilation, and its present locality is not known; but the letters written by Mr. Lapthorne—then residing in London—probably more than 200 in number, unsorted, and some few of them in a decaying condition, still form part of the collection at Portledge.

The next article mentioned in the Catalogue is of equal, if not greater, interest, and, as in the case of the preceding one, its present locality is unknown:

"1321. Risdon's Manuscripts of Devon, in folio; a very old copy, with 8 folio volumes of manuscripts of the Courts Baron (some ancient) relative to the Coffin family, in which the names of a number of persons in the north of Devon occur; and a packet of 28 leaves or fragments of the Genealogies of families in Devon. £10. 10s."

Among other manuscripts mentioned in the Catalogue are the following:

"1322. A chronicle of Families from William the Conqueror to King James the First, folio, £2. 2s.

"1323. A chronicle of Collections from Chronicles and Histories, from King Edward the Third to 1640, a curious book in Quarto. £2. 2s;" and

"1328. 20 manuscripts of various kinds, £1. 1s."

The six manuscript volumes next described are in the possession of the owner of Portledge:

"Visitation of Devon, by Glover (Somerset Herald) 1564. A folio volume containing 144 leaves of paper, filled with the arms and pedigrees of Devonshire families. On the obverse of the fly leaf is written (by Mr. Richard Coffin mentioned below):—"This Visitation, as Mr. Lapthorne writt to me, who bought (it) at an auction in London, was writt by one Glover, a man of fame in his time. It cost 30s.'"

This seems to be a valuable volume, and its sides are lined and strengthened with portions of a beautifully written 14th century manuscript, apparently a Latin translation of Josephus.

A folio volume in old calf, containing about 204 leaves of paper, being a Visitation of Cornwall, beginning with "The Village of Pensance." It is without title, and seems to be a most elaborate work.

A thick folio volume, in calf, containing about 480 leaves: it contains arms of Devonshire families, and Devonshire corporations of various kinds. From the writing its date would appear to be about 1680, and it is a beautifully executed and voluminous work.

A large folio volume, containing 299 leaves; being an Heraldic Dictionary compiled by Richard Coffin, of Portledge, Sheriff of the County of Devon for several years. The volume is wholly in his hand writing, and is a most elaborate work. In an heraldic point of view it is of considerable value, if we may judge from the vast amount of industry that has been displayed. In p. 372 there is a notice that he was HIGH SHERIFF of Devon in 1685.

A small quarto paper volume, in limp parchment, of about 135 leaves, entitled—"A Miscellany of Hystorical fragments." From the full details under the head of "Coffin" the book was probably compiled by a member of that family; apparently a Royalist of the time of Charles the First.

A Dictionary of Heraldry, a small paper folio volume, in old rough calf, containing about 150 leaves. The name of the compiler is not given, but it appears to be an elaborate work. Unlike most of the preceding volumes, it contains no tracing or sketches of arms.

The deeds and papers in the possession of Mr. Pine Coffin, belonging to various dates, from the reign of Henry the Third to that of Henry the Eighth, are probably from four to five hundred in number.

This long extract is given for two reasons: first, because so many of our early New England settlers, especially on the Mason and Gorges grants, came from Devon; secondly, because the value of Richard Coffin's opinion can be estimated. The ancient record of the Coffin family in the REGISTER, vol. ii. pp. 337-340, through the N. B., is a transcript from Prince's Worthies of Devon. It will be noticed that the arms are described on page 337 as "*Azure, three besants between 5 cross-crosslets, or.*—Flor. A.D. 1533." And in the note on page 340 a deed is mentioned dated 22 Edward III. (1349) with the same coat affixed. [See Illustration No. 2.]

The occasion for this variety undoubtedly arose from the fact that the first bearings were used by families of so many names that a knight in armor could not be distinguished by them, and the coat of bezants was assumed to clearly distinguish the Coppen family, and it is unique in British heraldry to this day; while the first coat, in form, is borne by hundreds of families of divers names.

J. Richard Pine Coffin, Esq., the present owner of the manor of Alwington, referred to as the owner of these precious manuscripts, kindly furnished the following:

In my book on Heraldry written by Richard Coffin the Sheriff, I find the arms of Coffin are, "*Az 3 Beasants between 5 Cross Crosslets Or.*"

In a second note, I cannot say who written by, "There are two Coats which have been principally borne by this family, viz.: 1st, *Argent a chevron between 3 mullets sable.* 2d, *Azure 3 Beasants between 5 Cross Crosslets in Saitire or*, whereof the one is the paternal coat armour of the family, the other taken to be the Coat Armour of Portlinch (Portledge); but notice Mr. Coffin's paternal coat is not azured. There are some who stand stiffe for the mullets, because some of the later generations have sealed with it; but the gentleman who is now living at Portlinch, having travelled in the way farther than any of his immediate ancestors, doth now incline to the Besants principally because in 22d Edward 3rd his ancestor sealed with Besants Cross Crosslets upon the ancientest deed with a coat of armour which he hath. 2ndly, because ——— thereon the arms of his ancestors are impaled with this coat on them, as in the Churches of Alwington, Heanton, Eggeshail in Cornwall, and but chiefly because a copy of note being sent him out of Leicestershire of his crest which was given under the hand of Wrothley king of Arms to H. 8. This coat armour of the Besants and Cross Crosslets is written under the said, same as the coat of Coffin. I have seen also the same coat impaled with the coat of Kettel of Eggeshail under the hand of Robert Cook.

In a third note, "There are two sets of arms belonging to the Coffin family, one of which is azure a crusule and 3 besants—*Argent a chevron between 3 mullets sable.*"

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

The reference to the church was in answer to an inquiry, the cross-crosslets being placed in saltire—the form of St. Andrew's cross—indicating an allusion to him; the customary *fete* days in English parishes occur also upon the natal day of the saint to whom the church is dedicated.

The reference to the crest under the hand of Wrothsley, King of Arms to Henry VIII., applies to one granted by him to Sir William Coffin (see REGISTER, vol. xxiv. p. 149), who died without issue. This grant specifically states that it was for him and “his posterity;” therefore, having no posterity, and having bequeathed his property in Devon to the heirs of Portledge (Alwington) in 1538, the use of his special bearings ceased to exist. It is to be observed that his coat armor is said to have been the “same as the coat of Coffin,” therefore *blue* and not *green*, as used in America, and claimed to be copied from his. This coloring is produced by poor artists mixing the blue of the field with the yellow of the ordinary and charges.

The third reference is to the armorial bearings given to the herald at the Visitation of Devon, A.D. 1620, where it is described as *Azure 3 bezants between 9 cross-crosslets or*. [See *Illustration No. 3.*] This form is also known as *crusilée*.

The arms borne by the family in Somersetshire are merely a quartering of the armorial bearings previously described as Nos. 1 and 2. [See *Illustration No. 4.*] As the first English quartered coat of arms is said to have been borne A.D. 1348, while this combination undoubtedly intimates consanguinity with the Portledge branch, it would suggest a time two centuries later than the Portledge family's use of the coat first described.

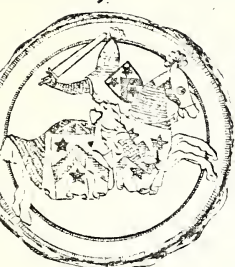
The armorial bearings of the family principally in use in South Devon, whence Tristram came, are represented by *Illustration No. 5*, viz.: *Azure 4 Bezants between 5 cross-crosslets in Saltire Or*. The crest, which was later combined with it, is, *Or, a martlet between two cinque foils Ar. slipped and leaved vert*.

There is no proof that the branch possessing Inwardleigh about A.D. 1200 was not the senior branch of the family. This was a line of knights, living in luxury with all the surroundings of wealth, including a deer-park. Its home was midway between Alwington on the north and Brixton, the home of Tristram, on the south. The line ended in an heiress, and the property passed to another name by her marriage, while the junior sons of the earlier generations became scattered. We find a Nicholas Coffin in Chudleigh, still further south, about A.D. 1300; and this name was common among Tristram's ancestry, whose line is traced back to about 1520.

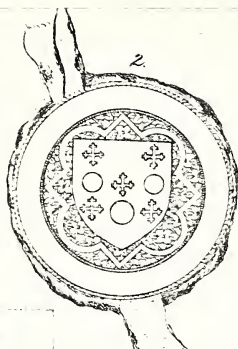
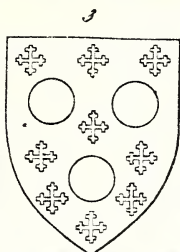
It would appear that the descendants of Tristram have kept the Alwington or Portledge family before their mind's eye as ancestors, without any proved connection, but all probabilities are against it, except collaterally. The heraldry of the American family indicates that sketches were obtained from the architectural adornments of the Alwington Church Pulpit, where the charges of the Coffin arms had been arranged to symbolize the cross of our Lord; the crested duck called a shoveller, which is on the mural tablet of 1651, as a charge in the Loveis arms, appears as a crested pigeon in the place of a martlet, for the *Crest* of the American family. [See *Illustrations on Plate 2.*] The chevron in the Loveis arms should be engrailed.

Our object is to use heraldry as an aid, if possible, to assist in discovering Tristram's ancestry; so what we find in America which has not yet been found recorded in England, we should carefully examine to see if there is anything to warrant a supposition of its genuineness. Joshua Coffin

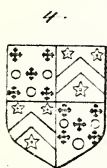
North Devon. AD 1620.



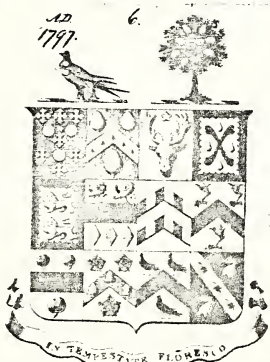
AD
1216-1272.
1427.
1651.



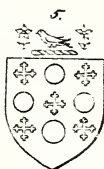
AD
1349-1649.



Devonshire



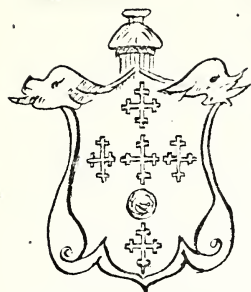
Pine Coffin.



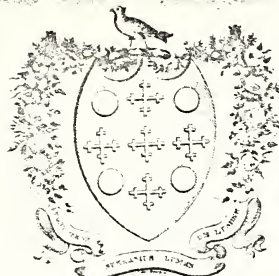
South-
Devonshire



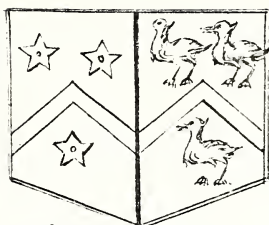
Portledge House.



Carved Latin Cross on
Pulpit of St. Andrew's Church,
designed from the charges of the
Coffin Arms.



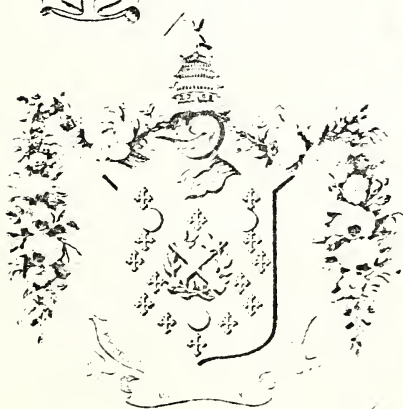
Winter Coffin.



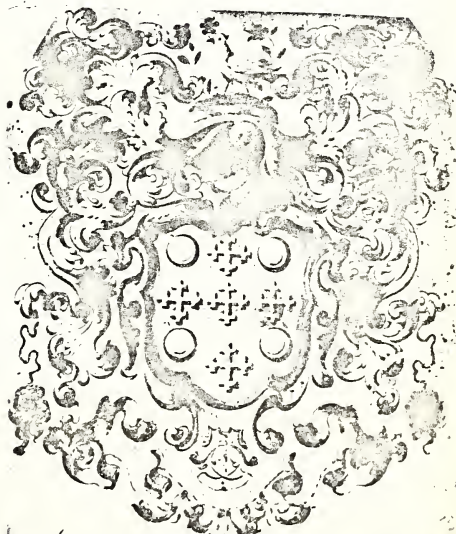
Coffin and Lewis
Arms from
Mural Monument
1651.



16th. Plate
John Coffin
1771.



Winter Coffin.



11. Argent
Cross Argent
In the center of the shield a cross Argent.

fin, the historian of Newburyport, when examining specimens collected in England, and comparing them with what he had in Newbury, said there was probably more false and deceptive heraldry hanging over the mantel-pieces in that town than could be found in an equal area on the face of the earth; he had lost faith in the accuracy of the specimen in the right hand lower corner of the second plate, for many reasons, among others: the writing upon it does not correspond with the style of the age which had been attached to it; the arrangement of the cross-crosslets in *cross* (latin) instead of saltire; the mount on which the bird stands; the flowers being attached to the wreath; the want of a description of the crest; and finally the unknown motto.

Hector Coffin's book-plate from the Newbury emblazonment is at the top of the second plate. It differs in the crest, and the alterations were made in it for or by the same branch. He wrote for his distant kinsman—the admiral, Sir Isaac Coffin—a statement of relationship of the New England family with that of Portledge, which the admiral afterwards discovered was a gross error; but Hector, after a special grant of arms had been made to the admiral in 1804, adopted them himself [see lower left hand *Illustration*, second plate]. This shows his general character of assumption, which disgusted the Admiral and made them enemies.

The book-plate of John Coffin, with its crosses potent instead of cross-crosslets, was another American alteration. The central plate with cross-crosslets fitchée was a coat of arms imposed upon the South Carolina branch by one of the "Heraldic offices" of London, which pretend to furnish both coats of arms and family history also. The gentleman for whom it was engraved had a knowledge of what had been passed off in this country for genuine, and honestly supposed that he now had a "simon-pure" article himself. It is unnecessary to say that he was deceived. A part of the admiral's crest was taken for him, but a saltire substituted for the stern of the ship. The minute specimen shows the Newbury arms used with *no wreath*, but the saltire substituted.

A renewed interest in the history of this family has been awakened by a reunion of the descendants of Tristram, the progenitor of the branch in this country. At the meeting recently held in Nantucket, where he spent the latter part of his life, a committee was appointed to gather all material possible, especially in relation to his English connections. Heretofore his descendants have rested satisfied with claiming a descent from the Portledge line, and even at this festival carried the idea to the ridiculous extent of having a large part of the ware used there, decorated with the armorial-bearings used for the first time in the Pine-Coffin quarterings, in 1797, more than a century and a half after Tristram had left England. [See *Illustration No. 6.*]

The Essex Institute purchased the manuscripts belonging to the late Joshua Coffin, and the widow of the late Nathaniel W. Coffin has promised his collection to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Gentlemen connected with the Essex Institute visited England last year and obtained copies of inquisitions and other material, which will be of service in discriminating between different English branches, and we hope that the new impulse will be the means of ultimately tracing the ancestry of the American family to a connection with its source in the mother country.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES.

ITEMS OF KINSHIP FROM YORK COUNTY (ME.) DEEDS.—The following memoranda of genealogical statements gleaned from a series of deeds in the York County Registry of Deeds may be of interest to antiquarians.

1701. Thomas Potts, of Dover, N. H., son of Richard Potts, late of Casco Bay (B. x. p. 69). 1720. William Paine, of Gloucester, sells estate of his grandfather Nicholas White, "formerly of Westgustugoe" (now Yarmouth, Me.) (B. x. p. 126). 1720. John Wallis, of Sherborn, Mass., sells to "my brother Benj. Twitchell Jr of Sherborn his rights in land belonging to his father John Wallis Sr deceased, son of Nathaniel Wallis as well as his rights in land of his grandfather John Shepherd, deceased (B. x. p. 194). 1715. John Reding and wf Jane of Gloucester, son of Thomas Reding of Casco Bay, deceased (B. ix. p. 32). 1716. Thomas Purson of Boston, son of George Purson of Boston, deceased, who formerly lived at Casco Bay (B. ix. p. 117). 1719. Job Lane and wf. Mary of Billerica sell land belonging to his father James Lane, formerly of Casco Bay, deceased (B. xi. 175). 1722. Martha Mountjoy, widow of Josiah Mountjoy of Boston, sells one-ninth of property belonging to George Mountjoy, grandfather of her husband (B. xi. 265). 1729. John Atwell and wf Margaret of Lynn, sell one-tenth of right of the heirs of John Main, late of Casco Bay, deceased, as grandson of the said Main (B. xiii. p. 92). 1727. Elizabeth Cook of Roxbury, granddaughter and only heir of John Holman, late of North Yarmouth, deceased (B. xiii. p. 110). 1739. Joshua Wallis of Sherborne sells to son-in-law Jacob Cozens of Holliston, land belonging to his father Nathaniel Wallis, late of North Yarmouth, deceased (B. xxiii. p. 231). 1720. Elizabeth, wife of John Conner, deceased, of Salisbury, daughter and one of the heirs of John Purington, formerly of Casco Bay (B. xiii. p. 131). 1729. Sarah Willey (wife of Isaac) of Lyme, Conn., one of the daughters of William Ashfell, late of North Yarmouth deceased (B. xiii. p. 264). 1731. John MacMelun of Salem and wf Sarah, Samuel Skinner of Salem and wf Margaret sell all their rights in property situated at Casco Bay, belonging to their grandfather Thomas Shepherd, deceased, "which descends to us by our mother Bridget Wallis, daughter of said Shepherd (B. xiv. p. 166). 1731. Nathan Preble of Stoughton, Joseph Benjamin and Abigail Caral of Walpole, grandchildren of John Maine of North Yarmouth, deceased, sell land which descended to them through their mother Priscilla, daughter of said John Maine (B. xiv. 250). 1720. Saunders Carr of Salisbury and wife Mary, who was one of the daughters of John Purington, formerly of Memeconeague (Harpwell), in Casco Bay (B. xiv. 177). 1732. Aaron Cleaveland of Charlestown, Samuel Newhall, Joseph Lamson and Josiah Nichols, all of Malden, sell their "right by inheritance" to land owned by John Lane, late of Casco Bay (B. xv. p. 178). 1687. Joseph Holmes and brother John, both of Salem, sell land in Casco Bay to brother-in-law Nathaniel Hill of Billerica (B. xvii. p. 81). 1734. Elizabeth Brewer, widow, Nathaniel Brewer and Dorothy Williams, all of Roxbury ("the said Elizabeth Brewer being relict of Nathaniel Brewer dec^d, and said Nath^l Brewer and Dorothy Williams being children and only heirs of said Nathaniel Brewer dec^d"), sell land in North Yarmouth (B. xvii. p. 142).

Any facts, giving more detailed confirmation of these statements just cited, will be of great service to the writer, who has considerable information relating to the ancestors of the above-named grantees which may be of reciprocal benefit to those interested. C. E. B.

PERLEY.—I copy from an old Bible which has been shown me, the following records:

Jeremiah Perley his Book. July 19th 1746. My Sister Alice How departed this Life in the Sixty Sixth year of her age.

June 9th 1748 My wife Sarah departed this Life in the Fifty Sixth year of her age.

Cap^t Jeremiah Perley Departed this Life June 16, 1758. between three and four of the Clock In the afternoon, having the same day but a few hours before walked abroad and Set and talked with people at work.

This Bible was the Gift of my honoured Uncle the above named Cap^t Jeremiah Perley to me the Subscriber Daniel Black.

Troy May 11th 1830—then the widdow Sarah Holt departed this Life being in the nineteenth ar of her age.

The Troy is Troy, N. H. Who the parties in the record are I know not. The Bible was printed by John Baskett, London, 1716.

SILVANUS HAYWARD.

Globe Village, Mass.

COL. JOSEPH L. CHESTER.—Our countryman, Col. Chester, who in 1877 received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College, New York, has this year had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, England. The London Academy, July 2, 1881, pays the following tribute to him :

"Among those who recently received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford Commemoration, the name of Col. Chester appeals most to students. He was rightly styled by Prof. Bryce 'the first of our living genealogists.' But as the University of Oxford is under a special obligation to him for the labor he has expended upon its early matriculation lists, so ought the Academy to take this opportunity of acknowledging the readiness and generosity with which he has always placed his stores of learning at the service of its readers."

PEIRCE.—In the Records of Mass. Colony, vol. 6, p. 543, "*Math: Peirse, Woob.*" is said to have been admitted to freedom October 31, 1684. This is a mistake, made either in recording or copying, and should read *Nath*. This Nathaniel was son of Robert. There is abundant evidence that there was never in colonial times a Matthew Peirce living in Woburn. The mistake was easily made, as it involved but a single stroke of the pen.

The author of the "*Book of the Lockes*," and Washburn, in the "*History of Leicester*," in a list of the children of Thomas Peirce of Woburn, Leicester, &c. (mar. Hannah Locke), give "Benjamin, b. probably 1725 or 1726; Thomas, b. probably 1726 or 1727." This is an error. Thomas must have been the elder, for in Mid. Probate R., Feb. 1747-8, Benjamin "in his 20th year" has a guardian appointed for property left by his grandfather, James Locke. Thomas, who has no guardian, must have been already 21. Also, the father, in will dated 1768, bequeaths "To son Thomas," "to son Benjamin," &c.—intimating by the order of the names that Thomas was the elder.

M. F. PEIRCE.

Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE DINWIDDIE PAPERS.—These valuable manuscripts, which were sold at the auction sale of books and manuscripts belonging to our countryman, Henry Stevens, F.S.A., at London, in July last, were purchased for W. W. Corcoran, Esq., the Washington banker, who has presented them to the Virginia Historical Society. For a description of them, see the proceedings of the above-named society in this number of the REGISTER, and No. 1055 of Mr. Stevens's catalogue.

LONGEVITY.—The following instances of longevity are taken from early Boston newspapers. It is very likely that the relatives of these individuals had no record of their births. Such persons are proverbially long-lived.

S. A. G.

Mrs. Anne Pollard, Widow of Mr. William Pollard, born at Saffron Walden in the Kingdom of England, died here Dec. the 6th, in the 105th Year of her Age: She has left of her Off-spring 130.—"*The New England Courant*," Dec. 11, 1725.

A few days ago died at Newton, Mrs. Mary Davis, in the 115th or 116th Year of her Age: She retain'd her Memory and Reason to the last.—"*The Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal*," Oct. 10, 1752.

HATHAWAY.—John Hathaway, of Taunton, testified before the court in January, 1697, and said that he was at that date about 67 years old. Therefore he must

have been born in 1629 or 1630. This written testimony can be found in one of the early books in the Registry of Deeds, at Taunton, and will settle the question so long and anxiously put as to the time of his birth and his age when settling in Taunton. It also shows that he was not the John Hathaway who embarked at London, July, 1635, in the *Blessing* (REGISTER, xiv. 321), as that person was then 18 years old, and consequently was born between July, 1617, and July, 1618.

Freetown, Mass.

E. W. PEIRCE.

FORBES LITHOGRAPHIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—We are indebted to this company for the gratuitous reproduction, by their Albertype process, of the illustrations of the article in this number on the Heraldry of the Coffin family. The office of the company is No. 181 Devonshire Street.

QUERIES.

DAVIS, WILLIAMS, WHITE, RUGGLES.—Who were the ancestors of Abigail Davis who married Joseph Williams (son of Stephen, son of Robert Williams) of Roxbury, May 22d, 1706? Joseph was born Feb. 24, 1681. Was Abigail daughter of Tobias Davis of Roxbury?

Who were the ancestors of Hannah White who married Ebenezer Davis of Roxbury April 18, 1700? Of Joanna White of Brookline who married Joseph Ruggles of Roxbury October 20, 1720?

Did Nehemiah Davis, son of Ebenezer of Roxbury, born 1707, died probably at Brookline, 1785, leave descendants? If so, who are they?

P. O. Box 2654, Boston.

HORATIO DAVIS.

"THE BLUE BOOK, OR COURT DIRECTORY."—Can any of the readers of the REGISTER give an account of the book bearing the above title?

Philadelphia.

T. A. N.

ALDEN, &c.—1. Who were the parents of John Alden, of Needham, and of his wife Thankful Parker? They were married in 1728.

2. Who were the parents of Thankful Parker, who married Henry Alden, of Needham? She was born in 1730.

3. Who were the parents of Jason Whitney, of Natick, and of his wife Elizabeth Beal, said to be of Sudbury, and married about 1757?

4. Who were the parents of Abigail Elliot, born about 1758, and married George Langford in 1786, in Northampton, Easthampton or Westhampton?

Troy, N. Y.

CHARLES L. ALDEN.

CLARK.—Can any one give me the ancestry and parentage of *Jonathan Clark*, who, by wife Experience, had children born in Wrentham, Mass., as follows:—

1. *John*, born Oct. 22, 1725; 2. *Mary*, Nov. 26, 1727; 3. *Martha*, April 2, 1730;

4. *Experience*, May 8, 1733; 5. *Sarah*, May 14, 1735; 6. *Jonathan*, June 27, 1737;

7. *Thomas*, July 8, 1742; 8. *Anne*, May 2, 1744; 9. *Rachel*, Aug. 10, 1746.

Town Clerk's Office, Croydon, N. H.

ALONZO ALLEN.

SNELLING.—I should like to procure biographical data regarding William Joseph Snelling, author of several works and articles on the north-western Indians, and other books. He was subsequently a journalist in Boston. He was born in Boston, December 26, 1804, and died in Chelsea, Dec. 24, 1848. I shall feel very grateful to any one who can furnish me with information of any nature regarding Mr. Snelling not found in Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography."

St. Paul, Minn.

J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS.

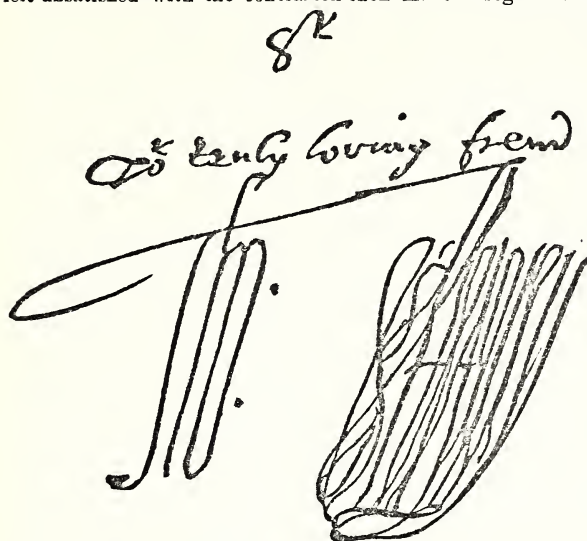
BRIGDEN.—Information is desired in relation to articles of silver plate made by Zechariah Brigden, of Charlestown, Mass., 1734–1787.

New Haven, Ct.

J. EDWARDS.

REPLIES.

AN AUTOGRAPHIC PUZZLE.—Since the publication in the REGISTER, present volume, pages 231-5, of the letter of 1632, there attributed to Thomas Sharp, I have felt unsatisfied with the conclusion then made in regard to it. The original having



been shown to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop—who is probably more familiar with the chirography of Gov. John Winthrop than any other person now living—he pronounced the indorsement on the letter to be that of Gov. Winthrop, to whom the epistle is directed. He says, "My first reading of the Governor's superscription was 'Mr. Ashby,' and I should probably have so designated the writer if the letter had been in my own collection. But it is quite as likely to be 'Mr. Ashley,' and possibly it may

be 'Mr. Askley.' I think it is either 'Ashly' or 'Ashby.' I have looked in vain among Gov. Winthrop's letters, papers and diaries, for any mention of either name. The writing, the style and the seal, seem to betoken a scholarly person. In the beginning of the fifth line [of the original] 'yow and yor selfe' are *tautological*. They may have been carelessly written, or 'selfe' may have been intended for 'wife.' In those days wife was sometimes styled a second self. This, however, is the only inaccuracy, and the style is singularly epigrammatic, and reminds one of the style of the Puritan ministers of that period. Perhaps the writer was a clergyman, but the phrase 'warrant Dormant' sounds like the language of a lawyer or magistrate.

"The signature is a kind of monogram, with the initial letter A in the centre, *sh* on one side of it, and the *ly* or *by* on the other. The Governor undoubtedly knew the signature and the man, and his indorsement is conclusive." "The monogram is evidently made up of capital letters, SHABY or SHALY."

Mr. David Pulsifer reads the autograph "Ashly" or "Ashby."

I supposed, at first, that the indorsement on the back of the letter was intended for some other purpose than to designate the writer of it. It seems hard, even now, to read the fanciful signature "Ashly," or "Ashby," though I think, from the circumstances of the case, that it must have been written for one of those names. It was the usual custom, it appears, of Gov. Winthrop to endorse the name of the writer on letters received, as may be seen by referring to the *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, vols. vi. and vii., Fourth Series.

WILLIAM B. TRASK.

THREE NEEDLES (*ante*, xxii. 106).—This expression on the page referred to has probably puzzled many of our readers. Peter E. Vose, Esq., of Dennysville, Me., sends us the following explanation, by which it will be seen that "Threeneedles" is a surname. Savage (*Gen. Dict.* iv. 294) gives the family of Bartholomew Threeneedles. He left one son, James, and several daughters:

"On looking over the memoir of the Hon. Joshua Henshaw in the REGISTER for April, 1868, I notice in a foot-note on page 106, that a certain estate in Sudbury Street, Boston, conveyed to Mr. Henshaw in 1711-2, is bounded 'on the south-west on land of Thomas Cooper, late deceased, there measuring 99 feet; N. W. on Bartholomew, three needles nineteen and a half feet.' I have no doubt that the read-

ers of that note have often wondered what 'Bartholomew' was, and how much land was included within that singular measure of 'three needles nineteen and a half feet,' and have every time been obliged to give up the conundrum.

"I happen to have in my possession two old deeds in the hand writing, I judge, of Isaac Addington, in one of which, dated August 29, 1674, John Drury conveys to Joseph Winslow for the sum of £136, a certain property in Sudbury Street, 'bounded on the Northerly side with the house & Lott of Bartholomew Threeneedle,' and in the other, dated September 15, 1675, Hugh Drury conveys to Winslow for £25. 10s. a property bounded 'on the northeasterly End thereof by the Land of Bartholomew Threeneedle.' It is thus explained what 'Bartholomew' means, and that 'three needles' is not a land measure, but that the words put together are the funny name of a man who lived in those days. I wonder if he left any descendants."

HARRIS (*ante*, p. 278.)—In connection with the query by C. C. Baldwin in the July number (p. 278), the following statement may lead to its solution, or it may thicken the clouds about it.

Mary Harris, whom I have always thought a child, although unable to learn her parentage or previous history, was captured at Deerfield by the French and Indians from Canada, February 29, 1704. She never returned, and is next heard of in the narrative of Robert Eastburn, who was captured near Oswego, N. Y., March 26, 1756. He says: "When at Cohnewago, lodged with the French Captain's mother (an English woman named Mary Harris, taken captive when a child from Deerfield in New England), who told me she was my grandmother, and was kind."

Gist, as quoted by Baldwin, says Mary Harris "was not above ten years old" when taken, and was "upwards of fifty" in 1751. Eastburn's statement that she was "a child" does not conflict with this, and both accounts point unmistakably to the same person. But who shall solve the mystery, and reconcile these authorities in their accounts of her husband and children? The wife of an Indian and mother of several (Indian) children in Ohio, in 1751! The mother of a French captive in Canada in 1756!

GEO. SHELDON.

Deerfield, Mass.

PORTER (*ante*, xxx. 360, xxxv. 281).—The note on page 281 of the July REGISTER contains a complication of errors which should not go further.

Nathaniel Alexander, the father of Mindwell who married Daniel Porter, was *not* "born at Northfield, Mass.," that town being a wilderness long after his birth. He was *brother* to, not "*son* of John Alexander." Neither Nathaniel nor John "came with his father George from Scotland." Both were born in Windsor, Conn.; the latter "settled" *there*, and *not* "in Northampton, Mass."

Deerfield, Mass.

GEO. SHELDON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ROBERT A. BROCK, Esq., of Richmond, Va., whose valuable contributions to the local and general history, and the genealogy and biography of the "Old Dominion," have been frequently commended in the REGISTER, took charge, on the first of September last, of the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, in the Westmoreland Club House. We congratulate the society on obtaining so accomplished a custodian for its library. With a gentleman of such tastes and capacity in charge of the institution, its collection of historical material cannot fail to be greatly increased and made available to the student of history.

Mr. Brock is also announced as an associate editor of the *Richmond Standard*, a position which we understand he has actually filled for some time, doing much to build up the reputation which this newspaper has gained. Of course, the "Notes and Queries," and other historical articles in the *Standard*, of which Mr. Brock had special charge, will still have his care.

MEN OF THE TIME.—Messrs. Charles Robson & Co., Philadelphia, announce as in preparation a work entitled: "Men of the Time: a Biographical Dictionary of America," to contain concise biographies of living American statesmen and public officials, also representative men of other classes. It will make a volume of 600 pages, imperial octavo. Price \$15 in cloth; \$16.50 half morocco; and \$18 full morocco.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Persons of the several names are advised to furnish the compilers of these genealogies with records of their own families and other information which they think will be useful. We would suggest that all facts of interest illustrating the family history or character be communicated, especially service under the U. S. government, the holding of other offices, graduation from college or professional schools, occupation, with dates and places of birth, marriage, residence and death.

Clark. By Salter S. Clark, Esq., 115 Broadway, New York city.—He is the author of the pamphlet on William Clark, of Haddam, Ct., and his descendants, noticed in this number of the REGISTER, and is collecting matter for a larger work on this family.

Cogswell. By the Rev. E. O. Jameson, of East Medway, Mass.—The title of the book will be "The Cogswells in America." The Rev. Mr. Jameson has the genealogical collections of his father-in-law, the late Rev. William Cogswell, D.D., a member of this society, who edited the first volume of the REGISTER. The book is designed to give as complete an account of each family of the Cogswells as possible, and will be illustrated with numerous portraits. All persons who are interested in the success and completeness of the work are invited to furnish facts and incidents as they are able, and to correspond freely with the author. Blanks will be furnished on application.

Damon. By the Rev. Samuel C. Damon, D.D., of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—The Rev. Dr. Damon has in press, in Honolulu, a volume of about 100 pages on the genealogy of the Damon family, which will probably be ready early in 1882. It is chiefly intended for private circulation, but will be sent post-paid to persons interested who remit \$1, either to the author at Honolulu, or S. G. Damon, Esq., Arlington, Mass.

Stimson. The Rev. Martin Stimson, of Norwich, Vt., a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1878, has for three years been collecting genealogical statistics for the "Stimson Family Record." Mr. Stimson was married, July 6, to Miss Emily B., daughter of the Rev. H. B. Hall, of Oberlin, Ohio, and they expect to sail, September 3, as missionaries for Tai Yuen Shansi, in northern China. All the genealogical papers of the Rev. Mr. Stimson have been placed in the hands of his brother Edward P. Stimson, M.D., of Tiverton, R. I., to whom replies to circulars and other communications should be addressed. It is hoped that the Record will soon be completed.

Swift. By Harrison Ellery, 1 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.—Mr. Ellery proposes to print, provided two hundred copies are subscribed for, the Journal of Gen. Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, with a genealogy of the Swift family descended from Thomas Swift, of Dorchester, 1634. It will make a quarto volume of about 400 pages, illustrated by family portraits and other engravings. Only a limited edition will be printed. Price \$5.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, May 4, 1881.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's House, 18 Somerset Street, this afternoon at three o'clock, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Ph.D., in the chair.

The Rev. Henry W. Foote, of Boston, read a paper entitled, "Some Passages from the Early History of King's Chapel." Mr. Foote is pastor of King's Chapel, and is engaged in writing the history of that church.

Mr. D. G. Haskins, Jr., the secretary, read an invitation to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the memorial column to the victors at the battle of Cowpens, to take place at Spartansburg, S. C., May 11. It was voted to accept the invitation, and the Hon. Charles Cowley was appointed a delegate.

Mr. John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported as donations in April, 25 volumes and 189 pamphlets.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., the historiographer, reported memorial sketches of four deceased members, namely, Mr. William Makepeace, the Rev. William Grigson, the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D.D., and Mr. William Lawton.

June 1.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock, President Wilder in the chair.

The Hon. Nathaniel F. Safford offered a series of resolutions in favor of the preservation of the Old State House, threatened with destruction, and its renovation and devotion to public uses, that it may remind "the citizen and stranger, in each generation, of the inspired lessons and sacred trust transmitted from within its walls." After remarks by Mr. Safford, President Wilder and other members, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Frederick W. Holland, of Cambridge, read a paper on "The Causes of the Reaction in England from Republicanism and Puritanism."

The librarian reported as donations in May, 43 volumes and 542 pamphlets.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported the acceptance of the membership to which they had been elected, from the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y., the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, of Clinton, Wis., and the Hon. James Burrill, of Central City, Col., as corresponding members; and of the Rev. A. St. John Chambré, D.D., Charles P. Bowditch, Charles C. Williams, and Henry F. Mills, of Boston; Don Gleason Hill and Royal O. Storrs, of Dedham; Walter H. Faunce of Kingston, Ralph W. Kenyon of Cambridge, Samuel T. Bent of Milton, the Rev. William B. Smith of Auburndale, Josiah Drake of Cincinnati, Ohio, and John M. Currier, M.D., of Castleton, Vt., as resident members.

The historiographer reported memorial sketches of three deceased members, viz., the Hon. Charles Hudson, Samuel Webber, M.D., and Col. Henry Smith.

RHODE-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Providence, Wednesday, January 26, 1881.—A meeting was held this evening, in the society's cabinet, Waterman Street, the president, the Hon. Zachariah Allen, LL.D., in the chair.

The library committee was authorized to print the society's Proceedings for 1880-1, the expense not to exceed \$175.

Mr. William S. Liscumb, a graduate of Brown University, read a paper on "Ancient Literature."

Tuesday, Feb. 8.—A stated meeting was held this evening, President Allen in the chair.

Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., read a paper on "The Monroe Doctrine: its Origin and History." Before entering upon the subject of his paper, Prof. Gammell paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Prof. J. Lewis Diman, with special reference to his relations to this society.

Remarks followed from Hon. Rowland G. Hazard, Lieut. Gov. Fay, Gov. Littlefield and the president. The last named gentleman spoke of Roger Williams as the first man in America to illustrate practically the ideas expressed in the Monroe Doctrine.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Monday, July 11, 1881.—A meeting of the executive committee was held this day at 12 o'clock, noon, William Wirt Henry in the chair.

Robert A. Brock, the corresponding secretary, read letters accepting the membership to which they had been elected, from Daniel K. Stewart, Herbert A. Claiborne, Marshall M. Gilliam and Lewis Booker, of Richmond; Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart and Maj. Jedediah Hotchkiss, of Staunton; John Hunter, sen., of Louisa Court-house, Col. John M. Patton, Bentavoglis, Va.; and John L. Morgan, Jr., of New York city.

A letter was read from Conway Robinson of Washington, D. C., giving reminiscences of the formation of the society, and offering suggestions for the promotion of its interests.

Saturday, July 16.—A meeting of the committee was held this day at 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. Curry presiding.

Mr. Brock announced that he had received, for return to their proper custody, a bound volume of records and some paper carried off by Federal soldiers during the war, and obtained by the Wyoming Historical Society, Wilkes Barre, Pa., who now return it.

The corresponding secretary read letters accepting membership from Prof. George F. Merrill, George Lee and Capt. Maxwell T. Clarke, of Richmond; Maj. Robert

L. Ragland, of Hyco, the Hon. Robert W. Hughes, LL.D., and Captain John B. Hope, of Norfolk; Gen. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county, Va.; Robert A. Lancaster, of New York city, and P. L. Burwell, of Cumberland, Md.

July 23.—A meeting of the committee was held at noon this day, Mr. Curry presiding.

The corresponding secretary read letters accepting membership from Capt. Philip B. Hove, of Alexandria, Va., and Messrs. N. C. Newton, Joseph Bryan, West R. Quarles, R. H. Cardwell, J. L. Schoolcraft and W. O. English.

A letter was also read from W. W. Corcoran, Esq., announcing that he had purchased for the society, at the recent sale at London, from the library of the learned bibliophile, Henry Stevens, F.S.A., the original manuscript records or entry-books of the Colony of Virginia for five years, comprising the period 1752-1757, of the administration of Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie, which invaluable treasury of historic material has become known familiarly to the public by recent frequent mention as "The Dinwiddie Papers." Some idea of their importance in illustration of Virginia history may be formed when it is stated that they contain upwards of 950 separate documents and letters, in 630 large and closely-written folio pages, comprising above 6,300 folios, which will fill when printed (as is the design of the society), three large octavo volumes, including upwards of sixty letters from the old Governor to his youthful friend George Washington, and no less than eighteen long and original autograph letters of Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, among the earliest known from his pen, written between March 9, 1754, and May 2, 1756, when he was but twenty-two to twenty-five years of age. There are also about 75 addresses, messages, speeches, and charges to the House of Burgesses and the grand jury; 400 letters of Governor Dinwiddie to various officers in the military service, and 475 to the governors of other colonies, the ministry, friends, banker, London agents, &c., making in all, as stated, about 950 separate documents, addressed to different bodies and individuals prominent in English and American history. The value of these papers in the elucidation of the history of the colony of the period is inestimable. The papers of Washington, it will be recollected, fell into the hands of the French at Braddock's defeat; but these papers supply many deficiencies occasioned by that loss—indeed, a new chapter of Virginia's history, drawn from these long-lost but authentic materials, will be a priceless boon to the historical student, showing the lead which the Old Dominion held in the colonial sisterhood.

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the interest taken by Mr. Corcoran in the Virginia Historical Society, that in his letter of two pages, written by his own hand, he expresses, with some confidence, the hope that "we shall ere long be able to secure a fire-proof building for these valuable records."

A communication was read from the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, informing the society that among the archives of the old district chancery court at Staunton, Va., there is a valuable historical document in the autograph of George Washington, being a report from him as commissioner to determine the services of the Virginia soldiers in the French and Indian wars, and to allot by survey the lands due to them.

Resolutions were passed requesting the judge of the said court to place the document in the keeping of this society.

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, Va., was elected president in the place of the Hon. Hugh Blair Grigsby, LL.D., deceased; and W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington, D. C., second vice-president in the place of the Hon. William Green, LL.D., deceased. The remaining vice-presidents are, first vice-president, Conway Robinson, Esq., Washington, D. C.; third vice-president, William Wirt Henry, Esq., Richmond, Va.

August 6.—A meeting of the committee was held this day, Mr. Ott presiding.

Valuable gifts were reported, including a wax portrait, in basso-relievo, of Chief Justice John Marshall, executed by Beverly Waugh, some forty years ago, presented by the Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of Wilkes Barre, Pa.

August 13.—The committee met this day, Mr. Ott in the chair.

Many and valuable donations were announced. Mr. Brock, the corresponding secretary, read a letter from W. W. Corcoran, accepting the office of second vice-president, to which he had recently been elected.

Letters accepting membership were read from Prof. William T. Thorn, Hollins Institute, Va.; Col. John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Maj. Green Peyton, University of Virginia; Col. M. Gleason, Norfolk; Peter Wise, Alexandria, Major

James H. Dooley, Philip St. George Cocks, George W. Warren, Charles E. Wortham and Howard Swineford, Richmond; J. J. Lancaster and G. Solvyns, New York city, Col. William Allen, Owings Mill, Md.

[Abstracted from reports in the *Richmond Dispatch*, July 12, July 17 and 24, Aug. 7 and 14, 1881.]

NECROLOGY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D., Historiographer of the Society.

THE historiographer would inform the society, that the memorial sketches which are prepared for the REGISTER are necessarily brief in consequence of the limited space which can be appropriated. All the facts, however, he is able to gather, are retained in the Archives of the Society, and will aid in more extended memoirs for which the "Towne Memorial Fund" is provided. The first volume, entitled "Memorial Biographies," edited by a committee appointed for the purpose, has just been issued. It contains memoirs of all the members who died from the organization of the society to the close of the year 1852. A second volume is in press.

SIMEON PRATT ADAMS, Esq., of Boston, a life member and benefactor, died at his home in Charlestown District, Boston, Saturday morning, August 14, 1880, of pneumonia, after an illness of one week.

He was born in Medfield, Mass., April 8, 1803. When quite a lad he left his country home to seek his fortune in Boston, and here remained till his death, having met with a goodly measure of success, and gained the esteem of many of our leading citizens. After faithfully serving his employers to the best of his ability, thereby gaining a thorough knowledge of the business, he in 1829 ventured to establish himself as a grocer on his own account. His store was on Court Street, where he carried on business with much prosperity. About twenty-five years ago he sold out to his two sons, Frederick H. and George H. Adams, who with Mr. Charles B. Fessenden pursued the business under the firm name of Adams, Fessenden & Co.

Mr. Adams was a man of pronounced and decided opinions, and belonged to that noble company of men and women who early took up the cause of the slave. As an original member of the Free Soil party, he wielded much influence, and may well be placed among the benefactors of that oppressed and down-trodden race,—the negro. His store was much frequented by prominent anti-slavery men, among whom were William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others. Besides being a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, he belonged to several other philanthropic and reformatory societies.

He was a man of considerable influence in local politics, and was called to fill several offices in the city government; was overseer of the poor from the same ward seven years, and in 1861 represented the old third ward in the legislature.

Mr. Adams, in short, was a warm-hearted lover of humanity, as is manifested by his kindly service; a prompt model business man who had the good sense to retire at the proper time to lay up other treasures; one who took a lively interest in theology and history as is evinced by his extensive acquaintance with the leading clergymen of various denominations in this region, his constant attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, and his gleanings for his library of historical and occasional discourses. Finally, he lived a "life well worth living," in that he added largely, as he was able, to the sum of human happiness.

He married, about 1831, Susan Frances Pollard, who survived him, but has since died. Four children survive, three sons and one daughter.

He was admitted to this society October 3, 1860, and was much interested in its objects and welfare, as was shown in various ways, and particularly by the following clause in his will:

"I give and bequeath to the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, all my newspapers and pamphlets, bound and unbound, of every description whatsoever; and the sum of three hundred dollars to be paid in two years after my death without interest."

The will is dated May 11, 1880, and was proved October 18, 1880. John P. Tarbell is made sole executor. The legacy has been received by the society.

H. ELLERY.

JOSEPH JESSE COOKE, Esq., of Providence, R. I., a resident member since August 17, 1874, and a benefactor, died in that city, Friday, July 8, 1881. He was born in Providence, June 1, 1813, and was the son of Joseph S. and Mary (Wells) Cooke. His great-grandfather, Nicholas Cooke, was governor of Rhode Island in the revolutionary period.

Soon after leaving school, in early life, he entered upon a succession of business enterprises, which grew at length into large proportions. Upon the discovery of gold in California in 1849, he with his brother, Gen. George Lewis Cooke, organized the firm of Cooke, Baker & Co., afterwards Cooke Brothers & Co., which became a house of very large financial transactions. Many years since Mr. Cooke, having accumulated a sufficient property, retired for the most part from active business. Though not identified much with politics in his earlier years, he became an active republican before the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, and in 1857 was president of the republican state convention in Rhode Island, and chairman of the republican state committee for the same year. He also was made one of the three water commissioners when Providence decided to bring the Pawtuxet water into the city, and became the president of the water board upon the death of Moses B. Lockwood.

After Mr. Cooke had acquired wealth, he gratified his tastes in the collection of a library of rare and costly books. Of this library his brother in an obituary notice says: "His collection is perhaps surpassed by none other in the country of individual proprietorship, either in number or value, with possibly one exception."

Mr. Cooke had two wives. The first was Adelaide Martha, daughter of the late John and Avis (Tillinghast) Baker. She died February 9, 1865. The second wife was Maria Adelaide, daughter of John and Abby Wilson (Foster) Salisbury. His wife, two daughters by the first marriage, and a son by the second marriage, survive.

His will was made about a fortnight before his death. It appoints his wife Mrs. Maria Adelaide Cooke and his brother Gen. George Lewis Cooke, executors. The following letter from the executors has been received by this society:

Providence, August 11, 1881.

Enclosed please find extract from the will of the late Joseph J. Cooke, bearing date June 22d, 1881, by which you will perceive that he bequeathed to your library the sum of five thousand dollars on condition that the same shall be expended in the purchase of books from his library at public auction.

The library is now being catalogued under the direction of Hon. John Russell Bartlett. Please acknowledge receipt of this note.

Yours Respectfully,

GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, for self and
MARIA A. COOKE, Executors, &c.

To the Librarian of the Historical Genealogical Society,
Boston, Mass.

Extract from the will of Joseph J. Cooke, late of Providence, deceased.

"Eighth. I give and bequeath to the Redwood Library and Athenaeum of the City of Newport, and the Athenaeum and Brown University, and the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Providence Public Library all of the city of Providence and all in the State of Rhode Island; to the Worcester Antiquarian Society of Worcester, the Library of Harvard University, the Historical Genealogical Society of Boston, all of Massachusetts; to Yale College of New Haven, and to Trinity College of Hartford, all of Connecticut, the sum of Five thousand dollars each, *provided* that the same shall be used in payment for bills of any books which may be sold to them by auction by my executors or their successors at any sale thereof but not otherwise."

ALEXANDER STRONG, Esq., of Amherst, Mass., a life member and benefactor, has been long and familiarly known in the business circles of Boston. He was born in the town of Randolph, Mass., Nov. 25, 1807. His father, the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., was one of the prominent Congregational ministers of Massachusetts. From 1789 he had been minister of Randolph, and died in office in 1814.

Mr. Strong was descended from John Strong, who probably came in 1630 with the Warham and Maverick company, and settled in Dorchester. He afterwards removed to Windsor, Ct., and still later to Northampton, Mass. His eldest son John² was born in England in 1626, and as a little child came over with his father. In 1656 he married Mary Clark, and after her death, in 1664, he married Elizabeth Warriner. The eldest son of John and Elizabeth was John,³ born Dec. 25, 1665, who married Hannah Trumbull, of Suffield, Ct., and had nine children. Of these, Dea. Jonathan⁴ Strong, born April 22, 1694, married Hannah Ellsworth and removed to Bolton, Ct. They had three children, of whom Dea. Jonathan⁵ Strong, Jr., born May 19, 1725, married Mary Northam, of Colchester, Ct. In June, 1772, he removed to Orford, N. H. They had six children, all born in Bolton, Ct., of whom the youngest was the Rev. Jonathan⁶ Strong, D.D., who was born Sept. 4, married Nov. 3, 1790, Joanna Odiorne (born Feb. 6, 1771), of Exeter, N. H.

From this marriage there were nine children, of whom the youngest was Alexander, the subject of this sketch. He was married June 11, 1832, to Catherine Goodwin, born Feb. 14, 1809, of Boxford, Mass. She died in 1864. His second wife, who survives, was Mary Elizabeth Robinson, of Boston, to whom he was married 1764, Feb. 11, 1868.

By his first marriage he had five children, of whom three died in early life. His daughter Helen Cornelia Strong, now the wife of L. J. Knowles, of Worcester, and his son Edward Alexander Strong, of Boston, survive.

Mr. Strong, after receiving a common school education, was afterwards for a time at Bradford Academy, Vt., and at Leicester Academy, Mass. He commenced business in Boston in 1831, where he has since been widely and honorably known.

For one or two years before his death he made his residence at Amherst, Mass. He died at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, June 26, 1881.

He was admitted to membership in this society Jan. 7, 1871.

JOHN STEVENS ABBOTT, A.M., of Watertown, Mass., a corresponding member, was born at Temple, Me., Jan. 6, 1807. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827. After finishing his legal studies he established himself in his profession at Thomaston, Me., afterwards removing to Norridgewock, Me., where he continued to reside until about twenty years since. At that time he came to Boston in the business of his profession, having his office in the city, though his home for many years has been in Watertown, where he died on Sunday morning, June 12, 1881, very suddenly and unexpectedly, at the age of 74.

Mr. Abbott was the son of Benjamin and Phebe Abbott. The father and mother were of the same family name.

George Abbot, the founder of the family, came from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and was, in 1643, an inhabitant of Andover, Mass. He married Hannah Chandler in 1647, and after rearing a large family of children, died Dec. 24, 1681, at the age of 66.

His eldest son John,² born 1648, married Sarah Barker and had nine children.

His eldest son John,³ born 1673, married Elizabeth Harudin and had six children. Of these six the second was John,⁴ born in 1735, who married Phebe Fisk and had seven children.

Of these the fourth was Abial,⁵ born 1741, who married Dorcas Abbot and had twelve children, of whom the fourth was Benjamin,⁶ born 1770, father of John S.,⁷ the subject of this sketch. He was therefore of the seventh generation from the founder, and was of the kindred of John S. C., Jacob and Gorham Abbott.

On the very day of his death the children of the Congregational Church in Watertown had arranged to present him with a cane in token of their esteem for his acts of kindness and generosity toward them and toward the church.

His membership dates from August 27, 1855.

Col. HENRY SMITH, of Boston, a life member and benefactor, was a native of Shrewsbury, Rutland County, Vt., and was born July 16, 1827. He died at the Tremont House, Boston, May 7, 1881. His death was occasioned by being thrown violently from a carriage, causing concussion of the brain.

The father of Mr. Smith was Nathan, also a native of Shrewsbury, Vt., and born March 20, 1778. His grandfather was Nehemiah.

His mother was Nancy Ann Parsons, of Princeton, Mass.

In early life Mr. Smith enjoyed but very limited means of education. According to his own statement, his school education was finished at the age of fourteen, and had consisted in the years previous of only a broken and irregular attendance at the district school. When a young man he came from Vermont and established himself in the tin-ware business in Templeton, Mass. He became a large manufacturer of tin vessels, which he sent by pedlars' carts far and wide through all the surrounding country. Those familiar with Templeton twenty-five years ago will remember how important this industry was to the life and activity of the town. Not far from one hundred men were employed by him in the prosecution of the business. While living at Templeton he represented the town in the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was also senator from Worcester County for two terms. He was also on the staff of Gov. Banks.

Leaving Templeton some years since, he came to this region and established himself at Dorchester. He acted a prominent part in securing the annexation of Dorchester to Boston. He bore the chief part in the formation of the Home Savings Bank, of which he became president. He was actively engaged also in the organization of the Central National Bank. Since coming to Dorchester he has served again as a senator. He was a man of great business force and energy, as the preceding record is sufficient to show. But in addition to this he was the owner of the "Oakland Garden," which was such a centre of attraction the last season, and he was the originator of the International Trust Company.

Mr. Smith was married May 29, 1854, to Miss Abby B. Whitcomb, who survives him. He had no children, but leaves an adopted daughter.

Mr. Smith was admitted to membership in this society Nov. 26, 1870.

The Rev. GEORGE SHELDON, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., a corresponding member, was born in Northampton, Mass., Oct. 2, 1813. He was the son of Isaac and Dorcas (Frost) Sheldon. His mother was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 26, 1779, and his father was born in Northampton, Feb. 7, 1774. His remoter ancestors, on the paternal side, were his grandfather Elias Sheldon, who died July 8, 1793, aged 72 years, and his great-grandfather Ebenezer Sheldon, who died March 18, 1755, aged 77 years.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at Williams College in 1835, and after finishing his theological studies at Andover, was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church June 13, 1841. He was for eight years pastor of the Dorchester Church, St. George Parish, South Carolina, and for more than thirty years District Secretary of the American Bible Society.

He was married Sept. 25, 1839, to Martha, daughter of Sylvester Lyman, of Northampton. From this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters. The four sons are all graduates of Princeton College—namely, George William, 1863; Henry Isaac, 1864; Theodore, 1875, and Edward Wright, 1879. They all occupy prominent positions in professional life. One of his daughters was the wife of the Rev. Henry James Owen, late of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sheldon published in 1848 a historical account of the colony which went from Dorchester, Mass., and planted the Congregational churches in Dorchester, S. C., and in Midway, Georgia. The same year he published a discourse on the 150th anniversary of the building of the church at Dorchester, S. C. In 1879 he published a memoir of Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D. In 1871 he assisted Dr. Durfee in preparing the "Annals of Williams College," and in 1880 aided Rev. Solomon Clark in his work on the history and early settlement of Northampton, Mass. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1862.

He died at Princeton, N. J., on Thursday night, June 16, in his 68th year.

He was admitted to membership April 20, 1880.

Col. LEONARD THOMPSON, of Woburn, Mass., a life member, and one of the oldest members of this society, fell dead on the street in that place, Dec. 28, 1880, aged 92 years.

He was born in Woburn, in that part now Burlington, May 12, 1788. Through his father Leonard¹ (Samuel,² Samuel,³ Jonathan,⁴ Jonathan⁵), he was descended from James¹ Thompson, one of the first settlers of Woburn. His mother, Esther Wyman, was the daughter of Jesse¹ Wyman, a captain in the Revolutionary War, and through Zebadiah,² Benjamin,³ a descendant of Francis¹ Wyman, a first settler of Woburn. His grandfather, Samuel Thompson, Esq., who died in 1820, aged 89, was a noted civil and military officer in his day, and left a valuable diary (see REGISTER, xxxiv. 397-401).

Col. Thompson's entire life was spent in Woburn. To the very last he was closely identified with many of its social, religious and fiduciary interests. He was a representative in the legislature, a selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor, and chairman of those boards. He served the people of the town in many other important offices in their gift, and held office under the authority of the commonwealth and also of the United States. He was commissioned by Governors Strong and Brooks as a captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, and was a justice of the peace for more than thirty years. He settled many estates as administrator or executor, was appointed to hold property in trust, and as guardian for young and old persons, and as appraiser, conveyancer, &c. At the age of thirteen he commenced to learn the shoe trade, and continued for a considerable period in that employment, until called away by the pressure of public business. He was connected with the First Congregational Church of Woburn as a member from 1817.

His recollections extended back into the last century. Many of the participants in the opening events of the Revolutionary contest were his personal acquaintances. He possessed a remarkably strong memory, the effectiveness of which did not appear to abate with his age. He delighted in antiquarian matters, was cordial in his greeting, and was beyond question the best depository of general historical information in the town, where he is greatly missed.

He was twice married; first to Hannah Wyman, and second to Anna B. Mead. His son *Leonard* is the present town treasurer of Woburn. The other sons, *Waldo* and *Justin E.*, reside elsewhere. A daughter, *Anna M.*, died unmarried.

He was admitted a member of the society May 7, 1870. WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

WILLIAM EWING DU BOIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a corresponding member since June 14, 1861, who has been connected with the United States Mint at Philadelphia for forty-eight years, died in that city on Thursday, July 14, 1881. He was born at Doylestown near Philadelphia December 15, 1810. He was the son of the Rev. Uriah and Martha (Patterson) Du Bois. He was of Huguenot descent. His father was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and the son, in early life, was instructed to some extent in the classics. At the age of 22 he became a member of the Philadelphia bar, and soon obtained distinction in this, his chosen profession. Owing to an affection of the throat, he was compelled to forego his practice in the courts, and in 1833 became connected with the Philadelphia Mint, as Directors' Clerk, under Director Robert M. Patterson. Two years later, in 1835, he was chosen Assistant Assayer, and in September, 1872, he became Assayer. The following paragraph is taken from the *Philadelphia Ledger* of July 16:

"A man of educated and refined literary taste, Mr. Du Bois has left behind him many works of ability, among them being a treatise on a Revised System of Weights and a Restoration to Silver Currency, which was written shortly after the close of the Rebellion. Another was a large quarto volume, entitled a Manual of Coins, etc., really an exhaustive work on the subject of coinage. He was a regular contributor to the Boston *Numismatic Journal*, and carried on an extensive correspondence with all parts of the world on technical matters. He was one of the oldest living members of the Philosophical Society. Many years ago, recognizing its utility as well, perhaps, as its necessity, he determined to form a cabinet of coins, and that splendid collection which is now shown to all visitors to the United States Mint, in this city, as one of its remarkable 'sights,' is the result of his thought and personal labor. It is said to be one of the finest and most valuable collections in the world. His worth and knowledge as a numismatist were widely acknowledged. The late Prof. Joseph Henry considered him the authority in this country on numismatics, and the Smithsonian Institution invariably referred to him all its inquiries on such matters."

ALDEN JERMAIN SPOONER, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., a corresponding member, admitted February 5, 1864, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, February 2, 1810, and died at Hempstead, Long Island, Aug. 2, 1881.

He was descended from William Spooner, who was an inhabitant of Plymouth, Mass., as early as 1637. He married Elizabeth Partridge, and died in Dartmouth, Mass., 1684. From this marriage there seems to have been only one child, John,² of whom we have but scanty records. A son of this John was John,³ born July, 1668, who married Rose Hammond. The fifth child of John and Rose was Thomas,⁴ born July 16, 1718, who married Rebecca Paddock. A son of Thomas and Rebecca was Judah Paddock, born Nov. 5, 1748, who married Deborah Douglass. The sixth child of Judah and Deborah was Alden,⁵ born Jan. 23, 1783, who married Rebecca Jermain. The third child of Alden and Rebecca was Alden Jermain,⁷ the subject of this sketch.

His father was a printer, who learned his trade of Samuel Green, of New London, Ct., and in 1811 went to Brooklyn, N. Y., to take charge of the *Long Island Star*, which he published for twenty-five years. The son studied law, and followed this profession in a broken way for many years. He married July 9, 1839, Maria, daughter of Albert Hantz, of Hempstead, L. I. From this marriage there were four children. The widow and two of these children survive.

Mr. Spooner was far more inclined to literary and philosophical studies than to the practice of the law, and in these pursuits he has won an enviable reputation. The *New York Herald* gives the following brief and compact summary of what he has achieved in this department :

"His tastes were early turned to local history, and he wrote many articles on the Indians of Long Island. He was also a writer on literary subjects, and wrote the biographies of many of Brooklyn's most noted men. His chief work, perhaps, was the founding of the Long Island Historical Society. He, of his own motion, drew up the original circular for forming the society in 1863, and went around with it for signatures, and contributed at once 553 bound volumes and 572 pamphlets as a nucleus for a library, and made many other gifts to it afterward. He lived to see the completion of the library edifice at a cost of \$135,000, and a very large collection of books on local history, with a museum of natural history containing specimens of every reptile, bird and beast that has its habitation on Long Island, or fish that swims its waters. He was of a genial disposition, kindly in his intercourse with all, and a universal favorite, and his loss will be severely felt by all who enjoyed his acquaintance."

The Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, LL.D., an honorary member, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born at Rumney, N. H., August 18, 1803, and died at Cornish, Me., Monday morning, July 25, 1881, having nearly completed his seventy-eighth year.

Beyond the common school his early education was gained at the Haverhill Academy and the Hampton Literary Institute. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in 1827. From the commencement of his legal life, in York County, Me., he came almost at once into public notice, and has since enjoyed many high official honors. Four years, from 1830 to 1834, he was a member of the Maine legislature, and for two years of this time was speaker of the house. In 1835 he was attorney-general of Maine, which office he held three years. In 1839 he was elected a member of Congress by the democrats, and continued in this office till 1843. In 1846 he was made attorney-general of the United States under President Polk. In 1847 he was sent as commissioner to Mexico, and was afterwards made Minister. Resuming the practice of law at Portland, Me., he went on successfully until in 1858 he was made Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Buchanan. In the interval between the death of Mr. Chase and the appointment of Mr. Waite, Mr. Clifford served as Chief Justice.

The last days of Judge Clifford were days of great suffering. As the only means of saving life, he submitted some weeks since to the amputation of one of his feet, in hope to stay the progress of disease. But this measure proved unavailing. He died after an exceedingly busy and laborious life. He was the president of the Electoral Commission of 1877.

Judge Clifford's membership dates from July 28, 1872.

The Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, A.M., of Lexington, Mass., a resident member, was born in the town of Marlborough, Mass., Nov. 14, 1795, and died at Lexington, Mass., May 4, 1881, at the age of 85 years, 5 mos. and 20 days. A part of his native town, though not the part in which he was born, was taken from it, incorporated as a town March 19, 1866, and named Hudson in his honor.

His childhood and youth were passed upon the farm, but his love of books was early awakened, and without the advantages of a collegiate education, he acquired literary tastes and habits. In 1819, at the age of 24, he was ordained to the Universalist ministry, and was actively employed in public labors in connection with that denomination, though in a somewhat broken way, until 1841. His place of ministerial settlement, during these years, was at Westminster, Mass.

He was married July 21, 1825, to Ann Rider, of Shrewsbury, Mass., who died September 19, 1829. In the following year, May 11, 1830, he was united in marriage with her sister Martha B. Rider. There were two children by the first marriage, one of whom died in infancy, and four by the second, one of whom died in infancy.

From 1823 to 1833 he represented the town of Westminster in the Massachusetts House, and from 1833 to 1839 he was State Senator, representing Worcester County. From 1839 to 1841 he was a member of the Governor's Council. From 1841 to 1849 he was a member of Congress. Then for four years, from 1849 to 1853, he was naval officer at Boston.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Hudson was Daniel Hudson, who came from England to these shores about the year 1639, and settled first at Watertown. In 1665 he purchased a tract of land of Major Simon Willard in Lancaster, and became a resident of that town. He and his wife, two children, and two grandchildren were killed by the Indians in 1697.

Mr. Hudson's father was Stephen Hudson, born in Marlborough, June 12, 1761, a soldier for three years in the Continental army, and dying March 21, 1827. His mother was Louisa Williams, born in Marlborough, Sept. 7, 1769, and dying Oct. 7, 1837.

In 1849 Mr. Hudson removed from Westminster to Lexington, where he resided till his death. As an author he has done much important work. He wrote the history of the town of Westminster, which was published in 1832. His History of Marlborough was published in 1862, his History of Lexington in 1883, and his History of Hudson, 1877. He was for several years editor of the *Boston Daily Atlas*. His "Letters to H. Ballou" were published in 1827, his "Reply to Balfours's Essays" in 1829, and "Doubts concerning the Battle of Bunker Hill," 12 mo., in 1857.

The record given above of Mr. Hudson's official life is quite extensive. But it really gives only a very limited view of his public responsibilities. Very few men have, in this respect, so extended a roll. He was for eight years a member of our State Board of Education; for four years assessor of internal revenue for sixth district, under President Lincoln; for many years state director of Boston & Albany Railroad; state commissioner of Hoosac Tunnel; an active originator of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad; president of the Lexington Branch Railroad. He took a leading part in all the arrangements for the Centennial Celebration of Battle of Lexington, six years ago, was the chief mover towards the erecting of the Memorial Hall at Lexington, and made the historical address at the unveiling of the statues. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston.

Mr. Hudson was admitted a resident member of this society Dec. 25, 1855. He was vice-president for Massachusetts from January, 1859, to January, 1861; and a member of the publishing committee from Nov. 1861, to Oct. 1863. He edited one number of the REGISTER, namely, that for July, 1862. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1841. His long life has been exceedingly full of practical and literary labors.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE EDITOR requests persons sending books for notice to state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage when sent by mail.

Voyages of Samuel de Champlain. Translated from the French by CHARLES POMEROY OTIS, Ph.D. With Historical Illustrations and a Memoir by the Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M. Vol. I., 1567-1635. Five Illustrations. Boston: Published by the Prince Society. 1880. [Fcp. 4to. pp. x.+340.]

The second volume of this work, published in advance of the first, was noticed in the REGISTER, vol. xxxiii. p. 257. The whole work when completed will consist of three volumes, and the last in the series, we understand, is now ready for the press.

The Memoir in the present volume occupies 214 pages, and the translator's preface and the voyages cover 77 pages. There is also a heliotype copy of Champlain's map of 1632, with a translation of his explanations. The preface to the translation contains a valuable bibliography of Champlain's writings, including their original titles, together with a critical analysis of his style and character as an author. The translation of the voyage of 1603 is made by Professor Otis with the same accuracy and good taste as that of the journals already published. The commendation of the work in the notice in the REGISTER above referred to, is here repeated with emphasis.

The chief interest of the present volume is in the memoir of Champlain by the Rev. Mr. Slafter. There is no class of historical characters holding relations to this country concerning whom we naturally desire to know more than that of the navigators who early visited the coasts of America. Their labors and achievements are closely connected with our whole subsequent history. The editor justly remarks, however, that "in intimate connection with the career of Cabot, Cartier, Roberval, Ribaut, Laudonnière, Gosnold, Pring and Smith, there were vast domains of personal incident and interesting fact over which the waves of oblivion have passed forever. In studying the life and character of Champlain, we are constantly finding ourselves longing to know much where we are permitted to know but little. His early years, the processes of his education, his home virtues, his filial affection and duty, his social and domestic habits and mode of life, we know imperfectly; gathering only a few rays of light here and there, in numerous directions, as we follow him along his lengthened career."

But notwithstanding this great want of information touching many interesting points, Mr. Slafter has so skilfully gathered up from trustworthy history, and spread before us the scenes, circumstances and events which must have been familiar to Champlain's early years, and have done much to shape and mould his unfolding character, that the want of personal documents, so justly deprecated, is atoned for in a good degree. We seem to see the boy Champlain eagerly observing the military operations in the fortified town of Brouage, deeply absorbed in all the interesting and delicate processes of saltnaking at that place, and often accompanying his father or other navigators in the little coasters which transported salt to numerous ports in France and other European states. In such scenes as these the character of the youthful Champlain was taking shape for his subsequent distinguished career. From the period of his entrance upon manhood, the memoir rests upon the solid basis of historical fact. The following from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, with omissions and a slight variation to our present purpose, is an unexaggerated description of the work:

"The narrative proceeds with all necessary details from the beginning to the end. The book is written in pure, idiomatic English, and the style is perspicuous, logical and eminently adapted to the subject. A good, trustworthy, circumstantial life of Champlain has been greatly needed. His intimate connection with the early history of New England renders every event in his extraordinary career exceedingly interesting to the historical student. His exploration of our coast stands the first in extent and thoroughness before its permanent settlement by the Pilgrims. If we except the rude general outlines of the early navigators, his maps, both general and local, are the earliest that have survived to the present day. Champlain was three full years on our Atlantic coast. He made himself familiar with the bays, harbors and islands from the straits of Canseau to the Vineyard Sound. The study which Mr. Slafter evidently has given to the subject has enabled him to fix all the localities described by Champlain with a degree of certainty which it would be hazardous to dispute. The maps of the harbors of Gloucester and Plymouth are excellent, particularly when they are executed without measurements or surveys, being sketches made from sight. As they are the earliest representations of those harbors, they are peculiarly interesting to the antiquary and historian. Champlain's landing at Cape Anne, and his interviews with the natives, as also at Gloucester, Nauset and Chatham, are exceedingly engrossing, and will richly repay a perusal. The whole memoir, from the beginning to the end, is replete with historical interest. The annotations are judicious and appropriate, full of valuable learning, always demanded by the text, and never forced upon the attention of the reader where they are not needed. It is but just to say that this scholarly translation of Champlain's Voyages and the annotations and memoir constitute together a rich and most important contribution to the early history of New England."

With this critique from the *Advertiser* we agree entirely. It is now more than two hundred and seventy-five years since the opening of Champlain's career in America. Until the issue of the present volume, no memoir has appeared worthy of the character and labors of this extraordinary man. Brief notices have found their way into biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias reciting a few prominent facts, but leaving no adequate impression of the wisdom, energy, perseverance and courage of the bold and adventurous navigator. The essay, in the Quebec edition of Champlain's works, by the Abbé Laverdière, is the best of all these notices. It meets fully the author's design. But it is nevertheless too brief and too general to unfold, as it deserved, the career of its subject. The memoir by Mr. Slafter is full and explicit, and enters into all the interesting and important details which can be

gathered from trustworthy history. The plan of the writer seems to have been to weave the events of Champlain's life into a clear and progressive narrative, unbroken from beginning to end, with few and brief comments, leaving the story for the most part to make its own impression on the mind of the reader. He appears to believe, and we think justly, that of such a man as Champlain, the historical student desires chiefly to know what he did, the plan and method of his work, the circumstances which surrounded him, the obstacles which he surmounted and the objects which he achieved, his successes and his failures, all along at the different stages of his career. While this method characterizes the memoir of Champlain from the beginning to the end, the last chapter contains an admirable summing up and estimate of his character, a result to which the author has been led by a comprehensive and discriminative study of his subject. While the careful reader of the memoir must, we think, come to the same conclusions, it is most desirable and convenient to have this compact, judicious and well-authenticated statement of the leading characteristics of his career, by one whose investigation of the subject has been broader and probably more nearly exhaustive than that of any other man living.

In this summary Mr. Slafter points out what he regards as the motives which induced Champlain to engage without hesitation in the perilous wars of the Hurons and their allies against the Iroquois. The conduct of Champlain in this matter has been inexplicable to all former historians. Some have blamed him, some have hesitated, none have offered even a tolerable vindication. But Mr. Slafter shows with plausibility, as all will admit, and as we think conclusively, that Champlain acted from patriotic and christian motives, and with a clear understanding of what he was doing. We commend this discussion to the attention of the reader.

The memoir will be especially valuable to the historian. In close connection with the journals of Champlain, as their proper adjunct and commentary, it gives the fullest and richest early account of the coast of New England, and, in fact, it is the best history which we possess of the French dominion in Canada from the first voyage of Cartier in 1534 to the death of Champlain in 1635. The members of the Prince Society particularly, who are favored with this work, are under great obligation to Mr. Slafter for the conscientious labor and accurate learning with which he has performed his task.

The present volume is embellished with several interesting and important illustrations. The frontispiece is a portrait of Champlain after an old engraving by Moncornet. There is also a second engraving after a portrait by Hamel, which adorns the Parliament House at Ottawa in Canada. A map also accompanies the volume, showing in outline the explorations of Champlain from 1603 to 1615. There is added also, as before stated, Champlain's map of 1632, which is often referred to in the memoir.

The volume is printed at the University Press, Cambridge, by John Wilson and Son, and a finer specimen of the art rarely if ever comes from the American press.

Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. By JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, M.A., Librarian Emeritus of Harvard University, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Member of the Massachusetts and other Historical Societies. Volume II. 1659-1677. [Seal of the University.] Cambridge: Charles William Sever, University Bookstore. 1881. [8vo. pp. viii. and 557. Price \$5.]

It is nearly forty years since Mr. Sibley began to collect materials for this great work, and twenty-two years since he entered upon the task of writing out the first of these sketches. It was not, however, until 1873, after the most careful preparation, and after it had been entirely rewritten, that the first volume was published. It comprised the classes of 1612-1658 inclusive, and formed the subject of a very full notice in the *REGISTER* for April, 1874 (xxviii. 292).

The second volume, which, after a lapse of eight years, has now made its appearance, contains biographical sketches of one hundred and twenty-three alumni of the college, being all who were graduated from 1659-1677 inclusive, and will prove another lasting monument to the patient and laborious research of its author. It begins with Nathaniel Saltonstall (1659), son of Richard and grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, a worthy representative of the only family which has sent seven successive generations, all in the male line, to Harvard College.

The two most famous of the graduates whose lives are told in these pages, are Gov. Joseph Dudley (1665), who, whatever judgment may be passed upon his po-

litical career, certainly rendered important services to the college in reviving the charter of 1650, and Chief Justice Samuel Sewall (1671), "great by almost every measure of greatness," and "a visible potentate among men in those days." The Rev. Samuel Willard (1659), vice-president of the college and pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, is the most voluminous author here mentioned, and is said to rank next to Cotton Mather in the number of his publications. His *Compleat Body of Divinity*, the text of which makes 1000 pages, was the largest book up to that time printed here, and the first of divinity in a folio volume. Mr. Sibley has known but one person who had read it carefully. The short life of Caleb Cheeshauteaumuck (1665), the only Indian graduate, is accompanied by an interesting note on Indians at the college, the last of whom appears to have been Benjamin Larnell, of the class of 1716, who was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. Nathaniel Higginson (1670), "the first Governor of Madras on record, who retired from the Presidency without a stain upon his name," died in London in 1708, and was buried in the night in Bow Church, Cheapside.

The troubles of the Rev. James Bayley (1669), the first minister of Salem Village, now Danvers, culminated in a "first-rate parish controversy of the olden times," full details of which Mr. Sibley has given, because the opposition to the minister was the prelude to the terrible tragedy of the Salem witchcraft. His successor, the Rev. George Burroughs (1670), was the most conspicuous victim of this dreadful delusion, and the speech and prayer made by him at his execution were so affecting that it was feared that the spectators would interfere and prevent the carrying out of his sentence. But Cotton Mather, mounted upon a horse, addressed the people to persuade them, of his guilt, and the executions went on. "When he was cut down, he was dragged by the Halter to a Hole, or Grave, between the Rocks, about two Foot deep, his Shirt and Breeches being pulled off, and an old pair of Trousers of one Executed, put on his lower parts, he was so put in, together with *Willard and Carryer*, one of his Hands and his Chin, and a foot of one of them being left uncovered." He left a widow and helpless children, one of whom, Jeremiah, is said to have been made insane by this barbarous treatment of his father. The Rev. Nicholas Noyes (1667), *Malleus hæreticis, ceteris salutor sanctis*, bore a prominent part in the witchcraft persecutions, and Upham says that "he more than any other inhabitant of the town was responsible for the blood that was shed."

The Rev. Samuel Treat (1669), of Eastham, a Calvinist of the strictest sort, left behind a volume of sermons from which an extract is given. After reading this it is easy to believe the statement that the effect on his hearers was most alarming, and that one innocent young man was "so frightened with one of his dreadful pictures of the infernal regions as nearly to be deprived of his senses." The voice of the preacher was so loud that it "could be heard at a great distance from the meeting house, even amidst the shrieks of hysterical women and the winds that howled over the plains of Nauset." Cotton Mather calls him "the most Active Mr. *Samuel Treat* laying out himself to save this Generation."

The sketch of the Rev. Edward Taylor (1671) contains a very interesting account of his journey in November, 1671, from Cambridge to Westfield on the Connecticut River, "the desperatest journey that ever Connecticut men undertooke," and gives a vivid picture of the discomforts and dangers of travelling in the early days. John Foster (1667), the ingenious mathematician and printer, was the first printer in Boston, and his gravestone "is one of the most elaborately chiselled monuments of its time in the country." The Rev. John Wise, of Ipswich (1673), "the most powerful and brilliant prose writer produced in this country during the colonial time," the author of the *Churches Quarrel Espoused*, and the first opponent of taxation without representation in America, ought not to be forgotten.

Mr. Sibley in his preface alludes to the discouragements and difficulties under which he has labored, not the least of which was an almost total loss of sight, which would have been sufficient to completely dishearten any other man, and closes with these pathetic words: "That I shall live to write a third volume is improbable; but as material for the continuation of these Biographical Sketches there will remain a large number of bound volumes of manuscript letters, obituary notices, references, and memoranda, to relieve from a vast amount of wearisome toil any who may be disposed to go on with them. This material is the fruit of laborious research and painstaking arrangement during the greater part of a long life, and may perchance serve still to connect me with the work as a silent contributor." Notwithstanding this the reader will indulge the hope that the life of the author may be spared, and that he may be enabled to bring down these interesting and valuable sketches at least to the year 1700.

[By John T. Hassam, A.M., of Boston.]

The New Englander [Bi-Monthly. \$4 per annum. William L. Kingsley, Publisher and Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.]

This able review has long been the representative of the higher and better type of New England thought, scholarship, culture and religious force. It was established in 1843, and in its published volumes from that time to the present may be found one of the very best existing monuments of theological and practical christian study, during the long period which their record embraces. In 1861 an index of the first twenty volumes of the review was published, and an examination of its 150 pages shows not only the wealth of topics discussed, but an assembly of the ripest scholars and most distinguished writers, as its contributors. This list includes the names of Leonard Bacon, Albert Barnes, Charles Beecher, Horace Bushnell, Theodore L. Cuyler, J. D. Dana, George E. Day, Henry M. Dexter, S. W. S. Dutton, Timothy Dwight, Bela B. Edwards, Henry M. Field, George P. Fisher, William L. Gage, Daniel C. Gilman, Samuel Harris, Edward Hitchcock, Enoch Pond, Noah Porter, James P. Thompson, W. D. Whitney, Theodore D. Woolsey, and scores of others hardly less distinguished. In the treatment of subjects, no leading matter that has occupied the realms of theology, literature and politics, during this long period, has failed to receive treatment. The discussions have been learned, able and readable, have dealt with living topics rather than past issues, and borne upon human conduct and character more than upon the traditional problems of the schools. There has been no lack of sound and strong thought, and no real defect in orthodoxy, but the main point in treatment has been to infuse all the great themes with life and spirit. Aside from the discussion of grave theological questions—and the *New Englander* has always represented the “new school,” or that broad and free type of New England theology, in which its tone has been that of the new and best life of our generation in religion—important practical discussions have also had a leading place, those especially which have borne upon national issues; while unusual attention has been paid to the world of men and things as it is to-day, in the lives and the literature which represent our best progress. On this account the past volumes of the *New Englander* have a permanent value, and are hardly less interesting than the current issues. A new bi-monthly series was commenced in 1878, retaining all the vigor of the earlier years, and dealing with all topics in a manly, catholic spirit. A set of the *New Englander* could not fail to be a mine of rich information and suggestion to the thoughtful reader, to students of theology, and to critics of religious thought and development.

[By Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., of Augusta, Me.]

The Origin and Development of Local Self-Government in New England and the United States. An Address by JAMES M. BUGBEE. Read before the Annual Meeting of the American Social Science Association in Boston, 14th January, 1880. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1880. [8vo. pp. 39.]

A Study of Municipal Government in Massachusetts. By FRANCIS J. PARKER. Boston: C. W. Calkins & Co. 1881. [8vo. pp. 24.]

Both of these books are worthy of careful perusal at the present time. They do not pretend to exhaust the subject. No one has attempted to write the history of municipal government, and it is a question whether a book of this kind would compensate an author for the research and labor necessary to its production; but a monograph of this nature should be read by all who are interested in local history, as it gives in a half an hour's reading, what has been and what ought to be. In the former pamphlet is portrayed the gradual growth of the system of town government from the earliest time to the present day—from the Anglo-Saxon mark to the town meeting at Hull. The gradual growth Mr. Bugbee has vividly portrayed, and his important subject has received the treatment of one who loves to delve in the manners and customs of the past, and who fully appreciates and sets forth the political sagacity of the fathers of New England.

Mr. Parker, before he reaches Massachusetts, also indulges in a retrospect, and gives us a historical sketch of the growth of towns and cities from a different standpoint, though not generally at variance with Mr. Bugbee's synopsis; but Mr. Parker goes further. He shows the corruption that has in the course of years crept into our cities, the indifference of voters to their duties, the formation of rings, and suggests certain remedies which he deems efficacious, and which would render our municipal government more respectable and respected. The great rage to become cities which has taken possession of our country towns should not be encouraged; but if cities they must become, let the petitioners see to it that the recommendations

suggested as to the granting of charters be adopted. Mr. Parker closes with these significant words: "No reform of municipal government in this commonwealth can be satisfactory except one based upon the separation of executive and legislative functions: and none will be thoroughly effective which does not reduce each of those functions to be a unity in itself."

[By Daniel T. V. Huntoon, Esq., of Canton, Mass.]

History of the Town of Goshen, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, from its First Settlement in 1761 to 1881, with Family Sketches. By HIRAM BARRUS. Boston: Published by the Author. 1881. [8vo. pp. 262.]

The value of a local history is growing more and more to be appreciated by citizens in the ancient towns by the coast, and by those new founded ones on the frontier. Town histories are being written with greater care and pains. And this is as it should be. The communities of America have a peculiar history, different from any other nation. A history of the more ancient parts evidences the growing national life and the imbedding of the great national idea of self-government. The history before us is one of an interior town of Massachusetts—one of those quiet, staid towns which have been the means of preserving the true New England character. It is but a century old, yet its history is worthy. Mr. Barrus has done his work well. He began several years ago by contributing historical articles to the *Hampshire Gazette*, Northampton; and from these have grown this well-put-together account of the town. On the 14th of May, 1881, the centennial of its incorporation as a town was duly celebrated. The committee in charge invited Mr. Barrus to deliver the address, and also to prepare the volume before us. That the book has faults the author will himself admit. Every book of this kind could be revised with profit within ten years. The cost of preparing a local history is great, more than the uninitiated realize, and when published its sale is limited; so that the best method of securing a trustworthy volume is by direct appropriation from the town. The work then should be executed by one who is every way competent, or by a committee selected for the purpose. There are enough poor local histories, and it is such works as the one under review which inspire hope within the minds of those who delight in the study of American history. The genealogy of the town occupies considerable space, as it ought; a fuller account could have been given of business thrift, of the original land grants, of the highways, schools, churches, and of the town in the civil war. Nevertheless, towns may consider themselves fortunate if they secure the labors of so painstaking an author as Mr. Barrus. The volume has an excellent index. A map would add to its value.

[By the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., of Weymouth, Mass.]

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Twelfth Reunion, Toledo, Ohio, 1880. Published by order of the Society. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1880. [8vo. pp. 239.]

The "literature of the Rebellion," voluminous enough at the close of the war, swells with each succeeding year to a greater and greater volume. The species of publications of which the above may be taken as a type, is an illustration of the way in which the active participants in the contest, on both sides, are preparing most valuable materials for the future historian of the war. A noticeable feature of this and other similar volumes is the series of biographical sketches of deceased members. The present volume contains (p. 147-208) sketches of eight well known officers deceased; among them Gen. J. C. Davis and Gen. Hooker.

[By William E. Foster, A.M., of Providence, R. I.]

Indian Names of Places, etc., in and on the Borders of Connecticut: with Interpretations of some of them. By J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL. Hartford: 1881. [8vo. pp. 12+93. 250 copies printed.]

There are yet a few departments of study which even the ever-widening current of general culture has left virtually in the hands of one or two men. The study of the Indian dialects of this country is a case in point; and most readers will prefer to be instructed on this point by Dr. Trumbull rather than by any one else who may be named. This volume is of course valuable from the philological point of view, but also from its incidental association with New England local history; and one can but wish that Dr. Trumbull had made its scope coextensive with New England rather than with the small part of it indicated in the title. The reason for this limit, however, appears from the preface. The reader will not need to be remind-

ed that memoranda of great value relating to Indian names of places were to be found in the foot-notes to Roger Williams's "Key into the Language of America," edited by Dr. Trumbull in 1866 for the "Publications of the Narragansett Club, v. 1." It is noticeable, by the way, that in his "Editor's preface" to his earlier notes he uniformly spells this name (Narragansett) with two t's, though in his notes (see p. 22) he would seem to indicate that the Indian form is more closely reproduced with one t. In this later volume he uniformly spells it with one t, as he does also in his communication to the *Nation* of August 4, 1881 (p. 92), where he discusses an interesting question relating to abstract conceptions in Indian names.

[By William E. Foster, A.M., of Providence, R. I.]

Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line. 1775-1783. Edited by JOHN BLAIR LINN and WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D. Volume II. Harrisburg: Lane S. Hart, State Printer, 1880. [8vo. pp. 805.]

A continuation of the valuable contribution to history, prepared from the archives of the state of Pennsylvania, noticed in the April number of the REGISTER [xxxv. 203]. This volume, like the first, is illustrated with maps of battle-fields and their approaches, portraits of distinguished commanders, a picture of the celebrated banner of Count Pulaski, made for him by the Moravian nuns of Bethlehem (the subject of a beautiful poem by Longfellow), fac-similes of autographs, and in addition a copy of the original subscription of the members of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati in 1783. A representation of the ancient halberd, used as late as the Revolution, is also given on page 501. The rosters and rolls of the remaining regiments, battalions and unattached companies are here completed as far as was possible. The larger portion of the volume is made up of orderly-books and diaries of some of the regiments, and lists of Pennsylvania pensioners. The diary of the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line in January, 1781, is one of the most important features of the volume. It is prepared from the diary of Capt. Joseph McClellan of the Ninth Regiment.

It is scarcely necessary to add any further testimony to what has been already written concerning the great merit of this important work. The patience, care, industry and accuracy displayed in the compilation are evident in every page. Nor can its value as a basis of history, as a reference book or as a labor-saving medium to those who would otherwise be obliged to consult the original records, illegible, defaced and mutilated as such materials usually are, be too highly estimated. A victory has here been gained over the ravages of time and the devastations of other destroying agents. There has been rescued from decay and preserved in a compact and well arranged form, material which may be always consulted without difficulty or trouble; and the records of the various organizations themselves are interesting reading matter to those historical students who desire to examine further into the details of a period which seldom fails to awaken the patriotism and excite the admiration of every right-minded American citizen.

Nor is the example thus set by the state of Pennsylvania in preparing her archives for publication less worthy of note and of imitation by her sister states. Massachusetts in any grave emergency has never shown hesitation in *making* history, but has always seemed backward in *printing* it; and it is to be hoped that these thoroughly compiled volumes, so neat and handy in their construction, may help to stimulate the old Bay State to come into line with its printed records. Meanwhile it should be the desire of all who are interested in such works, that the laborious and painstaking efforts of the compilers of the work under notice shall meet with what they so eminently deserve—a just appreciation and regard.

[By Oliver B. Stebbins, Esq., of Boston.]

Minnesota Explorers and Pioneers from A.D. 1659 to A.D. 1858. By the Rev. EDWARD DUFFIELD NEILL, President of Macalester College. Minneapolis: North Star Publishing Company. 1881. [4to. pp. 123.]

In 1858 the Rev. Mr. Neill published his "History of Minnesota," and his latest work, now before us, illustrates the history of that state. In the twenty-three years between the issue of the two publications, Mr. Neill has added much to the historical literature of our country, by his "English Colonization of America," "Virginia Company of London," "Fairfaxes of England and America," "Terra Mariæ," "Founders of Maryland," etc., in which he shows much research and critical acumen.

The present work gives a history of the "explorers and pioneers" of Minnesota from the first visit of white men in 1659, to the admission of that state into the union

in 1859. The first visitors to that region were French traders and missionaries, and these were the only persons who visited it for a long period. Of these the author gives full and particular details. After them came the exploring expeditions, fitted out by order of the United States, whose army established forts here; then followed the Protestant missionaries, and finally the later settlers, who have built beautiful cities and villages where so recently was a wilderness.

Mr. Neill deserves much praise for the good work he has done in gathering together and preserving here the early history of a young and enterprising state.

An Account of Gen. Lafayette's Visit to Virginia in the Years 1824-'25. By ROBERT D. WARD. Richmond: West, Johnston & Co., Richmond, Va. 1881. [8vo. pp. 136. Price 50 cents. Address the publishers, 911 Main Street, Richmond.]

This is issued as a "Yorktown Centennial Volume." It is natural to suppose that now, when people are preparing for the great national celebration of the centenary of the surrender of Cornwallis's army at Yorktown, an interest should be felt in the life of Gen. Lafayette, who bore so prominent a part in the remarkable siege which ended in a victory to our arms.

Mr Ward has done a good service in compiling this account of Lafayette's reception on his second visit to this country, in that Virginia where he won his early laurels. The book, which is "compiled from the newspapers of the period and other sources," contains "full and circumstantial reports of his receptions in Washington, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Goochland, Fluvanna, Monticello, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, Orange Court House, Fredericksburg, Leesburg, University of Virginia, Culpepper, Fauquier, and his departure from the United States, with a portrait of Gen. Lafayette, photographed from his bust, by Houdon, in the capitol of Virginia."

Early Suffolk Deeds. By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers. 1881. [8vo. pp. 17.]

Boston Taverns. With some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records. By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1880. [8vo. pp. 14.]

The value of the deeds preserved in our county registries, as materials of history and genealogy, will be admitted by those who have examined the first book of Suffolk Deeds, recently given to the public in print by the city of Boston, or have read Mr. Woodbury's review of that volume in the last REGISTER. Abstracts of some of the early records in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, preserving valuable information, are given in the first pamphlet whose title is found above. Some of them have before been communicated by Mr. Hassam to the REGISTER (xxxii. 181-3; xxxv. 248-52). The Letters Patent of Denization, from Liber xiv. folio 212, is printed in full, and is a very valuable document for the genealogist.

The next pamphlet, on Boston Taverns, is reprinted from the REGISTER for July, 1877, October, 1879, and January, 1880. It contains accounts of The Castle Tavern, at the corner of what is now Battery March street and Liberty square; another Castle Tavern at what is now the corner of Dock square and Elm street, and the King's Arms in Dock square, not far from the last named Castle Tavern. Much of the local and genealogical history of Boston, gleaned from deeds and other sources, is here preserved.

Mr. Hassam in the last pamphlet calls attention to the insufficiency of the present indexes in the registries of probate and deeds, and gives some excellent suggestions for improving them.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Old and New Style, Fixed Dates, Calendars and the Principles and Results of Emendations. A Paper read before the Society Feb. 3d, 1881. By JOHN R. BAKER. [Society's Seal.] Philadelphia: Printed for the Society. 1881. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Coburn's Almanacs for Three Thousand Years. Extending from the Year 1 A.D. to the Year 3000 A.D. Carefully compiled from the valuable work of Augustus D. Morgan, with Additions. Boston: Coburn Brothers [15 Water Street]. 1881. [Sq. 16mo pp. 40. Price 25 cts.]

Mr. Baker's pamphlet contains valuable and interesting information concerning Old and New Style. It was occasioned by the proposed celebration of the bicentenary of the first landing of William Penn in Pennsylvania, October 29, 1652, con-

cerning which a question arose as to the day that should be celebrated. There are two days on which it would be proper to celebrate this event, and only two, namely, the old style date October 29, and the new style date November 8.

The old style date is generally, if not always, used in England. Thus the tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth was commemorated in England April 23, 1864, and not May 3. For the sake of uniformity the same day was celebrated in this country as in England. (REGISTER, xviii. 310.) After the change of style in 1752, a custom grew up in this country which does not seem to have obtained, at least to the same extent, in England, of reducing people's birth days to new style. Thus the birthday of Washington, Feb. 11, 1732, was reduced to new style, Feb. 22, and this day is now celebrated by us. This custom seems to have influenced the Old Colony Club in 1769 in fixing the day for celebrating the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. This event occurred December 11, 1620. The members of the club added 11 days (it should have been 10 days only) to reduce the date to new style, and celebrated the anniversary Dec. 22, 1769 (REGISTER, iv. 367). Their example of celebrating events in new style dates has generally been followed in New England. The 29th of October, 1682, old style, corresponded to November 8, 1682, new style. Had an event occurred on that day in France or any other country using new style, and that event been annually celebrated by them to the present time, we should still find the people there celebrating the event on the 8th of November. That is the day which should be celebrated here for the anniversary of Penn's landing, if a new style date is wanted.

The "Almanacs for Three Thousand Years" is a very handy book. It resembles somewhat in its plan Shurtleff's "Perpetual Calendar," printed privately in 1848, and again in 1851; but in the book before us the tabular calendars are numbered, while Dr. Shurtleff's calendars are designated by dominical letters. The years in old style from A.D. 1 to 1752, and in new style from A.D. 1582 to 3000, are given by the Messrs. Coburn. They prefix a clear and brief account of old and new styles.

The Fifth Half Century of the Arrival of John Winthrop at Salem, Massachusetts. Commemorative Exercises by the Essex Institute, June 22, 1880. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1880. [8vo. pp. 64.]

Our Trees in Winter. By JOSHUA ROBINSON. [Salem, 1880. 8vo. pp. 16.]

The Life and Services to Literature of Jones Very. A Memorial Meeting [of the Essex Institute] Dec. 14, 1880. Salem: Printed for the Essex Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 35.]

We give above the titles of three recent publications of the Essex Institute, reprinted from their periodicals, the first from their *Collections* and the other two from their *Bulletin*.

The quarter millenary of the arrival of Gov. Winthrop in the Arbella at Salem, June 12-22, 1630, was celebrated last summer, by the Institute. An historical address was delivered by Robert S. Rantoul, Esq., and a poem by Miss Lucy Larcum was read. Remarks were also made by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a descendant of the first minister of Salem, the Hon. G. Washington Warren, the Hon. George B. Loring, Gen. Henry K. Oliver and Seth Low, Esq. Extracts from letters from John G. Whittier, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and other distinguished gentlemen were read. The day celebrated was also the birth day of the late Rev. William Bentley, D.D., one of the "most devoted antiquaries and historical scholars" of Salem. A tribute to his memory by Stanley Waters, Esq., was read. The literary exercises on this occasion were all of a high order.

Mr. Robinson's paper contains some interesting information concerning our New England trees in winter.

The Institute paid a fitting tribute to their townsman, Jones Very, the poet, by a memorial meeting, the proceedings at which are now before us. Mr. Silsbee, the principal speaker, gives a keen and critical review of the writings of the American and English poets, not very flattering to our national vanity. Many will hesitate before assenting to some of his sweeping assertions.

Memoir of William H. Y. Hackett. By FRANK W. HACKETT. With Selections from his Writings. Privately Printed. Portsmouth: 1879. [8vo. pp. 156. With Index and Portrait.]

The author of this tribute to the memory of an honored father selects from that father's own writings the following motto to guide him in fulfilling his self-imposed task: "It is *what* a man has been, not *where* he has been, that really interests and

instructs us. It is the history of his mind and heart, and not a chronicle of the accidents that befel him, that produces good."

Guided by this rule the author has given the "record of a long, happy and eminently useful life." He has produced an interesting and valuable work.

The Hon. William H. V. Hackett was a prominent lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H., who died a few years ago. A biographical sketch by the author of this book was published in the REGISTER for January, 1879. A more detailed memoir is here given. Appended to it are obituary sketches, published soon after Mr. Hackett's death, by the Rev. James De Normandie, of Portsmouth, and the late John Scribner Jenness, Esq., of New York city; also the proceedings of Rockingham bar on the occasion of his decease.

The selections from his fugitive productions show clearly the strength of his mind and his capabilities as a writer.

Report of the Committee on the Town Seal, and Report of the Committee on Naming the Streets of Canton. Canton: Printed by William Bense. 1881. [8vo. pp. 35.]

The two committees of the town of Canton, whose reports are here printed, have shown excellent judgment in fulfilling the duties assigned them by the town. Both have sought to perpetuate the history of Canton.

The committee on the seal have devised one to keep in mind the successive corporate names under which its inhabitants have lived. A triple-towered castle, from the seal of Dorchester, whence it was transferred from the seal of its English namesake, represents the mother town, now merged in the city of Boston; the arms of Lt. Gov. Stoughton, for whom the town was named, represent Stoughton; and a Canton azure represents the name it now bears; while the inscriptions "Ponkipog, 1650," gives its Indian name and the date of its earliest mention, and "Canton, 1797," gives its present name and the date of its incorporation.

The committee on naming the streets of this town have acted on the advice of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who says: "The names of streets should not be selected for their pretty sound, but as memorials of the past." The names chosen seem to be in good taste.

The Record. First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J. [8vo. published monthly, pp. 8 each number. Subscription price 50 cents in advance; 75 cents after June. Address, Editor of the Record, Lock box 44, Morristown, N. J. Copies of vol. i. for 1880, complete, for sale, price 75 cents.]

In the REGISTER for July, 1880 (xxxiv. 341) this publication was noticed. It contains historical matters relating to the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, New Jersey, with copies of its record of members, marriages, baptisms and deaths. One volume, for the year 1880, has been completed, and the ninth number (September, 1881) of the second volume has been issued. Much local history and genealogy are here preserved, and we commend the work to the patronage of our readers.

The Hammatt Papers. No. 2. (Printed from the MS. in the Public Library.) [Portrait of Hammatt.] *The Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass.* 1633-1700. By ABRAHAM HAMMATT. 1854. Ipswich Antiquarian Papers: Augustine Caldwell, Arthur W. Dowe. 1-81. [8vo. pp. 40 (53-92). Price 25 cents a number. Address Arthur W. Dowe, P. O. Box 157, Ipswich, Mass.]

Antiquarian Papers. Ipswich, Mass. [Sm. 4to. Nos. VI. to XXII., each 4 pp. March, 1880, to August, 1881. Published monthly, the Rev. Augustine Caldwell, editor. Price 25 cents a year. Address Arthur W. Dowe, as above.]

The two serials whose titles are given above, are intended to preserve materials for the history and genealogy of the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts. From the early settlers of this ancient town, descendants will probably be found in every state of the union.

The first number of the Hammatt Papers was issued last year (see REG. xxxiv. 339). The papers consist of the Ipswich genealogical collections of the late Abraham Hammatt, a painstaking antiquary, who died in 1854. His papers are deposited in the public library at Ipswich. They have been much used while in manuscript by genealogists, and a good service is done by printing them and making them useful to a wider circle of investigators.

The early numbers of the "Antiquarian Papers" were noticed in January and April, 1880 (REGISTER, xxxiv. 119, 230). The later numbers are of equal interest and value. They are illustrated by views of old buildings, portraits, coats-of-arms,

etc. The numbers for 1880 complete the first volume, and eight numbers of the second volume have been issued.

Personal Experiences of the Chancellorsville Campaign. By HORATIO ROGERS (late Colonel Second Rhode Island Volunteers. Brevet Brigadier General U.S.V.). Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1881. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 33. Price 50 cts. to non-subscribers.]

The Battle of Cedar Mountain. A Personal View, August 9, 1862. By the Rev. FREDERIC DENISON, A.M. (formerly Chaplain of First Rhode Island Cavalry). Providence: N. Bangs Williams & Co. 1881. [Fcp. 4to. pp. 45. Price 50 cts. to non-subscribers.]

These are the two last issues of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion, being papers read before the Rhode Island Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society." They form numbers nine and ten of that valuable series. Like the previous issues noticed in the REGISTER, they contain much interesting matter concerning events in the late war for the preservation of the union, which but for this mode of publication would have been lost.

Abraham Lincoln: a Paper read before the Royal Historical Society, London, June 16th, 1881. By ISAAC N. ARNOLD, President of the Chicago Historical Society and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1881.

Mr. Arnold is the author of the "History of Abraham Lincoln and the Overthrow of American Slavery," published several years ago, and therefore is familiar with the life of the "martyred President," and well qualified to speak to the citizens of the "mother country" on the character of Abraham Lincoln and his eminent services at the helm of national affairs during the war for the preservation of the union. We have here an interesting and reliable sketch of President Lincoln's life.

Mr. Arnold is also the author of a Life of Benedict Arnold, noticed in the REGISTER for January, 1880 (xxxiv. 109-10).

Guide to Richmond and the Battle-Fields. By W. D. CHESTERMAN. [Seal of the city.] Richmond: Printed by James E. Goode. 1881. [18mo. pp. 66.]

This guide-book to Richmond and its vicinity will be found very useful. Information concerning objects of interest is given clearly and concisely. It is illustrated with views of buildings, monuments, etc., and a plan of the battle-fields between the union and confederate armies around the city. Descriptions of the several battles are also given.

Poems. By C. D. BRADLEE, Pastor of the Church at Harrison Square, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Third Series. 1881. [12mo. pp. 56.]

These five and fifty effusions of the Rev. Mr. Bradlee serve to show that sentiment is not dormant with him. In parish and pulpit and with the pen he is active. The poems here collected as a third series, are on various subjects, in words expressive of congratulation and sympathy for the living, and recollections hallowed of the departed. Birth day, marriage and other anniversaries, the seasons, devotional and moral subjects, furnished topics for thought. Many of these had been previously sent to personal friends, and his kindness of heart has made them public.

[By William B. Trask, Esq., of Boston.]

The Boston Directory, containing the City Record, a Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory. No. 77. For the Year commencing July 1, 1881. Boston: Sampson, Davenport and Company, 155 Franklin Street. Price Five Dollars. [8vo. pp. 1484. With Map.]

The Boston Directory continues to be at the head of the city directories in the United States, as to the fulness and variety of information which it contains, and its convenience for use. The number of the names of residents and people doing business in Boston contained in this volume, is 150,493, showing an increase of 7,353. The names of 1,451 persons who have died or removed from the city since the last issue are also given. The changes have been 107,401 in the total of 150,493. This shows the necessity of annual issues, as over seventy per cent. of last year's directory is now practically worthless for reference.

- Additions and Corrections for "A Royal Descent, with other Pedigrees and Memorials."* By THOMAS IN ELIZABETH SHARPE. Forty Copies. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W. 1881. [Royal 4to. pp. viii.+44.]
- Inquiries relating to the Ancestors and Descendants of Job Whipple of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and Greenwich, Washington County, New York.* Compiled and Published by FRANK V. McDONALD. Harvard Law Student, Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge: University Press, John Wilson & Son. 1881. 4to. pp. 46.]
- Fourth and Last Supplement to Notices of the Ellises of England, Scotland and Ireland, from the Conquest to the Present Time, including the Families of Alis, Fitz, Elys, Helles, etc.* By WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, Esq., of Charlwood, co. Surrey-[Arms.] London: Mitchell and Hughes. 1881. Price Half-a-Guinea. [8vo. 192 pp. To be had of the Author. Post-office orders to be made payable at Crawley, Sussex, England.]
- A Genealogical Account of Henry Silsbee and some of his Descendants.* By JAMES A. EMERTON, M.D. Salem: Essex Institute. 1881. [8vo. pp. 71.]
- The Sankey Pedigrees.* (Printed for Private Circulation.) Swansea: Printed at the "Cambrian" Office, Wind Street. 1880. [8vo. 40 pp.]
- The Titus Family in America. Three Generations.* By the Rev. ANSON TITUS, Jr., Weymouth, Mass. [New York: 1881. Royal 8vo. pp. 8.]
- Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton Families.* By JOHN T. HASSAM, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1880. [8vo. pp. 12.]
- The Coffin Family. The Life of Tristram Coffin of Nantucket, Mass., Founder of the family line in America; together with Reminiscences and Anecdotes of his Numerous Descendants, and Some Historical Information concerning the Ancient Families named Coffyn.* Nantucket: Published by Hussey & Robinson. 1881. [8vo. pp. 64.]
- Family History of Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Baronet, and his Wife, Lady Jane Walter Lampson of London, England.* [By] J. W. WRIGHT [of] Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. Pease & Son, Printers, Kalamazoo. [8vo. pp. 14.]
- A Few Genealogical Items connected with the Family descended from William Clark, one of the Original Settlers of Haddam, Conn.; especially in the line of Ebenezer Clark, who from 1753 to 1800 lived in Washington, Conn.* [New York: 1880. 8vo. pp. 11.]

"A Royal Descent," by Miss Sharpe, the supplement to which is now before us, was noticed in the REGISTER for July, 1877 (xxx. 349). One of the families in that volume was that of Stubbs, and a large part of the present work consists of letters from members of the Stubbs family of Beckbury Hall, Salop, and their friends, between the years 1753 and 1768. About one hundred of these letters were accidentally found at Derby Bank in 1880, twenty-seven of which are here printed. Besides their genealogical use, they are valuable in showing the manners, the customs and the literary acquirements of people of good social position at that period. Additional matter relating to other families will also be found here. The two books bear evidence of thorough and judicious research.

The book on the Whipple genealogy is by Mr. McDonald, of Cambridge, the author of the genealogical works on the McDonald and Peter families noticed in the April REGISTER (xxv. 207). Like those books, the one before us is brought out in an elegant style. It is embellished with fine portraits of Dr. Robert H. McDonald, of San Francisco, and his wife. The author has printed here much material concerning the Whipple family of Rhode Island. The genealogy begins with Job, born March 30, 1749. Whether he was a descendant of Capt. John, the early generations of whose descendants are given in the REGISTER, xxxii. 403-7, does not appear. The christian name Job occurs frequently in that family.

The "Notices of the Ellises," of which the fourth Supplement is before us, was originally issued in four numbers, the first published in March, 1857, the second in September, 1862, the third in March, 1864, and the fourth in March, 1866. With the last number a table of contents was given. The "Notices" and Supplements 1 and 2 were noticed in the REGISTER for July, 1872 (xxvi. 36). Supplement 3 was noticed April, 1876 (xxx. 262). Appended to the fourth Supplement, issued May, 1881, are indexes to the "Notices" (300 pages) and the four supplements, or vol. 2 (340 pages). These 740 pages contain a vast amount of genealogical matter relating to the various families of Ellis. The author proposes to commence a new

series. No. I. "will contain about 200 pages, and be issued to subscribers at half-a-guinea a copy. Those who may be disposed to encourage this project are requested to send their names to the Author; and if the encouragement is sufficient to defray the expense of printing, the work may be completed in about six months."

The Silsbee genealogy is by Dr. Emmerton, of Salem, whose researches in England in connection with his friend Henry F. Waters, Esq., were printed by the Essex Institute, under the title of "Gleanings from English Records about New England Families" (REGISTER, xxxiv. 422). The work is full as to details and precise as to dates, and is well compiled in every respect. It has a good index.

The "Sankey Pedigrees" consist of "Memorials of the Family of Sankey, A.D. 1207-1880 . . . from the Genealogical Collections of Clement Sankey Best-Gardner of Eaglesbush, Neath." There are 24 tabular pedigrees of the various families of this name. The work evidently has cost much research. Capt. Best-Gardner, from whose manuscripts it is printed, has in his collection pedigrees of many other families connected with this.

The Titus genealogy gives only three generations of that family, but is very thorough in respect to the families which come within that limit, as might be expected from so persevering a genealogist as the author is known to be. It is reprinted from the April number of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*.

The pamphlet on the Hassam and Hilton families consists of several articles on those families reprinted from the REGISTER, an article on "Manchester and its Historians," reprinted from the *Salem Gazette*, besides some matter which has never before appeared in print. Mr. Hassam is a very accurate and painstaking investigator, as our readers know, and these articles show his characteristics.

The Coffin pamphlet, except a few pages of genealogy, is devoted to the other matters named in the title-page. Much that will interest those bearing this name is collected here.

The pamphlet on the ancestry of Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Baronet, and his wife, both natives of New England, is by an early contributor to the REGISTER (see vol. iv. p. 355). The present work shows that thirty years and more have not lessened his interest or skill in such matters.

The pamphlet on the descendants of William Clark, of Haddam, Ct., was printed for family circulation only. It is by Salter S. Clark, Esq., a graduate of Yale College, now a practising attorney in New York city. It has evidently been prepared with great care, and is a valuable addition to family history. We are glad to learn that he intends to continue his genealogical researches.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS,

PRESENTED TO THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, TO AUG. 1, 1881.

I. Publications written or edited by Members of the Society.

Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Services of the late William Beach Lawrence, pronounced before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1881. By Charles Henry Hart. . . . Philadelphia, 1881. [8vo. pp. 18.]

A Centennial Address delivered in the Sanders Theatre at Cambridge, June 7, 1881, before the Massachusetts Medical Society, by Samuel Abbott Green, M.D. Groton, 1881. [8vo. pp. 112.]

Old Times: a Magazine devoted to the preservation and publication of documents relating to the early history of North Yarmouth, Maine, including as far as possible any incidents worthy of record relative to the towns of Harpswell, Freeport, Pownal, Cumberland and Yarmouth. . . . Vol. 6, No. 1. Augustus W. Corliss, Yarmouth, Maine, Jan. 1, 1882. [8vo.]

Baccalaureate Discourse. The University for Religion, delivered June 19, 1881, before the Class of '81, by Joseph F. Tuttle, President of Wabash College. [8vo. pp. 11.]

Discourse. The University for Religion, delivered at the Annual Commencement of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio, June 16, 1881, by Joseph F. Tuttle, President of Wabash College. [8vo. pp. 11.]

Rhode Island Historical Tracts. No. 12 The Medical School formerly existing in Brown University, its professors and graduates, by Charles W. Parsons, M.D., Professor of Physiology in Brown University. Providence, Rhode Island: Sidney S. Rider. 1881. [4to. pp. 59.]

A Study of Municipal Government in Massachusetts. By Francis J. Parker. Boston : C. W. Calkins & Co., 286 Washington Street. 1881. [Svo. pp. 24.]

Giornale Araldico-Genelogico-Diplomatico pubblicato per cura, della R. Accademia Araldica Italiana. Diretto dal Cav. G. B. Di Crollalanza. Nuova Serie. Anno VI. N. 11-12. Anno VIII. Maggio e Giugno 1881. Num. 11-12. . . . Pisa, 1881. Presso la Direzione del Giornale, Via Fibonacci N. 6. [Svo. pp. xv. 373-405.]

Medical Societies: their organization and the nature of their work. By J. Collins Warren, M.D. . . . An Address delivered at the Centennial Meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 8, 1881. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1881. [Svo. pp. 68.]

A brief history of the Soldiers' Medals issued by the State of West Virginia as "tokens of respect" to those of her citizens who served in the army of the United States from 1861 to 1865. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. . . . E. B. Yordy, Wilkesbarre, Pa. 1881. [Svo. pp. 17. Sold by S. L. Browne, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Price \$1. Only 25 copies for sale.]

II. Other Publications.

Proceedings in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 17, 1879, being the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement, embracing the oration by Cyrus M. Tracy, and the addresses. . . . By James R. Newhall. Lynn: Published by order of the City Council, 1880. [Svo. pp. 224.]

Visit of the Hon. Carl Schurz to Boston, March, 1881. Boston: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1881. [Svo. pp. 87.]

Charter and By-Laws of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, instituted 1786, with a select list of premiums awarded from June 1876 to June 1880, and a list of the officers and trustees. . . . Boston: Press of T. R. Marvin & Son, 49 Federal Street. 1880. [Svo. pp. 55.]

Newspapers in the Maryland Historical Society, communicated by John W. M. Lee, Librarian and Curator. [Quarto, pp. 4.]

An Address to the Graduates of 1881 of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, delivered at the request of the faculty and visitors, by Robert N. Gourdin, at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, 5th March, 1881. Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Printers, No. 3 Broad and 109 East Bay Streets. 1881. [Svo. pp. 20.]

Celebration of the one hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of William Ellery Channing, at the Church of the Saviour and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6 and 7, 1880. Boston: George H. Ellis, 101 Milk Street. 1880. [Svo. pp. 205.]

United States Centennial Commission. International exhibition, 1876. Reports and Awards. Nine Volumes. Edited by Francis A. Walker, chief of the Bureau of Awards. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. [Svo.]

American College Directory and Universal Catalogue, a handbook of Education, containing the name, location, names and titles of the presiding officers, &c., for all the Colleges, Seminaries, Academies, . . . in the United States, and much other information. Vol. III. 1881. C. H. Evans & Co., St. Louis, Mo. [Svo. pp. 105.]

One hundred and fiftieth Annual Report, made September 29, 1880, to the Company of the Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport, R. I. Newport: Davis & Pitman, Book and Job Printers. 1881. [Svo. pp. 16.]

Register of the Commissioned, Warrant and Volunteer Officers of the Navy of the United States, including officers of the Marine Corps, and others, to January 1, 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1881. [Svo. pp. 189.]

Stevens's Historical Collections. Catalogue of the first portion of the extensive and varied collections of rare books and manuscripts relating chiefly to the history and literature of America . . . and Henry Stevens's Franklin Collection. [London, 1881. Svo. pp. 229. This collection was sold at auction July 11 to 15, 1881, by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London, England.]

Annual Address and Eulogy upon Rev. Silas Ketchum, delivered before the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, July 29, 1880. By L. W. Cogswell, President. [Seal.] Concord: George C. Ketchum, Printer. 1881. [Svo. pp. 17.]

Sixtieth, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Celebrations of the New England Society in the City of New York, at the Metropolitan Concert Hall, Dec. 22, 1865, 1879, and 1880. [Svo.]

Vol. I. No. 3, March, 1881. The Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Journal, devoted to Medicine and General Science. H. G. Barrows, M.D., Editor. . . . Published by Lynde & Barrows, 31 Cornhill. [Svo.]

The Rocky Mountain Locust. The Brain of the Locust, by A. S. Packard, Jr., M.D. (Extracted from the Second Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission.) 1880. [Svo.]

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Old and New Style fixed. Dates, Calendars, and the principles and results of emendations. A paper read before the Society Feb. 3, 1881. By John R. Baker. [Seal.] Philadelphia: Printed for the Society. 1881. [Svo. pp. 16.]

Shores of Saco Bay. A historical guide to Biddeford Pool, Old Orchard Beach, Pine Point, Prout's Neck. By J. S. Locke. Boston: John S. Locke & Company, Publishers. 1830. [Small 8vo. pp. 105.]

Historical Address on the Sixty-Sixth Anniversary of the formation of a Bible Class, delivered in Henniker, May 23, 1830, before the Sabbath School connected with the Congregational Church. By L. W. Cogswell. Concord: Printed by the Republican Press Association. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Professor J. Lewis Diman, D.D. A memorial tribute. By Edward J. Young. [Reprinted from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, February, 1831.] Cambridge: John Wilson & Son, University Press. 1831. [8vo. pp. 16.]

Odonthornites, a monograph on the extinct toothed Birds of North America, with thirty-four plates and forty wood-cuts. By Othniel Charles Marsh, Professor of Palæontology in Yale College. . . . Washington: Government Printing Office. 1880. [Pp. xv.+201.]

A Memoir of Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, the patriot and philanthropist, with some statements of her ancestry. [8vo. pp. 10.]

June 1, 1831. Harvard University Bulletin, No. 19, or Vol. 11, No. 6 (in continuation of the Library Bulletin). Edited by Justin Winsor, with the assistance of members of the various faculties. [Seal.] [8vo.]

DEATHS.

BURTON, The Rev. John Hill, LL.D., F.R.S.E., the Scottish historian and biographer, died at Morton House, Lotherburn, Scotland, Aug. 10, 1831, aged nearly 72. He was born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809. When twenty-two years old he became an advocate at the Scottish bar. He devoted his leisure to the study of history and political economy, and contributed articles to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews. He was also the author of literary sketches in Blackwood's Magazine. Dr. Burton's works have a high rank. Among them are "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," "Political and Social Economy," "Narrations from Criminal Trials in Scotland," "Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham," and a "History of Scotland." Dr. Burton served in the home office in connection with the prison commission, and soon after the publication of his history was appointed by the Queen "historiographer royal." He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

aged 70. "By some," say the London *Notes and Queries* of July 16, "he will be remembered as editor of Roger of Wendover's *Chronica* for the English Historical Society, and of three volumes for the Roxburghe Club; but the chief works of his life were less prominent and more really important. Such are the new general catalogue of the printed books in the Bodleian Library, begun in 1859, and finished last year; the series of catalogues of Bodleian manuscripts, to which he himself contributed three volumes; and the catalogue of manuscripts in the colleges and hall of Oxford, an *opus subsecivum*. For forty-three years Mr. Coxe worked in the library, and for nearly twenty-one of these as head librarian; but before that he had occupied a post in the British Museum, where he began the course of study which made him the first Greek palæographer in England, and caused the government to select him in 1856 to report on the Greek MSS. yet remaining in libraries of the Levant."

CHACE, Dr. John B., died at Taunton, Mass., July 31, 1831, aged 65. He was born at Swansea, Mass., June 14, 1816, and began practice as a physician at Taunton in 1833. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society for thirty-three years. Five children survive him. He has left large collections made by him for a genealogy of the Chase and Chace families. See REGISTER, xxxiv. 412.

HATHAWAY, Mrs. Judith, died in Duxbury, Mass., July 22, 1831, aged 102 years, 10 mos. 11 ds. She was the second daughter of Joshua Winsor, and was born in Duxbury, September 11, 1778 (see *Winsor's Duxbury*, p. 312). She married in 1795 Dr. Rufus Hathaway, who died October 13, 1822. She had twelve children, four of whom survive, with seventeen grandchildren, several great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. She retained her faculties in a remarkable degree even after she had passed her hundredth year.

COXE, The Rev. Henry Octavius, M.A., librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England, died July 7, 1831,

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From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, January, 1880 (Abram E. Cutter, Esq.).

The author's enthusiasm for his subject, the length of time given to it, and the untiring industry of research displayed, has brought a wealth of material to his command that must make the book a fountain to draw from, as well as authority to look up to, for any future writer on this interesting theme.

An important part of the text of the book is the chronicle of the symbols, flags, &c., of ancient and modern nations. The dust of many an old, forgotten tome must have been disturbed in gathering this mass of curious information.

To one who has spent so many years under the folds of the flag, and who has kept step to the music of the Union upon the quarter-deck so much of that time, it is but natural that an account of the songs of our country should go with the history of its flag. Consequently 33 pages are added at the end, wherein a great number of interesting facts are brought together regarding our patriotic songs.

There are other features in this valuable book that demand notice, as the most casual reader of even the titlepage will observe, but lack of space forbids touching upon them. It is to be hoped the book will find its way into many homes of our land, to diffuse its patriotic

spirit, and that the joy of loyalty and devotion to our national flag in the future shall cause it to be held in that honor and respect described by Admiral Preble as accorded in the Russian navy to its nation's colors.

From the Magazine of American History for December, 1880 (John Austin Stevens.)

The author of this massive and comprehensive history is in his own person and by heritage worthy of the theme. As long as the history of the flag shall be read, the name of Preble will excite the interest and admiration of the American people, as that of vindicators of the national honor, and defenders of the national integrity.

. . . . The author has not confined himself to the history of the flag of the United States only. The first part of his studies relates to the symbols, standards, &c., of nations modern and ancient, and is prefaced with a colored plate, showing in admirable miniature their national devices as they appear to-day. In Part Second is given an account of the flags planted on the shores of America from the days of the Northmen until the adoption of the grand ensign.

It is impossible to convey to the reader by eulogy or analysis even a faint idea of the magnitude or the merit of the work of Admiral Preble, to which he has devoted twenty years of such leisure as his profession has allowed. An article written by him on "The First Appearance of the Flag of the Free," that was published in the Portland "Daily Advertiser," in 1853, is the nucleus about which this mass of incident and illustration has since clustered. With what patient industry it has been collated, with what lucidity it has been arranged, with what grace of simple narrative it has been written, and with what luxurious elegance of typography and illustration it now appears, we commend our readers to examine for themselves. Those who would judge it from its title to be a dry reference volume, will find it, on the contrary, a table book to which to turn for an hour's amusement. Turn its pages where one will, the attention is arrested and the interest aroused. Subject and name indexes add incalculably to its value.

No library should be without it, and every ship that leaves our ports, national or private property, should carry this noble testimony to the glory of our flag.

From The Boston Transcript (D. N. Haskell).

The work must have cost many years of patient research. It is a grand monument of the author's zeal and patriotism.

From The Portland Transcript.

It is valuable for its historical facts, and interesting for its incidents and illustrations. It should find a place in all our public libraries.

From The Albany Evening Post.

It is probably the most complete work on the subject that has ever been attempted in this country or Europe. It gives not only the his-

tory of our flag, but the history of the flags of all the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The volume is at once instructive and interesting.

From The Philadelphia Press (Dr. N. Shelton Mackenzie).

Running through the "History of our Flag" is a rich vein of anecdote. The book is really one which readers will not willingly part with until they have got through it. . . . As an historical monograph this book may be pronounced as possessing the highest value.

From The New England Historical and Genealogical Register (Col. A. H. Hoyt), 1872.

This is a full and exhaustive work. It would seem as though there could be no fact or incident of moment relating to the history of our flag which happened in this country, in foreign lands, or on the ocean in peace or war, that has escaped the author's attention. The book is an honor to the navy and to the country at large, and ought to be generally circulated; for beside its historical interest, it is replete with illustrations of bravery, of patriotic devotion to public duty, and of private virtue, which if rightly heeded may be of the greatest service to the young and to the old in all parts of the country, among all classes of our people, in public as well as in private life.

From Miss D. L. Dix, the eminent philanthropist.

I cannot deny myself the indulgence of writing to express the satisfaction I have had in examining the "History of the American Flag." This work will be greatly prized by all patriotic Americans, and I hope will find place in every public and private library in the land.

From Rev. Oliver C. Everett, 1872.

Our country owes the author a great deal of gratitude. It is a very valuable work, and very interesting. I wish it might be placed in the hands of every American, and awaken a deeper and truer sentiment of patriotism.

From Thomas Gibbons, Esq., of London, England.

Reading these memorials, one is led to wish for a cheap edition of the book, and a circulation through all United States ships for the reading of those who lovingly claim the honor of loyalty to the Stars and Stripes by nationality or adoption.

From Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, Natchez, Miss.

The work is a most valuable and unique contribution to our national literature, and will kindle again the old feeling of country and brotherhood.

From The American Historical Record (B. J. Lossing, LL.D.), 1872.

This is an important work, and comprehends all that is apparently known concerning the flag of our Union. The author has spared no pains in the collection of facts concerning out

national banner. He has gathered his material from every available source, descriptive, documentary, and traditional.

From The Christian Register, 1880.

It is needless to speak of the loving patriotism which inspired the author, or of the ability and faithfulness which went to the making up of this work, the result of twenty years' research.

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We desire to call attention of all who feel a patriotic pride in the nation and its flag to this most able and exhaustive monograph.

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From The Magazine of American History, Sept., 1880.

We earnestly commend it to our patriotic citizens. No public library should be without it, and it will be found a pleasant companion on the home table, and a proper stimulant of a national sentiment in the hands of a rising generation.

From The Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept., 1880.

The work is the growth of years and manifestly a labor of love. The work exhausts the subject; it may receive additions, and possibly some slight modifications, but it cannot be replaced. It is a noble record, a patriotic book, a final authority.

Boston Daily Herald, Sept., 1880.

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Admiral Preble's book describes the ancient banners of nations, the symbolic standards of masonry, the baunnetts and pennons made famous in history, the revolutionary, colonial, and provincial flags, &c. The preface is specially interesting in its manly and good-humored allusion to Southern politics.

From The Worcester Evening Gazette, Oct. 20, 1880.

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From The Army and Navy Journal, Oct. 9, 1880.

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From The Panama (U. S. of Columbia) Star and Herald.

The history of the Stars and Stripes is not only told and illustrated with a fund of collateral information, which shows long and patient research on the part of the distinguished author, but the standards, flags, banners, and symbols of ancient and modern nations are likewise described in a most lucid and graphic manner. . . . It is impossible in our limited space to do justice to the book. It contains from first to last an amount of varied and useful historical information which renders it of great value to every American who loves his country and desires to possess a thorough knowledge of its glorious traditions.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, Nov., 1880.

We are highly pleased with the "History of the Flag." Its appearance and the national

character it bears should make it a necessity to all our countrymen.

From The United Service for Dec., 1880 (by Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. N.)

Admiral Preble has given us on every page something well worth recalling if previously known, or else something novel and interesting which it behooves all Americans to be acquainted with. One is, moreover, attracted and favorably impressed by the excellent paper and clear typography, and the promise is borne out when we come to read the book. . . . Although the great labor of this work has evidently been "a labor of love" with the author, we feel sure he will reap his reward, not only in seeing his book upon the shelves of all libraries, and the tables of all editors, the collections of all military posts, public schools, and grand army posts, but in the consciousness that he has stirred within the breasts of young and old, wherever the star-spangled banner floats, a renewed love for the emblem of our sovereignty and prosperity.

From The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, No. 3, Vol. IV., 1880.

This is not only a "revised," but a materially enlarged, edition of Admiral Preble's well-known "Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States," published by Munsell in 1872.

The distinguished position in our service held by Admiral Preble, and his reputation as an author of historical and genealogical works, are sufficient warrant of the excellence of the volume under notice; and the goodly size of the book, which is three hundred pages larger than was promised, is satisfactory evidence of the fulness, not to say completeness, of the treatise.

From The South Pacific Times, Callao, Peru, 1880.

Rear-Admiral Preble, who will be remembered on this coast as in command of the American Pacific Fleet in 1877, has recently completed a revised, enlarged, and illustrated edition of his "History of the Flag of the United States of America," &c., every copy of the first edition of this splendid work, published in 1872,

having long since been disposed of. The present edition embraces the distinguished author's more recent accumulation of highly interesting data. It is a work which should be in every public library, as well as in the possession of all who claim to be well informed, and we predict for it a very large and world-wide demand.

From The American (Philadelphia), Nov. 6, 1880.

The evolution of Admiral Preble's "History of the Flag of the United States of America," from the short article printed in the Portland "Advertiser" in 1853, into a stately volume of more than eight hundred pages, with its hundreds of maps, colored plates, engravings, and autographies would make an interesting chapter of literary history. The new edition of this standard work is practically a new book, for though the general plan and arrangement have been retained, there have been corrected many errors inseparable from the issue of such a volume; much new matter has been added, and not a little of the original text has been discarded. . . . In this book and newspaper age, at least a hundred volumes are printed for one that appeared half a century ago, and when any important event occurs, the vastness and variety of information given in the press are phenomenal, — indeed are only rivalled by the utter irreconcilability of the several statements. . . . This is one of the difficulties with which a writer on such a subject as that chosen by Admiral Preble has to contend; to the Admiral's credit be it said he threads his way justly and sagaciously through the maze of myths embroiled upon the truth of his theme. . . . Still more interesting and valuable is the long chapter, enriched with numerous autographies, devoted to our national and patriotic songs, though we should have liked to find in the volume some mention of "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which fairly earned a notice during the Civil War; of a certain memorable copy of verses concerning a "haunting lie;" and of those spirited lines on "Old Ironsides." However, even in so large a volume, by so conscientious an editor, some things must be left out.

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